

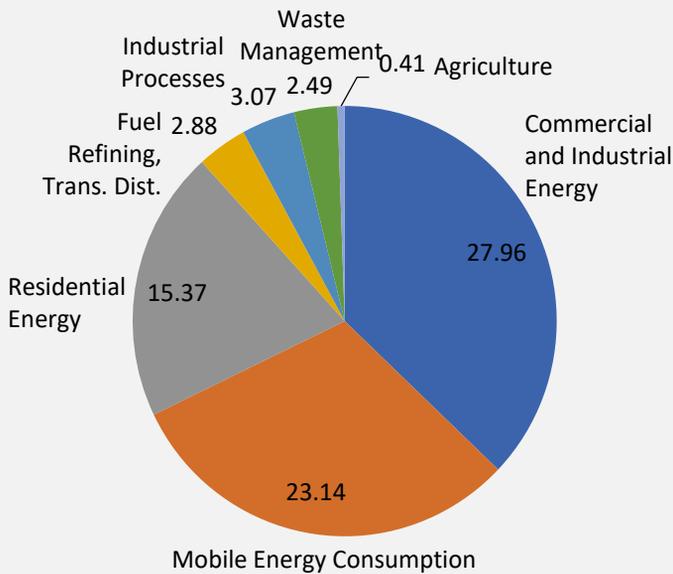
# Tracking DVRPC's Climate Impact:

## Trends in communitywide greenhouse gas emissions

The Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission (DVPRC) conducts a comprehensive inventory of its communitywide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions every five years. This emissions inventory provides valuable insights into the largest sources of emissions, helps DVPRC understand where to focus its efforts on reducing emissions. The inventory follows standard, accepted protocols to estimate emissions from all major sources, including from local transportation, buildings, and solid waste disposal.

### Where We Are

Here is a snapshot of where the Greater Philadelphia region's 2015 GHG emissions came from:

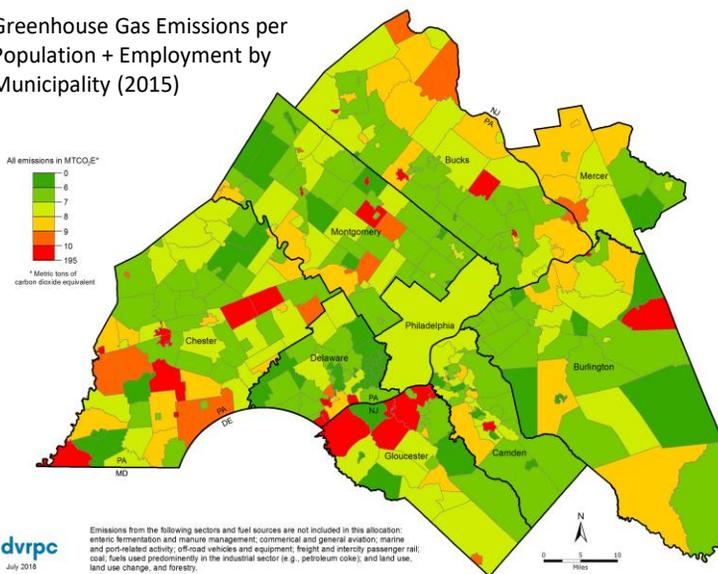


### Where We Have Been

The table below compares the community wide emissions (MMTCO<sub>2</sub>e) from 2005 to 2015.

| Category                                      | 2005 | 2010 | 2015 |
|---|------|------|------|
| Commercial and Industrial Energy              | 33.6 | 29.9 | 28.0 |
| Mobile Energy Consumption                     | 27.3 | 26.4 | 23.1 |
| Residential Energy                            | 21.2 | 18.5 | 15.4 |
| Fuel Refining, Transmission, and Distribution | 6.5  | 4    | 2.9  |
| Industrial Processes                          | 3.2  | 2.7  | 3.1  |
| Waste Management                              | 2.2  | 2.1  | 2.5  |
| Agriculture                                   | 0.5  | 0.4  | 0.4  |

Greenhouse Gas Emissions per Population + Employment by Municipality (2015)



### Accounting for Growth

DVPRC developed maps to track the per capita emissions in 2015. Communities with walkable, mixed-use neighborhoods; near transit infrastructure; and with smaller houses tend to use less energy and produce lower GHG emissions per capita. *Connections 2045: Plan for Greater Philadelphia* calls for continued investment in these already-established communities or "Centers." As the region continues to grow, focusing new development in these areas will be essential to achieving energy use and greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals, as well as to building vibrant, walkable communities.

# What's Driving the Trends?

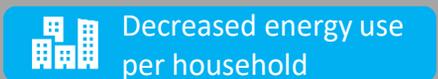
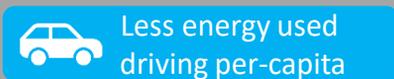
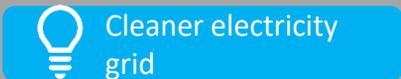
Many local governments calculate communitywide greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) inventories on a recurring basis to track progress and guide action toward meeting emission reduction goals. Using past inventory trends to inform future action is more helpful to fully understand the underlying factors that drove observed changes. For example, if a city sees a decline in emissions, to what extent did external factors such as population growth and weather play a role, as opposed to local programs or policies such as home energy retrofit subsidies or building codes?

Largest contributors to emissions INCREASES:



What drove emissions in GHG inventories between two years?

Largest contributors to emissions DECREASES:



DVPRC conducted an analysis of its past community greenhouse gas emission trends to better understand considerations and priorities for future climate action. The graphic below summarizes the resulting drivers of change in the city's emissions from 2010 to 2015. The results show how the Greater Philadelphia region is experiencing job and population growth, but initiatives such as more renewable energy are outpacing increases due to that growth.

