



Department  
of Energy &  
Climate Change

# Sub-national total final energy consumption statistics

Regional and local authority level statistics  
(2013 data)

24 September 2015

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Regional and local authority level statistics (2013 data)

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**Sub-national consumption statistics**

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## Background

The sub-national total final energy consumption estimates for 2013 are based on consumption statistics from the following four DECC published datasets:

- **Electricity consumption for Great Britain** (27 January 2013 to 26 January 2014). Published in December 2014 and can be accessed from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data>.
- **Gas consumption for Great Britain** (1 October 2012 to 30 September 2013). Published in December 2014 and can be accessed from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/sub-national-gas-consumption-data>.
- **Road transport consumption for the United Kingdom**<sup>1</sup> (1 January to 31 December 2013). Published in June 2015 and can be accessed from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/road-transport-consumption-at-regional-and-local-level>.
- **Residual fuel consumption for the United Kingdom**<sup>1</sup> (1 January to 31 December 2013). Published in September 2015 and can be accessed from: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/sub-national-consumption-of-other-fuels>.

Total final energy consumption (referred to as 'total consumption' throughout this factsheet) statistics for 2005 to 2013, are available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/total-final-energy-consumption-at-sub-national-level>.

The main purpose of these data are to provide an understanding of final energy use by regions, local authorities and lower geographies where possible, to aid local authorities to understand and monitor local energy use as part of their energy strategies.

The figures in this analysis when aggregated to UK level differ from the published figures in the Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics (DUKES)<sup>2</sup> and Energy Consumption in the UK (ECUK)<sup>3</sup>, due to limitations in allocating where fuels have been consumed at a sub-national level. DUKES and ECUK data include fuels used for aviation, national navigation, and non-energy purposes, as well as heat sold, derived gases, and other fuels for which no sub-national geographical breakdown is possible. These excluded fuels account for approximately 15 per cent of total final energy consumption in DUKES and ECUK. It is advised that DUKES estimates for total final energy consumption are used for

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<sup>1</sup> Revisions are annually made to the complete time series data for both the residual fuels and road transport statistics. The revisions are a result of changes in the methodology used to produce the National Atmospheric Inventory (NAEI) and the Greenhouse Gas Inventory (GHGI) on which the residual fuel and road transport consumption data are based. Further information about the NAEI and GHGI publications can be found here: <http://naei.defra.gov.uk/>.

<sup>2</sup> For more information about DUKES: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes>.

<sup>3</sup> For more information about ECUK: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/energy-consumption-in-the-uk>.

headline and overall UK consumption estimates, whilst the sub-national estimates should be used where estimates at a lower geographical level are required.

Although the total consumption dataset contains some figures for the United Kingdom, most of the analysis in this factsheet covers Great Britain as gas consumption data are not available for Northern Ireland due to differences in the gas market structure. Additionally Northern Ireland electricity consumption data<sup>4</sup> are not directly comparable with Great Britain data.

This document provides some commentary relating to local authority trends and following the analysis section, background information to the datasets has been provided which includes revisions made to the dataset since the previous publication and differences between sub-national and DUKES total final energy consumption estimates. Revisions are made in line with the DECC organisational policy: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-energy-data-guidance-note>.

Feedback from users of these data are welcomed. If you would like to comment on the data or the content of the documents or if you have any queries please send these to: [EnergyEfficiency.Stats@decc.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:EnergyEfficiency.Stats@decc.gsi.gov.uk).

## Key terms used in this document

**Million tonnes of oil equivalent (mtoe)** has been used throughout this factsheet and data tables. This can be defined as a common unit of measurement which enables different fuels to be compared and aggregated. A **tonne of oil equivalent (toe)** is a unit of energy defined as the amount of energy released by burning one tonne of crude oil. It is approximately 42 gigajoules (41.868 GJ in DUKES 2014 edition). **Thousand tonnes of oil equivalent (ktoe)** has also been used in this factsheet.

A full glossary of terms used within the energy industry has been provided in Annex B of the DECC statistics publication 'Digest of UK Energy Statistics' (DUKES)<sup>5</sup>.

## Accompanying documentation

Key trends relating to sub-national gas and electricity consumption are summarised in a factsheet which can be found alongside the gas and electricity consumption datasets. It is advised that users refer to these factsheets for a more detailed look at trends in consumption between 2005 and 2013. Also available is the sub-national methodology and guidance booklet, which contains further details on the methodology, assumptions and data interpretation relating to each of the four datasets which have been aggregated to produce the total final energy consumption estimates. The sub-national methodology and guidance booklet can be accessed at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regional-energy-data-guidance-note>.

Annex B (on page 16 of this document) contains details of the suite of sub-national consumption statistics available on the DECC webpages.

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<sup>4</sup> Sub-national Northern Ireland electricity consumption statistics can be accessed here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/sub-national-electricity-consumption-in-northern-ireland>.

<sup>5</sup> DUKES can be accessed here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/digest-of-uk-energy-statistics-dukes>.

## 1. Total final energy consumption by country in Great Britain

Total final energy consumption in Great Britain decreased by 0.7 million tonnes of oil equivalent (mtoe) between 2012 (123.4 mtoe) and 2013 (122.7 mtoe). At a country level, total consumption between 2012 and 2013 in:

- **England** fell by one per cent (102.4 mtoe to 101.4 mtoe), with a 17 per cent fall since 2005 (123.8 mtoe).
- **Scotland** fell by two per cent (12.6 mtoe to 12.4 mtoe), with a 16 per cent fall since 2005 (14.7 mtoe).
- **Wales** increased by seven per cent (7.7 mtoe to 8.3 mtoe) – returning to levels of consumption similar to 2011 (8.0 mtoe) which had dipped in 2012 (7.7 mtoe). Consumption in Wales had an 12 per cent fall since 2005 (9.4 mtoe).

