

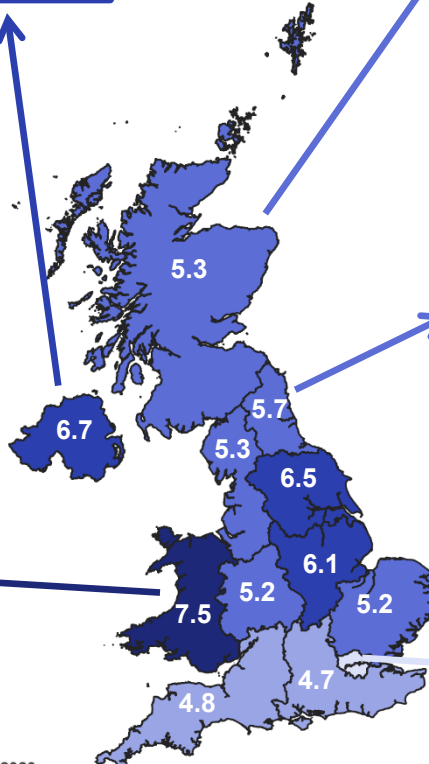
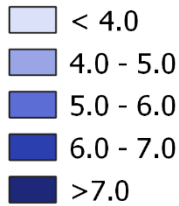
## London had the smallest and Wales had the largest CO<sub>2</sub> per capita emissions in 2018\*

Per capita 2018 CO<sub>2</sub> emission estimates by region and country

t CO<sub>2</sub> per person

Northern Ireland is the only region where Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) emissions are not a net sink, and it also has the highest domestic emissions per capita (1.8 tCO<sub>2</sub> per person).

Scotland has the largest sink of Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) per capita emissions (-0.8 tCO<sub>2</sub> per person) due to forest land occupying a large proportion of its land area.



The North East has the second largest sink of LULUCF CO<sub>2</sub> per capita emissions (-0.5 tCO<sub>2</sub> per person) due to its large area of forest land, partly offsetting its higher level of emissions from the Industrial and Commercial sector than most regions.

Wales' CO<sub>2</sub> per capita emissions are higher compared to other regions due to having the highest CO<sub>2</sub> per capita emissions from the Industrial and Commercial sector (4.0 tCO<sub>2</sub> per person), reflecting its higher level of industrial installations.

London has the lowest CO<sub>2</sub> per capita emissions of any region due to the urban nature of the transport system, a high population density and its lower level of large industrial facilities than other regions.

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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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from 2005 to 2018, in part due to industrial closures

