



Guidance note on high
level energy indicators for
regional and local
authorities

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Guidance note on the DECC high level energy indicators for regional and local authorities.

Background

High level indicators have been produced as part of DECC's regional energy project to assist local authorities, regional development authorities and other sub-national bodies to develop, implement and monitor energy strategies.

The indicators are published annually, cover energy use since 2003 and are based around data on regional and local energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions published on the DECC website at <http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/regional/regional.aspx> and http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_change/gg_emissions/uk_emissions/2007_local/2007_local.aspx.

The data are shown for all areas within England, Wales and Scotland. Northern Ireland is not included in the indicators as there is no electricity and gas data available at a local authority level (see the Guidance Note for regional energy data at <http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/regional/regional.aspx> for more details).

Available indicators

There are 22 different indicators available, 13 of which have been published at LAU1 – formally NUTS4 (local authority) level and four at NUTS3 level. All of these indicators are also published at NUTS1 level and an additional 5 indicators published at the NUTS1 level only.

LAU1 Indicators

- Total final energy consumption per capita
- Total domestic energy consumption per household
- Total domestic energy consumption per capita
- Total domestic electricity consumption per meter point
- Total domestic gas consumption per consumer
- Total domestic gas consumption per room
- Total industrial and commercial energy consumption per employee
- Total industrial and commercial gas consumption per meter point
- Total industrial and commercial gas consumption per employee
- Total industrial and commercial electricity consumption per meter point
- Total industrial and commercial electricity consumption per employee
- Total vehicle consumption per capita
- CO₂ emissions per capita

NUTS3 Indicators

- Total final energy consumption per £ GVA.
- Total industrial and commercial energy consumption per £ GVA.
- CO₂ emissions per £m GVA.
- Total vehicle consumption per thousand kilometres

NUTS1 Indicators (in addition to those listed above)

- Average household SAP rating.
- Percentage of households in fuel poverty.

- CHP heat capacity installed per £ GVA.
- CHP electrical capacity installed per £ GVA.
- Renewable electricity installed capacity.

Interpretation of the indicators

There are certain limitations to the indicators and it is important to be aware of these when using the data to compare local authorities. Users should note that local authorities are diverse, with some being heavily industrial (such as Pembrokeshire and Ellesmere Port & Neston), whilst others (such as Gedling and Worcester) are not. It is therefore important to treat the figures given within the context of the other indicators and data that are available.

Certain data within the 2007 dataset (relating to footnote one) are not directly comparable to high level indicators in 2005 and 2006 because road transport data and residual fuel data (included in total final energy consumption) have been revised for both of these years, but not up-dated in the corresponding high level indicator datasets.

Quartiles

The high level indicators are not produced with the purpose of ranking local authorities in terms of energy use as consumption can vary between local authorities for a number of reasons. However, in order to aid interpretation, the data in the workbook have been colour coded to indicate if the value for a particular local authority is within the upper or lower quartile of all values within Great Britain.

Quartiles provide a simple method of benchmarking data. It is done by ranking a set of results and splitting them into 4 roughly equal groups.

- The upper quartile relates to the highest 25% of values. The results in this quartile have been shaded **YELLOW**.
- If a result is in the lower quartile this means that it is in the lowest 25% of values. The results in this quartile have been shaded **BLUE**.
- If a result is in either the 2nd or 3rd quartile it is in the 'inter-quartile' range. These results have not been shaded in the workbook.

Further information

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