Chart 1 illustrates the distribution of total allocated<sup>6</sup> fuel consumption in Great Britain by country. Also included in the chart, are figures for fuels excluded from the sub-national analysis – these consist of fuels included in the DUKES coverage for which no sub-national geographical breakdown was available. The sub-national reported data accounted for approximately 85 per cent of the total energy reported in DUKES. Not included in Chart 1 is unallocated consumption<sup>7</sup> from the gas and electricity datasets, which comprised of 0.5 per cent (0.6 mtoe) of the total consumption in Great Britain.

Between 2005 and 2013, total consumption in Great Britain decreased from 148.4 mtoe to 122.7 mtoe (17 per cent), however the proportion of each country's share of the total consumption in Great Britain has remained fairly consistent. Of the 125.5 mtoe of total energy consumed in Great Britain in 2013:

- 83 per cent was consumed by England (101.4 mtoe).
- 10 per cent by Scotland (12.4 mtoe).
- seven per cent by Wales (8.3 mtoe).

Chart 1 shows a steady year on year decrease in total energy consumption in Great Britain with the only anomaly occurring between 2009 and 2010, when there was a small increase in total final energy consumption (0.3 mtoe). This increase was due to the particularly cold winter that year resulting in a higher consumption of fuels used for heating purposes.

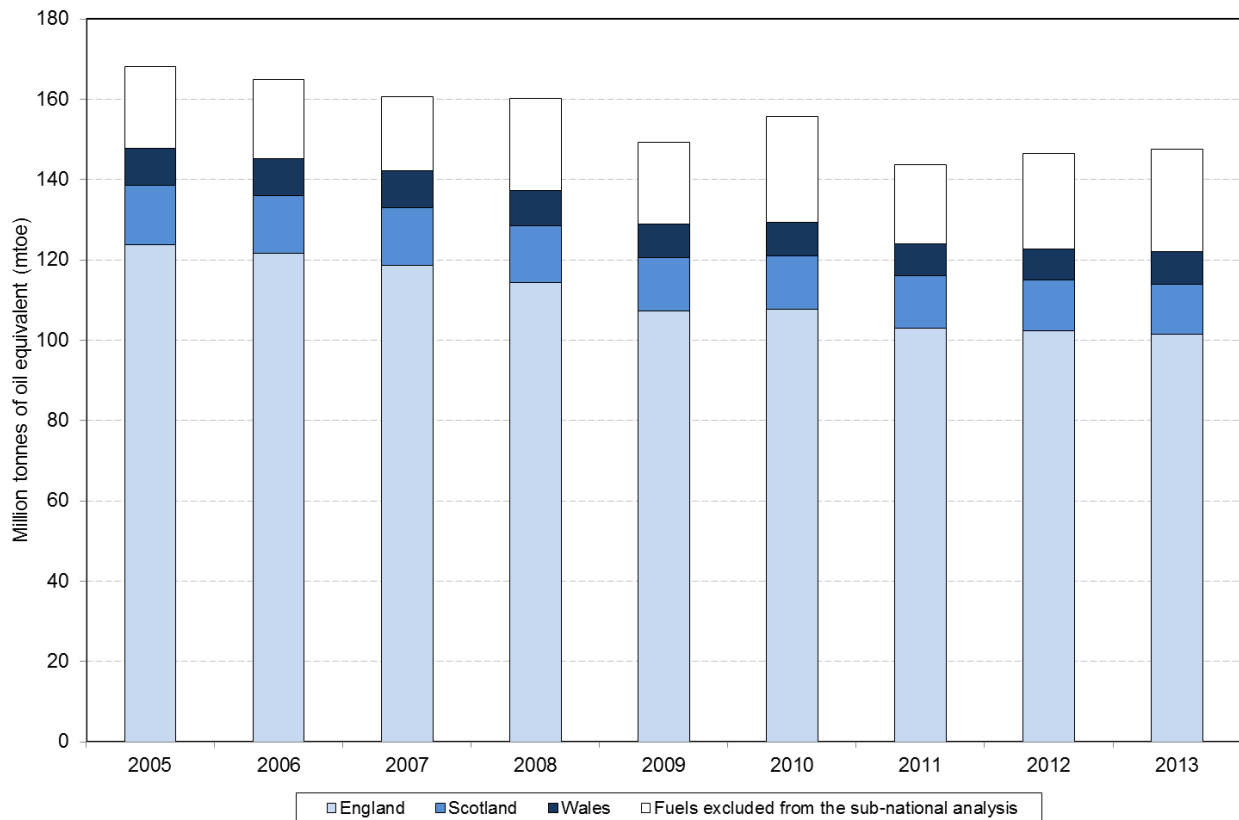
It should be noted, that in this dataset gas is weather corrected to compensate for changes in annual temperatures in this publication; however, residual fuels and electricity are not.

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<sup>6</sup> In order for the consumption of gas or electricity meters to be allocated to a region, specific address fields are needed, such as postcode. Without this information it is not possible to allocate consumption at a regional level and, although these values can be included in the overall totals, they have been excluded from any regional analysis, including Chart 1. Unallocated consumption was 605 ktoe in 2013, 658 ktoe in 2012, 321 ktoe in 2011, 437 ktoe in 2010, 667 ktoe in 2009, 346 ktoe in 2008, 275 ktoe in 2007, 217 ktoe in 2006 and 494 ktoe in 2005.

<sup>7</sup> For further information regarding unallocated consumption, please see section 4.2.3 of the Sub-national methodology and guidance booklet which can be accessed at:  
[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/324877/Sub-national\\_methodology\\_and\\_guidance\\_booklet.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/324877/Sub-national_methodology_and_guidance_booklet.pdf).

**Chart 1** Total final energy consumption<sup>8</sup> in the UK by country, 2005 to 2013



Northern Ireland has been omitted from this section since there is no electricity or gas data available for this country for the complete time period. Therefore, it is difficult to compare Northern Ireland with the other countries in the UK, since gas and electricity have been two of the most commonly consumed fuels in the UK since 2005. From data which is available, Northern Ireland's consumption of total fuels increased by three per cent (2.7 mtoe to 2.8 mtoe) between 2012 and 2013, with a thirteen per cent fall since 2005 (3.2 mtoe).

