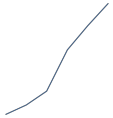
| Annex 2- Outcome Measures | | | | Data | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Outcome Measures** | **Definition** | **Source** | **Target or Benchmark** | **2019** | **2020 (COVID)** | **2021 (COVID)** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **Progress (2019-latest year)** | **Trendline** | **Commentary** |
| **OCC Estates / Operations Decarbonisation** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CAS 1 - OCC Estate and Operations 2030 Net Zero Target in tCO2e (Fiscal year Reporting year+1, example 2022 is FY 2022/23) | OCC GHG estate and operational emissions (Buildings, Highways Assets, Fleet, Staff Mileage) | OCC Annual Greenhouse Gas Report | Net Zero by 2030 (OCC Target) | 13,311 | 10,595 | 10,391 | 8,857 | 7,638 | Due Sept 2025 | ↓ | | Emissions across the council's estates and operations are reducing year on year. Delays to some programmes, such as fleet and property decarbonisation, have affected the rate of emissions reduction, however overachievement in previous years means that this programme remains largely on track to meet our net zero target overall. |
| CAS 2 - OCC Scope 3 Supply Chain real activity GHG emissions reporting (% of Total Supply chain emissions) (Fiscal Year). | We are aiming to report emissions of 80% Suppliers (100%=3500 suppliers). | OCC Annual Greenhouse Gas Report | 80% of Supply Chain emissions calculated and reported by 2030 (OCC Target) | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 13% | ↑ | | This measure is indicative of the progress in understanding and measuring our Scope 3 emissions from our supply chain. It shows that progress is being made in this area and our understanding of our Scope 3 emissions continues to increase. |
| CAS 3 - Carbon intensity of pension funds investments - WACI (Weighted Average Carbon Intensity) | As reported in line with the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosure | Oxfordshire Pension Fund Carbon Metrics Report | Annual target of 7.5% decline | 248 | 204 | 206 | 209 | 144 | 136 | ↓ | | For the period 2023 – 2024 the WACI figure shows a decrease in carbon intensity of around 5.5%. This is behind our annual target of a 7.5% decline, however, if we track the trend from the baseline year of 2019 there is an overall intensity decrease of around 45%, which is equivalent to an approximately 9% decrease each year since 2019, which is well ahead of our 7.5% target. |
| CAS 4 - Renewable energy generated on the council estate (kWh) | Does not include schools | OCC data | | 31,257 | 52,255 | 52,560 | 92,997 | 137,952 | 231,840 | ↑ | | There has been a six-fold increase (642% between 2019 and 2024) in renewable energy generated on the council estate linked to increased investment. |
| CAS 5 - OCC Council Maintained Schools emissions in tCO2e | OCC supports the decarbonisation of Maintained Schools (adjusted for academisation) | OCC Annual Greenhouse Gas Report | Net Zero by 2050 (OCC Target) | 5811 | 5582 | 5769 | 4807 | 4275 | Due Sept 2025 | ↓ | | OCC continues its progress in supporting the decarbonisation of maintained schools. As maintained schools are converted to academies they are no longer included within OCC's carbon accounting process. |
| **PaZCO Overall** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CAS 6a - Total territorial GHG emissions for Oxfordshire in kT CO2e | All emissions within the Oxfordshire boundaries. Includes CO2, CH4 and NO2 | DESNZ local authority greenhouse gas emissions | PAZCO commits us to go further and faster than other areas of the UK in achieving zero carbon emissions | 4,530 | 3,987 | 4,233 | 4,064 | Due summer 2025 | Due summer 2026 | ↓ | | A decline in total greenhouse gas emissions within the county, largely driven by grid decarbonisation, against a backdrop of population increase. As outlined in the 2024 Countywide Greenhouse Gas Report, emissions in 2022 exceeded the annual allowance within our PaZCO carbon budgets. However, extrapolation of the data and overachievement in previous years suggests that we will recover our position in relation to this 5 year carbon budget period. |

| Outcome Measures | Definition | Source | Target or Benchmark | 2019 | 2020 (COVID) | 2021 (COVID) | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Progress (2019-latest year) | Trendline | Commentary |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CAS 6b - Total territorial GHG emissions for Oxfordshire in kT CO2e per capita | All emissions within the Oxfordshire boundaries. Includes CO2, CH4 and NO2 | DESNZ local authority greenhouse gas emissions | England benchmark 5.1tCO2e South East benchmark 4.4tCO2e | 6.4 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.5 | Due summer 2025 | Due summer 2026 |  |  | Per capita emissions continue to decline in the county, largely driven by grid decarbonisation, however these remain higher than both the England and South East averages. |
