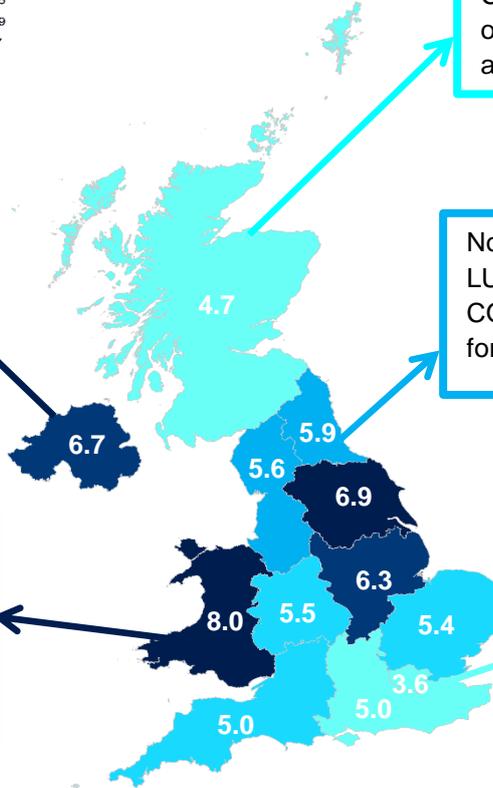
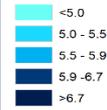


Greater London has the smallest and Wales has the largest CO₂ per capita emissions for 2016

Northern Ireland has the largest source of Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) per capita emissions (0.1 t CO₂ per person) due to clearing of grassland for the maintenance and creation of settlements and croplands which gives rise to emissions as soil carbon is lost.

Per capita Regional CO₂ emission estimates

t CO₂ per person



Scotland has the largest sink of Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) per capita emissions (-1.5 t CO₂ per person) due to forest land occupying a large proportion of land area.

North East has the second largest sink of LULUCF CO₂ per capita emissions (-0.5 t CO₂ per person) due to its large area of forest land.

Wales' CO₂ per capita emissions are higher compared to other regions due to having the highest CO₂ per capita emissions from the Industrial and Commercial sector (4.5 t CO₂ per person) reflecting the industrial base.

Greater London has the lowest CO₂ per capita emissions compared to other regions due to the urban nature of the transport system, a high population density and a greater proportion of residential areas meaning large industrial facilities are unlikely to be located in the region.

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Emissions per capita (per person) allow comparison between areas of different population size. However, emissions are driven by many factors other than resident population.

The North East experienced the largest percentage reduction in CO₂ emissions from 2005 to 2016 due to industry closures