**Please note that the remaining analysis in this factsheet covers figures for Great Britain only, as Northern Ireland gas consumption data are not available and Northern Ireland electricity consumption data are not directly comparable with data for Great Britain.**

**Additionally, unallocated consumption is included in overall total figures for Great Britain, but they have been excluded from the regional analysis.**

<sup>8</sup> Total final energy consumption does not include unallocated consumption totals published in the electricity and gas datasets. The chart also does not include electricity or gas consumption for Northern Ireland.

## 2. Total final energy consumption by fuel type and region in Great Britain

In 2013, total consumption in Great Britain was 122.7 mtoe – a less than one per cent decrease in consumption since 2012 (123.4 mtoe). Consumption by fuel type in 2013 was estimated as:

- **petroleum** accounted for 38 per cent (46.9 mtoe) of total fuel consumption. There was a three per cent decrease in consumption since 2012 (48.1 mtoe).
- **gas** accounted for 35 per cent (42.9 mtoe). There was a two per cent decrease since 2012 (43.9 mtoe).
- **electricity** accounted for 20 per cent (24.9 mtoe), remaining relatively stable to levels of consumption in 2012 (25.0 mtoe).
- **manufactured solid fuels** accounted for three per cent (4.0 mtoe). There was a 29 per cent increase since 2012 (3.1 mtoe).
- **coal**<sup>9</sup> accounted for two per cent (2.1 mtoe). There was a 15 per cent increase since 2012 ((1.8 mtoe).
- **bioenergy and wastes** accounted for two per cent (1.9 mtoe). There was a 28 per cent increase since 2012 (1.4 mtoe).

Chart 2 shows the breakdown of final energy consumption in Great Britain by fuel type in 2013. The South East consumed the highest amount of total final energy in 2013 at 14 per cent (16.8 mtoe) of total energy, followed by the North West at 11 per cent (14.0 mtoe). The lowest consuming region was the North East, with 5 per cent (6.3 mtoe) of the total energy consumed within Great Britain.

It is worth noting that London has a very high consumption of gas (47 per cent) and a relatively low consumption of petroleum products (22 per cent) when compared to other regions within Great Britain. This is mainly a result of ‘smoke control’ areas, the greater use of gas and electricity, lower industrial energy usage in the region and smaller area.

Between 2005 and 2013, there was a 17 per cent decrease in total final fuel consumption across Great Britain (148.4 mtoe to 122.7 mtoe). Chart 3 shows how consumption of individual fuels have changed between 2005 and 2013 in Great Britain.

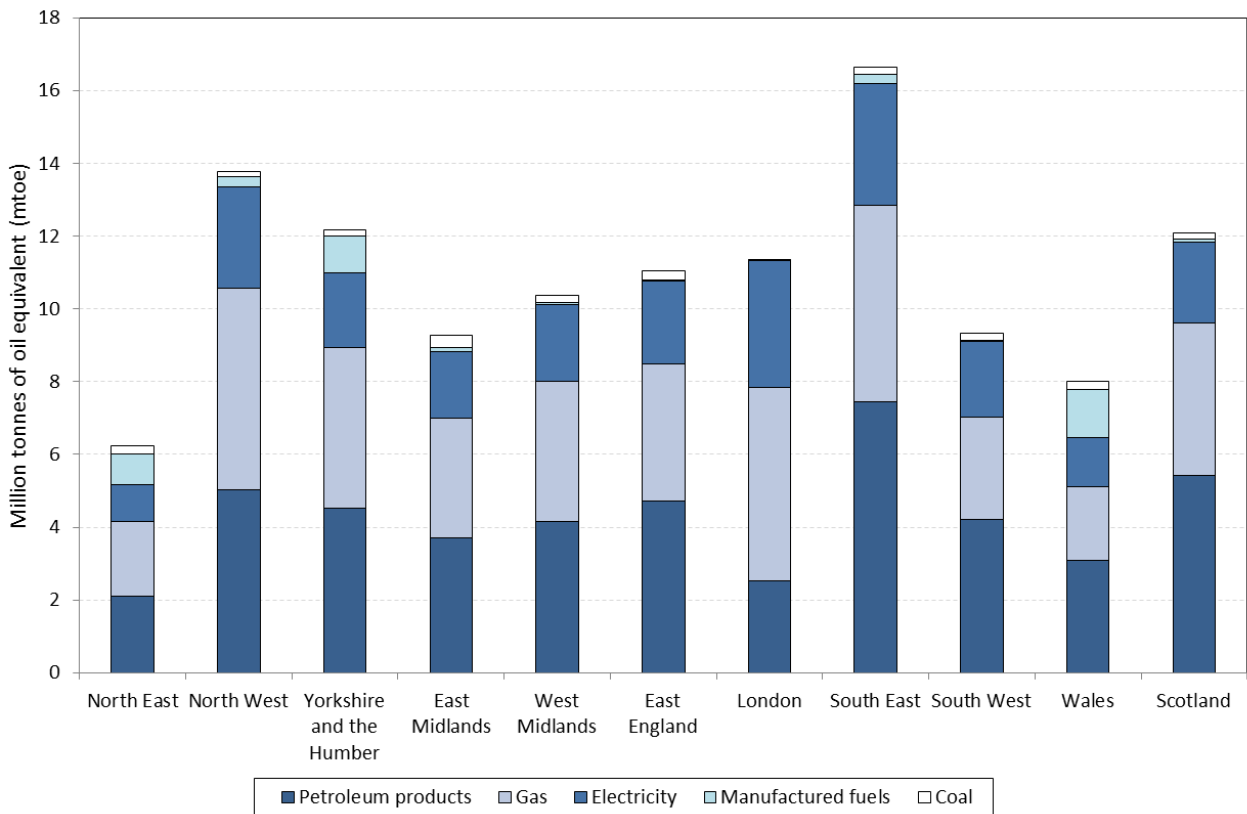
The proportions of total consumption by fuel type have remained consistent between 2005 and 2013, with petroleum accounting for on average 39 per cent of fuel consumed by Great Britain. Gas accounted for, on average, 37 per cent, electricity accounted for 19 per cent and manufactured fuels, coal and bioenergy and wastes accounted for the final 5 per cent of total fuel consumption between 2005 and 2013. Since 2005, electricity consumption has grown from 19 per cent of total final energy in 2005, to 20 per cent in 2013, as energy consumption in other fuels, such as gas, has declined.