| **PaZCO - Transport & Connectivity** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CAS 7 - Total transport GHG emissions for Oxfordshire (territorial Kt) | All emissions within the Oxfordshire boundaries. Includes CO2, CH4 and NO2 | DESNZ local authority greenhouse gas emissions | | 1,821 | 1,411 | 1,552 | 1,572 | Due summer 2025 | Due summer 2026 |  |  | A slight increase in emissions in 2022, which was the first year unaffected by COVID. This likely reflects the increase in trips on all modes after the pandemic. |
| CAS 8a - Total number of EV charge point locations in Oxfordshire | All publicly available charging points - timepoint January in each year | DfT/DESNZ electric vehicle charging infrastructure statistics | | 212 | 256 | 322 | 536 | 652 | 773 |  |  | There continues to be strong growth in the delivery of public charging infrastructure, with the number of chargepoints more than trebling since 2019. |
| CAS 8b - EV charge point locations per 100,000 population in Oxfordshire | All publicly available charging points - timepoint January in each year | | England Benchmark 97.4 SE Benchmark 82.3 | 30.8 | 37 | 46.2 | 73.8 | 89.7 | 104.7 |  |  | There continues to be strong growth in the delivery of public charging infrastructure. We are well above the benchmarks for England and the South East with more EV charge points to come through OxLEVI. |
| CAS 9 - Road Transport Emissions | Oxfordshire Emissions CO2 eq (LTCP Indicator) | LTCP Annual Monitoring Report | | 1,323 | 1,056 | 1,141 | 1,154 | Due autumn 2025 | Due autumn 2026 |  |  | Emissions from transport have increased slowly since 2020. The increase in emissions is lower than the increase in vehicle miles over the same period, demonstrating the impact of increased uptake of lower emission vehicles. Road transport emissions were 1.56tCO2e per capita in 2022. |
| CAS 10 - Passenger journeys on local bus services | Per head of population per annum (LTCP Indicator) | LTCP Annual Monitoring Report | England benchmark: increase of 19% between 2022-2023 | 60.9 | 58.8 | 16.8 | 35.1 | 46.2 | Due autumn 2025 |  |  | Bus patronage fell significantly during the COVID-19 pandemic but has been recovering year on year. There was an increase of 31% between 2022 and 2023 which is well above the national average of 19%. Patronage has not yet reached the same level as before the pandemic. |
| CAS 11 - Car Vehicle Miles (millions) | Total Miles in Oxfordshire (LTCP Indicator) | LTCP Annual Monitoring Report | | 3,800 | 2,710 | 3,085 | 3,449 | 3,562 | Due autumn 2025 |  |  | Car vehicle miles increased by 3% in Oxfordshire between 2022 and 2023 which is in line with the national average , but are lower than the 2019 baseline. Continuing to reduce vehicle miles and the length of car trips is a key aspect of the LTCP and will be required to meet net zero transport system targets. |

| Outcome Measures | Definition | Source | Target or Benchmark | 2019 | 2020 (COVID) | 2021 (COVID) | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Progress (2019-latest year) | Trendline | Commentary |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| CAS 12 - Number of registered battery EVs | Total Registered in Oxfordshire | LTCP Annual Monitoring Report | 25,000 by 2025 120,000 by 2030 (PAZCO Target) | 1,704 | 3,564 | 5,022 | 9,804 | 9,694 | Due autumn 2025 |  |  | EV registrations have increased significantly since 2019, however there was a drop of 1.1% between 2022 and 2023. This is in contrast to the national average, which shows an increase in registrations. This is primarily due to a decrease in the number of registered battery electric company vehicles in Cherwell district between 2022 and 2023. At the current rate of change, it is likely that the targets set out in PaZCO for EV uptake will not be met. |
| CAS 13 - Number of battery EVs as a percentage of total light vehicles. | DfT publish vehicle licensing statistics each quarter (%) | LTCP Annual Monitoring Report | 40% by 2030 (PAZCO Target) UK Benchmark: 2.77% | 0.38 | 0.94 | 1.32 | 2.51 | 2.52 | Due autumn 2025 |  |  | The proportion of the fleet which is battery electric in Oxfordshire has increased since 2019, but remained similar between 2022 and 2023. This is the first year that this figure is lower than the national benchmark, and it continues to be well below the 40% PaZCO target. |
| **PaZCO - Buildings** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CAS 14a - Total homes GHG emissions for Oxfordshire (territorial Kt) | All domestic emissions within the Oxfordshire boundaries. Includes CO2, CH4 and NO2 | DESNZ local authority greenhouse gas emissions | | 1,034 | 1,023 | 1,063 | 941 | Due summer 2025 | Due summer 2026 |  |  | The reduction in emissions from homes is largely driven by grid decarbonisation. |