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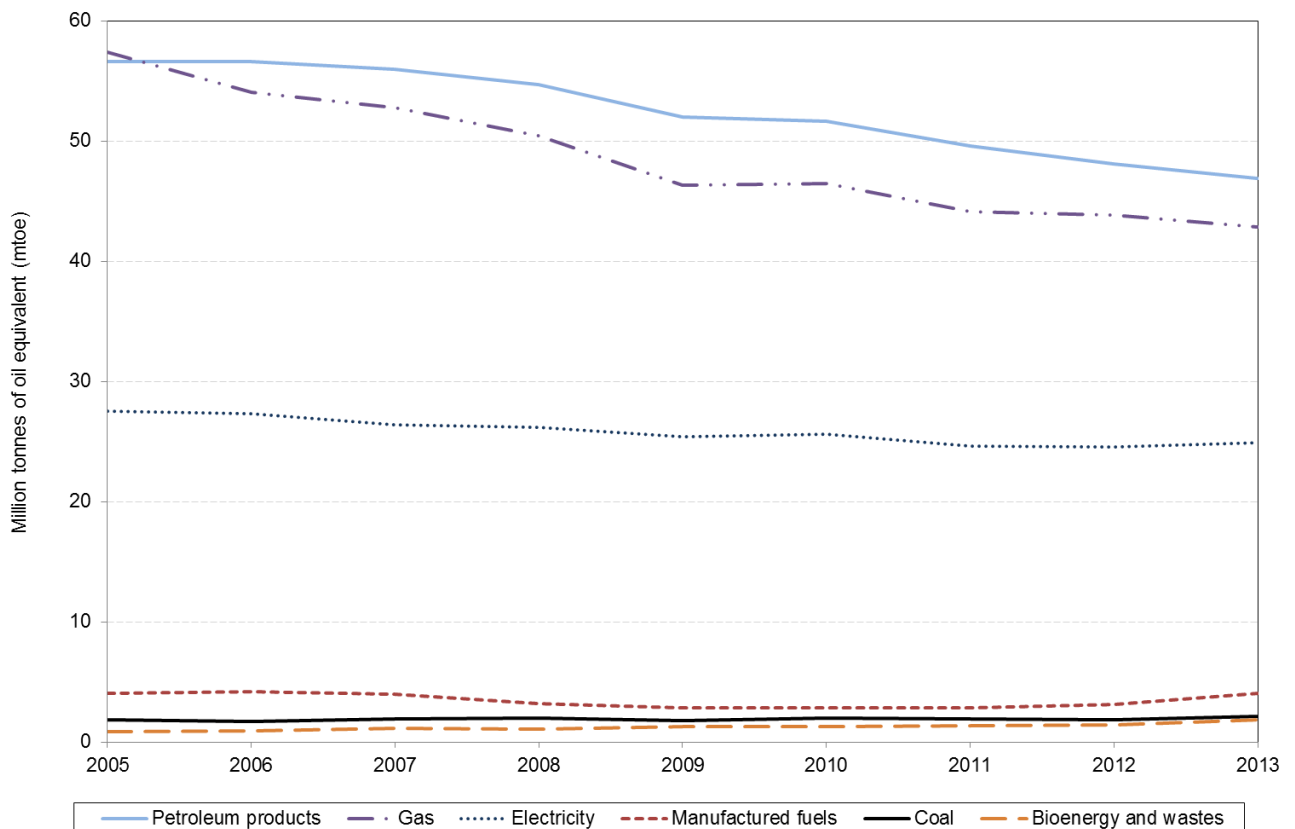
<sup>9</sup> Coal consumption estimates by rail use have been included for the first time in this publication for the complete time series.



**Chart 2** Regional total final energy (excluding bioenergy and wastes) consumption by fuel type, 2013



**Chart 3** Total final energy consumption of all fuels in the Great Britain, 2005 to 2013



The largest changes in consumption have occurred in petroleum products and gas - petroleum use fell by 17 per cent (56.6 mtoe to 46.9 mtoe) and gas use fell by 25 per cent (57.4 mtoe to 42.9 mtoe) between 2005 and 2013, reflecting the impact of the recession as well as energy efficiency improvements for both fuels.

However, in terms of percentage difference the largest difference occurred in bioenergy and wastes, with a 114 per cent increase between 2005 and 2013 (from 0.9 mtoe to 1.9 mtoe) - an increase of 340 per cent (0.05 mtoe to 0.3 mtoe) in Wales, a 102 per cent increase in England (0.6 mtoe to 1.3 mtoe) and an 80 per cent (0.2 mtoe to 0.3 mtoe) increase in Scotland.

Manufactured solid fuel consumption remained stable (at 4.0 mtoe) between 2005 and 2013); electricity consumption decreased nine per cent (27.5 mtoe to 24.9 mtoe); and coal consumption increased by twelve per cent (1.9 mtoe to 2.1 mtoe).

The largest percentage decreases in consumption between 2005 and 2013 occurred in:

- the North West, with a 20 per cent decrease (from 17.6 mtoe to 14.0 mtoe), due to a 28 per cent fall in consumption of gas (7.7 mtoe to 5.6 mtoe) and a 19 per cent fall in petroleum products (6.2 mtoe to 5.0 mtoe).
- Yorkshire and the Humber, also with a 20 per cent decrease (from 15.2 mtoe to 12.3 mtoe), due to a 26 per cent (6.0 mtoe to 4.4 mtoe) fall in gas consumption, an 18 per cent (5.5 mtoe to 4.5 mtoe) fall in petroleum consumption and a 12 per cent (2.3 mtoe to 2.0 mtoe) fall in electricity consumption.

Chart 4 shows total final energy consumption by sector<sup>10</sup> between 2005 and 2013.

The largest consuming sector in 2013 was the industrial and commercial sector (37 per cent), followed by the domestic sector (32 per cent) and the transport sector (30 per cent). These proportions have been consistent between 2005 and 2013, although transport share has grown from 27 per cent in 2005.

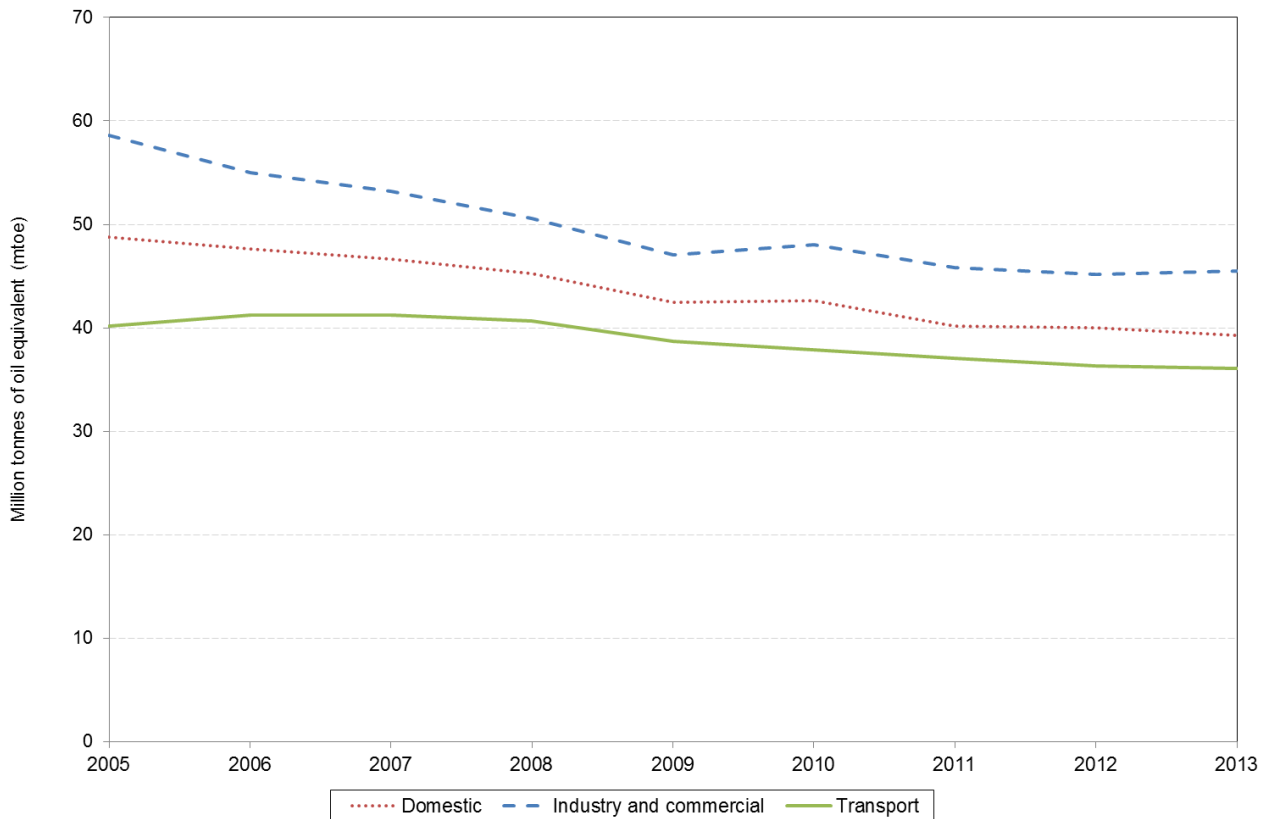
The largest changes seen in final consumption predominantly occurred in the industrial and commercial sector with a 22 per cent fall (58.6 mtoe to 45.5 mtoe) between 2005 and 2013 in Great Britain – largely driven by a 38 per cent fall in petroleum consumption in England (9.9 mtoe to 5.8 mtoe) and a 30 per cent decrease in gas consumption (22.1 mtoe to 15.7 mtoe). Whilst improvements in energy efficiency is a factor of the changes in consumption, the impact of the recession will also be a factor.

Between 2012 and 2013, the largest percentage change in total consumption in Great Britain has been in Wales, with a seven per cent increase in consumption (7.7 mtoe to 8.3 mtoe). Within England, the largest percentage difference was in the North East, a six per cent increase (from 6.0 mtoe to 6.3 mtoe) in consumption of total final energy between 2012 and 2013. This was predominantly a result of an increase (from 0.4 mtoe to 0.8 mtoe) in consumption of manufactured fuels within the industrial sector.

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<sup>10</sup> Public administration and agriculture sectors have not been included in this analysis.

**Chart 4** Total final energy consumption (excluding bioenergy and wastes) for Great Britain by sector, 2005 to 2013



Only ten local authorities saw increases in total fuel consumption between 2005 and 2013. The largest percentage increase was observed in Neath Port Talbot, with a 30 per cent increase (1.0 mtoe to 1.3 mtoe).