| CAS 14b - GHG emissions per dwelling for Oxfordshire (tonnes) | Average carbon emissions (Includes CO2, CH4 and NO2) per dwelling within Oxfordshire | MHCLG and DLUHC live tables on dwelling stock | England Benchmark 2.74 | 3.39 | 3.30 | 3.39 | 3.04 | Due summer 2025 | Due summer 2026 |  |  | Emissions per home have dropped, likely due to grid decarbonisation, new homes being built to higher efficiency standards, and homes being retrofitted. This figure is higher than the England average. |
| CAS 15 - Households facing energy poverty % | % Households Fuel Poor | DESNZ sub-regional fuel poverty data | England Benchmark 13.1% SE Benchmark 12.9% | 7.4 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 9 | Due Dec 2025 | Due Dec 2026 |  |  | Increasing energy costs outpacing household income leading to higher energy poverty. There is lower fuel poverty in Oxfordshire compared to national and regional benchmarks. |
| **PaZCO - Energy** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CAS 16 - Renewable energy capacity in Oxfordshire (MW): installed capacity | Amount of capacity | DESNZ renewable electricity by local authority data | | 459 | 462 | 468 | 475 | 490 | Due Sept 2025 |  |  | There has been an upward trend in installed capacity, and the pace of change has increased in the last year. |

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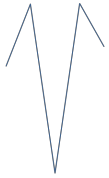
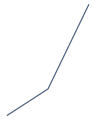
| CAS 17 - Renewable energy generation - Oxfordshire (MWh) | Performance of capacity | DESNZ renewable electricity by local authority data | | 504,968 | 517,358 | 483,531 | 517,495 | 508,888 | Due Sept 2025 |  |  | There was a reduction in renewable generation in 2023, as it is dependent on weather conditions. |
| **Outcome Measures** | **Definition** | **Source** | **Target or Benchmark** | **2019** | **2020 (COVID)** | **2021 (COVID)** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **Progress (2019-latest year)** | **Trendline** | **Commentary** |
| CAS 18 - Renewable electricity supply as a % of electricity demand in Oxfordshire | Renewable energy generation out of total electricity generation | DESNZ renewable electricity by local authority data | Target 31% by 2030 (PAZCO Target) | 14% | 15% | 14% | 16% | 15% | Due Sept 2025 |  |  | This has remained steady since 2019, as it is dependent on installed capacity (which is increasing) and weather conditions (which increase the variability of output). Progress indicates that we are approximately half way towards the target set on PaZCO. |
| **PaZCO - Adaptation** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CAS 19 - Reported flooding events | Number of flooding incidents reported across the county | OCC data | | | | | | | 263 | n/a | | This is a new indicator for this year, to represent progress on community preparedness for climate impacts in anticipation of increasing instances of extreme weather in the county. We will monitor this annually going forwards. |
| CAS 20 - Flood wardens | Trained flood wardens across Oxfordshire | OCC data | | | | | | 13 | 17 |  | | This is a new indicator for this year, to represent progress on adaptation delivery. We will monitor this annually going forwards. There has been a small increase in the number of trained flood wardens, with a further 10 areas targeted for the next year. |
| **Community Engagement** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CAS 21 - Community Action Group (CAG) volunteering hours | Number of volunteering hours within the CAG network | CAG Annual Report | | | | 65,000 | 97,650 | 201,248 | Due summer 2025 |  |  | This is a new indicator for this year. There has been a more than 200% increase in volunteering hours in CAGs since 2021. This shows the capacity and level of engagement of Oxfordshire residents in climate and environmental issues. |
| CAS 22 - Vulnerable households reached with preparedness advice | Oxfordshire households reached with Community Resilience advice to prepare for power cuts, water disruption, flooding and hot and cold weather | JORT Annual Community Resilience Report | | | | | | | 1432 | n/a | | This is a new indicator for this year, to track progress on community preparedness for climate impacts. We will monitor this annually going forwards. |
| CAS23 - Parish and town council community emergency plans | Number of parish and town councils with a community emergency plan in place | JORT Annual Community Resilience Report | | | | | | | 71 | n/a | | This is a new indicator for this year, to track progress on community preparedness for climate impacts. We will monitor this annually going forwards. |