The following had the highest fall in energy consumption between 2005 and 2013:

- Thurrock – a 75 per cent (1.3 mtoe to 0.3 mtoe) decrease due to reductions in energy consumption in the industrial and commercial sectors.
- Gravesham - a 50 per cent (0.4 mtoe to 0.2 mtoe) decrease due to reductions in energy consumption in the industrial and commercial sectors.
- Tonbridge and Malling – a 49 per cent (0.6 mtoe to 0.3 mtoe) decrease in total final energy consumption, largely driven by changes in the industrial and commercial sectors.

Between 2012 and 2013, Swale had a 13 per cent increase (300 ktoe to 340 ktoe) and Tonbridge and Malling had a nine per cent increase (280 ktoe to 300 ktoe) in consumption. These changes are also largely driven by changes in the industrial and commercial sectors. The largest decreases in total energy consumption between 2012 and 2013 occurred within:

- Thurrock – a 48 per cent fall (0.6 mtoe to 0.3 mtoe).
- Cheshire West and Chester – a 23 per cent fall (2.0 mtoe to 1.5 mtoe).
- Slough – a 15 per cent fall (0.34 mtoe to 0.29 mtoe).
- Greenwich - a 9 per cent fall (0.32 mtoe to 0.29 mtoe) in consumption.

These changes were mostly caused by reductions in the industry and commercial sector.

Annex A summarises the two highest and two lowest consuming local authorities within each region.

### 3. Upcoming sub-national consumption statistics releases

The total final energy consumption statistics are published annually every September. The next release will include 2014 data and will be published in September 2016.

Sub-national consumption statistics are released each quarter, with each release relating to a different fuel type. Published alongside the total energy consumption dataset, are the residual fuel consumption statistics (2013 data), which are defined as non-gas, non-electric and non-road transport fuels not used for the generation of electricity and road transport.

The residual fuel consumption statistics, for 2013 data, are available here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-consumption-of-other-fuels>.

The next sub-national consumption releases will be published in December 2015 and relate to:

- **Gas consumption statistics (2014 data)** – the data are based on the aggregation of Meter Point Reference Number (MPRN) readings throughout Great Britain as part of DECCs annual meter point gas data exercise. The 2013 data will cover the gas year between 1 October 2013 and 30 September 2014 and are subject to a weather correction factor.

Published data contains estimates for the number of meters, total consumption and average consumption by sector (domestic/non-domestic) at a regional<sup>11</sup> and local authority level, and will be available here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-gas-consumption-data>.

Also available on the same webpage will be estimates of households not connected to the gas network, at a local authority and at an LSOA level, for 2014 data.

- **Electricity consumption statistics (2014 data)** – the data are based on the aggregation of Meter Point Administration Number (MPAN) readings throughout Great Britain obtained as part of DECCs annual meter point electricity data exercise. The 2014 data will cover the industry defined electricity year, which is 1 February 2014 to 31 January 2015 for non-half hourly<sup>12</sup> data, and the calendar year for half-hourly<sup>13</sup> data.

Published data contains estimates for the number of meters, total consumption and average consumption by sector (domestic/non-domestic) at a regional and local authority level, and will be available here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data>.

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<sup>11</sup> A region refers to areas previously known as Government Office Regions (GORs), which were the primary statistical subdivision of England in which the Government Offices for the region fulfilled their role. They closed on 31 March 2011 and have remained a static geography used for statistical reporting since then. Further information is available in section 1.2 of the Sub-national methodology and guidance booklet.

<sup>12</sup> A non-half hourly (NHH) meter is generally used for domestic or smaller non-domestic supplies. Reading of NHH meters is normally done manually.

<sup>13</sup> A half hourly (HH) meter is generally used for larger non-domestic supplies. A reading is automatically taken every half hour and relayed to the supplier.

Gas and electricity consumption statistics at MSOA/LSOA level (for 2014 data) will be available in January 2016.

For a list of the full set of sub-national consumption datasets, please see Annex B of this document.

Further details and information about the methodology used to compile each dataset is included in the sub-national methodology and guidance booklet:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-energy-data-guidance-note>.

Also included in the methodology and guidance booklet are details of related DECC statistical publications available. These are introduced in Annex E of the sub-national methodology and guidance booklet.

A timetable of all DECC statistics releases over the next year is available here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/statistical-releases-timetable-for-twelve-months-ahead>.

## Annex A Selected 2013 sub-national total final energy consumption statistics (highest and lowest) (ktoe)

English Region and Devolved Administration and Local Administrative Unit <sup>(1)</sup>	Fuel type							Consuming sector <sup>(4)</sup>		
	Coal <sup>(2)</sup>	Manufactured fuels <sup>(3)</sup>	Petroleum products <sup>(2)</sup>	Gas	Electricity	Bioenergy & waste	All fuels	Industry & Commercial	Domestic	Transport
Pembrokeshire	8.4	336.3	849.3	43.3	91.7	7.3	1,336.3	1,171.4	90.3	67.4
Neath Port Talbot	22.0	930.9	102.1	99.3	129.1	4.6	1,288.1	1,099.9	97.7	85.9
Blaenau Gwent	2.5	0.1	27.1	52.0	24.1	2.2	108.0	33.6	48.9	23.3
Merthyr Tydfil	0.9	0.1	30.4	43.0	18.4	1.7	94.5	24.2	41.2	27.5
<b>TOTAL WALES</b>	<b>197.5</b>	<b>813.1</b>	<b>3,546.6</b>	<b>2,122.8</b>	<b>1,309.2</b>	<b>182.7</b>	<b>8,172.0</b>	<b>4,013.9</b>	<b>2,089.1</b>	<b>1,886.2</b>
Falkirk	2.0	54.2	1,346.2	143.8	61.1	1.2	1,608.4	1,383.9	108.4	115.0
Fife	21.2	3.2	546.6	346.1	141.4	3.3	1,061.9	603.5	269.0	186.1
Shetland Islands	1.9	0.1	28.8	..	16.9	1.8	49.5	20.1	15.0	12.7
Orkney Islands	2.5	0.1	21.7	..	12.0	3.2	39.6	12.2	14.9	9.3
<b>TOTAL SCOTLAND</b>	<b>195.4</b>	<b>89.0</b>	<b>5,644.1</b>	<b>4,397.1</b>	<b>2,292.2</b>	<b>400.8</b>	<b>13,018.5</b>	<b>5,563.4</b>	<b>3,791.5</b>	<b>3,262.8</b>
Redcar and Cleveland	158.1	792.9	662.2	107.6	88.3	1.0	1,810.1	1,661.0	88.5	59.5
County Durham	26.6	11.4	323.2	382.9	169.5	78.9	992.5	264.1	362.7	286.8
South Tyneside	1.1	1.1	60.6	98.3	40.0	0.0	201.1	48.0	98.2	54.9
Hartlepool	1.0	19.3	49.2	73.2	39.4	0.1	182.1	77.9	59.4	44.7
<b>TOTAL NORTH EAST</b>	<b>209.8</b>	<b>181.9</b>	<b>2,296.8</b>	<b>2,096.6</b>	<b>1,004.4</b>	<b>201.5</b>	<b>5,990.9</b>	<b>2,606.7</b>	<b>1,813.6</b>	<b>1,369.2</b>
Cheshire West and Chester	11.0	246.5	796.5	282.8	198.0	13.5	1,548.4	1,037.4	222.2	275.2
Cheshire East	13.3	2.9	392.5	340.0	154.4	6.0	909.1	278.7	278.5	345.9
Hyndburn	0.9	1.0	52.0	55.0	25.6	0.0	134.5	32.1	54.3	48.1
Copeland	2.8	0.1	29.7	41.9	20.1	3.2	97.8	20.2	50.6	23.8
<b>TOTAL NORTH WEST</b>	<b>143.0</b>	<b>339.1</b>	<b>5,625.9</b>	<b>5,738.2</b>	<b>2,666.9</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>14,574.7</b>	<b>5,593.6</b>	<b>4,714.2</b>	<b>4,205.4</b>
North Lincolnshire	16.2	931.5	1,049.0	143.2	107.8	32.7	2,280.4	1,985.6	111.4	150.7
Leeds	4.3	3.0	489.0	579.2	293.0	6.7	1,375.2	428.6	479.6	460.3
Richmondshire	3.0	0.1	92.1	29.2	19.5	2.3	146.2	31.7	37.6	74.6
Craven	2.8	0.1	56.0	37.5	22.2	1.5	120.1	30.5	43.0	45.0
<b>TOTAL YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER</b>	<b>171.1</b>	<b>758.3</b>	<b>4,586.3</b>	<b>4,536.5</b>	<b>2,074.2</b>	<b>106.2</b>	<b>12,232.6</b>	<b>5,247.2</b>	<b>3,590.6</b>	<b>3,288.5</b>
Leicester	0.7	0.8	111.6	256.7	125.8	0.0	495.6	216.1	181.2	98.3
Nottingham	1.9	2.2	116.1	222.8	108.0	1.9	452.9	173.7	169.6	107.7
Melton	1.2	0.1	43.8	41.3	23.7	0.9	111.0	40.1	33.8	36.2
Oadby and Wigston	0.1	0.1	16.4	38.2	16.6	0.0	71.5	21.0	36.8	13.7
<b>TOTAL EAST MIDLANDS</b>	<b>287.8</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>3,891.5</b>	<b>3,380.3</b>	<b>1,769.8</b>	<b>133.0</b>	<b>9,518.8</b>	<b>3,238.0</b>	<b>2,904.7</b>	<b>3,243.1</b>
Birmingham	2.7	1.9	444.3	753.7	370.2	1.1	1,574.0	545.1	611.9	415.9
Shropshire	19.6	3.8	286.4	155.5	125.1	15.0	605.5	182.1	196.6	211.7
Redditch	0.4	0.0	30.0	51.8	31.0	0.2	113.5	39.7	48.7	24.9
Tamworth	0.8	1.3	24.3	45.4	28.3	0.0	100.0	32.4	45.4	22.2
<b>TOTAL WEST MIDLANDS</b>	<b>227.8</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>4,431.4</b>	<b>3,938.6</b>	<b>2,116.0</b>	<b>144.6</b>	<b>10,908.1</b>	<b>3,465.0</b>	<b>3,560.0</b>	<b>3,738.4</b>
Central Bedfordshire	11.0	0.5	277.1	153.1	88.0	2.1	531.8	134.7	164.9	230.0
King's Lynn and West Norfolk	9.6	0.6	158.1	228.8	96.5	5.2	498.8	277.0	97.7	118.8
Castle Point	0.4	0.0	32.4	51.2	22.2	0.2	106.4	15.4	59.7	31.0
Maldon	2.4	0.1	38.9	25.1	24.5	1.4	92.5	26.9	39.1	25.1
<b>TOTAL EAST OF ENGLAND</b>	<b>134.7</b>	<b>161.3</b>	<b>5,394.5</b>	<b>3,888.8</b>	<b>2,248.1</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>11,865.7</b>	<b>4,051.9</b>	<b>3,648.0</b>	<b>4,127.5</b>

## Annex A Selected 2013 sub-national total final energy consumption statistics (highest and lowest) (ktoe)

English Region and Devolved Administration and Local Administrative Unit <sup>(1)</sup>	Fuel type							Consuming sector <sup>(4)</sup>		
	Coal <sup>(2)</sup>	Manufactured fuels <sup>(3)</sup>	Petroleum products <sup>(2)</sup>	Gas	Electricity	Bioenergy & waste	All fuels	Industry & Commercial	Domestic	Transport
Westminster	0.1	0.4	103.2	319.7	339.6	0.0	763.1	548.1	130.2	84.8
Hillingdon	0.4	0.3	189.9	207.8	150.2	19.4	567.9	228.0	164.2	156.3
Kingston upon Thames	0.2	0.2	65.3	100.3	51.4	0.0	217.2	52.7	102.4	62.2
Barking and Dagenham	0.3	1.3	60.0	82.3	59.6	2.0	205.4	65.5	88.1	49.9
<b>TOTAL GREATER LONDON</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2,592.7</b>	<b>5,495.7</b>	<b>3,434.7</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>11,551.8</b>	<b>4,328.5</b>	<b>4,776.2</b>	<b>2,422.9</b>
New Forest	2.3	222.1	1,067.2	102.1	65.5	2.0	1,461.2	1,209.5	116.8	133.0
Milton Keynes	0.9	0.5	187.9	164.0	125.5	0.2	479.1	155.6	145.5	177.8
Gosport	0.1	0.1	19.0	39.7	24.5	0.0	83.5	24.6	41.7	17.3
Adur	0.3	0.4	32.1	31.4	17.4	0.0	81.7	19.1	35.9	26.7
<b>TOTAL SOUTH EAST</b>	<b>137.4</b>	<b>324.5</b>	<b>7,792.4</b>	<b>5,624.3</b>	<b>3,355.2</b>	<b>149.4</b>	<b>17,383.3</b>	<b>5,677.9</b>	<b>5,550.7</b>	<b>6,005.2</b>
Wiltshire	25.7	0.6	469.7	262.4	185.2	9.5	953.2	268.2	287.3	388.3
Cornwall	33.8	1.4	451.8	206.6	227.7	28.8	950.0	291.0	313.2	317.0
Christchurch	0.2	0.0	29.8	26.3	16.6	0.2	73.1	18.2	30.3	24.5
Isles of Scilly	0.2	0.0	1.4	..	1.4	0.3	3.4	1.7	1.2	0.1
<b>TOTAL SOUTH WEST</b>	<b>136.4</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>4,667.7</b>	<b>2,845.6</b>	<b>2,090.7</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>9,826.6</b>	<b>2,882.7</b>	<b>3,296.7</b>	<b>3,578.5</b>
Fermanagh	27.3	0.2	149.7	..	..	6.9	184.0	77.7	30.8	68.7
Lisburn	20.5	0.4	157.6	..	..	5.0	183.5	50.6	42.2	85.7
Carrickfergus	5.3	0.0	33.2	..	..	1.3	39.9	12.0	13.7	12.8
Moyle	1.2	0.0	28.5	..	..	1.4	31.1	2.3	8.7	18.7
<b>TOTAL NORTHERN IRELAND</b>	<b>123.9</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>2,947.4</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>3,236.7</b>	<b>660.0</b>	<b>1,173.2</b>	<b>1,316.9</b>
England	1,733.6	2,616.1	38,374.0	36,472.8	20,949.4	1,288.4	101,434.3	35,634.6	33,452.0	31,059.3
Scotland	172.9	78.3	5,425.2	4,183.0	2,224.7	311.4	12,395.3	5,222.5	3,684.9	3,176.5
Wales	204.6	1,339.1	3,099.6	2,016.6	1,336.7	261.0	8,257.6	4,096.7	2,052.5	1,847.4
(Unallocated)	-	-	-	182.7	422.8	0	605.5	531.8	73.7	0.0
<b>GREAT BRITAIN (inc Unallocated)</b>	<b>2,111.0</b>	<b>4,033.5</b>	<b>46,898.8</b>	<b>42,855.1</b>	<b>24,933.5</b>	<b>1,860.7</b>	<b>122,692.7</b>	<b>45,485.7</b>	<b>39,263.1</b>	<b>36,083.2</b>
Northern Ireland	327.9	21.9	2,360.7	..	..	82.3	2,792.8	742.1	724.1	1,244.3
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>2,438.9</b>	<b>4,055.4</b>	<b>49,259.5</b>	<b>42,855.1</b>	<b>24,933.5</b>	<b>1,943.0</b>	<b>125,485.5</b>	<b>46,227.7</b>	<b>39,987.2</b>	<b>37,327.6</b>
<b>UK Energy Consumption as in DUKES (5)</b>	<b>2,317.9</b>	<b>1,345.7</b>	<b>47,900.6</b>	<b>47,366.9</b>	<b>26,888.2</b>	<b>2,703.2</b>	<b>128,768.3</b>	<b>44,455.2</b>	<b>42,777.4</b>	<b>38,832.5</b>

.. Data is not available

<sup>(1)</sup> Please note that there was a change in ONS geographies in 2010, causing some local authorities to merge. For this reason, there are fewer local authorities for 2010/11 than in previous years.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes coal/petroleum (as appropriate) consumed in all the following sectors: Heat Generation, Energy Industry use, Industry, Commercial, Miscellaneous. Excludes Public Administration and Agriculture.

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes only manufactured solid fuels and not derived gases.

<sup>(4)</sup> Excludes bioenergy & waste.

<sup>(5)</sup> Figures from Table 1.2 of DUKES 2015.



## **Annex B**      **Sub-national consumption publications**

### **Electricity consumption statistics**

- Electricity consumption statistics at local authority level (UK):  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-electricity-consumption-data>.

### **Gas consumption statistics**

- Gas consumption statistics at local authority level (Great Britain):  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/sub-national-gas-consumption-data>.

### **Road transport consumption statistics**

- Road transport consumption statistics at local authority level (United Kingdom):  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/road-transport-energy-consumption-at-regional-and-local-authority-level>.

### **Residual fuel (non-electricity, non-gas, non-road transport fuels) consumption statistics**

- Residual fuel consumption statistics at local authority level (United Kingdom):  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/sub-national-consumption-of-other-fuels>.

### **Total final energy consumption statistics**

- Total final energy consumption statistics at local authority level (Great Britain):  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-of-energy-climate-change/series/total-final-energy-consumption-at-sub-national-level>.

Before using any of the above datasets, it is highly advised to refer to the related chapter in the sub-national methodology and guidance booklet:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regional-energy-data-guidance-note>.

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URN 15D/451