

Table CO2.T1. Total CO2 emissions estimates from energy consumption by source, 1960-2023, Colorado
(million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2))

Year	Coal	Natural gas ^a	Petroleum ^b	Total
1960	6.4	10.2	10.6	27.2
1965	9.2	10.7	13.3	33.2
1970	10.9	14.4	17.7	43.0
1975	15.0	14.8	21.9	51.7
1980	23.4	12.9	22.0	58.3
1985	28.4	11.0	21.7	61.1
1990	32.1	12.2	21.5	65.8
1995	32.7	15.1	24.8	72.7
1996	33.3	16.6	25.7	75.6
1997	34.4	16.4	25.0	75.8
1998	34.7	17.2	26.2	78.1
1999	34.7	17.3	28.2	80.2
2000	36.9	19.2	29.0	85.2
2001	38.1	24.3	30.6	93.0
2002	37.3	24.0	30.0	91.3
2003	37.7	23.0	30.1	90.8
2004	37.3	23.2	32.7	93.2
2005	37.0	25.2	33.4	95.5
2006	37.6	24.1	34.4	96.2
2007	37.1	26.9	34.9	98.9
2008	36.8	26.7	33.6	97.1
2009	33.4	27.6	32.0	93.0
2010	36.5	26.5	32.6	95.7
2011	35.2	25.1	32.1	92.4
2012	35.4	24.0	31.7	91.1
2013	34.7	25.2	32.1	92.0
2014	33.5	26.1	33.1	92.6
2015	32.5	25.5	33.0	91.0
2016	30.7	24.2	33.1	88.1
2017	30.2	24.1	34.1	88.4
2018	27.2	27.0	35.4	89.7
2019	26.1	28.9	36.2	91.3
2020	20.8	28.8	29.9	79.5
2021	24.2	26.6	34.0	84.8
2022	22.3	27.4	36.7	86.5
2023	19.6	27.4	35.2	82.2

^a Excludes supplemental gaseous fuels.

^b Excludes biofuels.

— = No consumption. Where shown, R = Revised data and (s) = Value less than 0.05.

Notes: • Data are carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions estimates from fossil fuels primary energy consumption for all sectors, excluding renewable energy. The state data do not account for interstate flow of electricity and represent CO2 emissions in the state where fossil fuels are burned to generate electricity, although the electricity might be sold to ultimate customers in other states and sectors.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • The continuity of these data series estimates may be affected by changing data sources and estimation methodologies. See the technical notes for each type of energy.

Web page: All data are available at <https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-data-complete.php>.

Data source: Table by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System. See technical notes. <http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/>

Table CO2.T2. Residential sector CO2 emissions estimates from energy consumption, 1960-2023, Colorado
(million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2))

Year	Coal ^a	Natural gas ^b	Petroleum ^c	Total
1960	0.3	2.9	0.6	3.8
1965	0.4	3.2	0.7	4.3
1970	0.3	4.3	0.9	5.4
1975	(s)	4.7	0.8	5.6
1980	(s)	4.5	0.4	5.0
1985	0.1	4.6	0.4	5.0
1990	(s)	4.5	0.4	5.0
1995	(s)	5.5	0.6	6.0
1996	(s)	5.8	0.5	6.4
1997	(s)	6.0	0.1	6.2
1998	(s)	5.8	0.1	5.9
1999	(s)	5.8	0.5	6.4
2000	(s)	6.1	0.7	6.8
2001	0.1	6.5	0.7	7.2
2002	0.1	6.8	0.7	7.5
2003	0.1	6.6	0.9	7.6
2004	(s)	6.3	0.8	7.2
2005	(s)	6.7	0.8	7.5
2006	(s)	6.4	0.7	7.1
2007	(s)	7.0	0.7	7.8
2008	—	7.1	0.9	8.0
2009	—	6.8	0.8	7.6
2010	—	7.0	0.8	7.8
2011	—	7.0	0.8	7.8
2012	—	6.3	0.7	7.0
2013	—	7.3	0.8	8.1
2014	—	7.2	0.8	8.0
2015	—	6.8	0.7	7.5
2016	—	6.7	0.7	7.5
2017	—	6.6	0.7	7.2
2018	—	7.2	0.7	7.9
2019	—	8.0	0.8	8.9
2020	—	7.6	0.8	8.4
2021	—	7.5	0.8	8.2
2022	—	7.8	0.8	8.5
2023	—	7.6	0.7	8.3

^a Beginning in 2008, consumption data not collected and assumed to be zero.

^b Excludes supplemental gaseous fuels.

^c Excludes biofuels.

— = No consumption. Where shown, R = Revised data and (s) = Value less than 0.05.

Notes: • Data are carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions estimates from fossil fuels primary energy consumption, excluding renewable energy. The state data do not account for interstate flow of electricity and represent CO2 emissions in the state where fossil fuels are burned to generate

electricity, although the electricity might be sold to ultimate customers in other states and sectors.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • The continuity of these data series estimates may be affected by changing data sources and estimation methodologies. See the technical notes for each type of energy.

Web page: All data are available at <https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-data-complete.php>.

Data source: Table by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System. See technical notes. <https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/>

Table CO2.T3. Commercial sector CO2 emissions estimates from energy consumption, 1960-2023, Colorado
(million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2))

Year	Coal	Natural gas ^a	Petroleum ^b	Total
1960	0.2	1.6	0.2	2.0
1965	0.3	1.9	0.4	2.6
1970	0.2	3.1	0.3	3.6
1975	(s)	3.6	0.3	4.0
1980	0.2	3.4	0.3	3.9
1985	0.2	3.5	0.4	4.1
1990	0.1	3.3	0.4	3.7
1995	(s)	3.5	0.4	3.9
1996	(s)	3.6	0.5	4.1
1997	0.1	3.6	0.4	4.1
1998	(s)	3.3	0.4	3.7
1999	0.2	3.1	0.5	3.8
2000	0.1	3.2	0.4	3.8
2001	0.6	3.4	0.4	4.4
2002	0.4	3.5	0.4	4.3
2003	0.5	3.3	0.3	4.2
2004	0.4	3.3	0.3	4.0
2005	0.3	3.3	0.5	4.1
2006	0.1	3.2	0.4	3.7
2007	(s)	3.4	0.3	3.7
2008	0.7	3.5	0.4	4.5
2009	0.6	3.3	0.7	4.7
2010	0.6	3.1	0.6	4.2
2011	0.3	3.0	0.6	3.9
2012	(s)	2.8	0.5	3.3
2013	(s)	3.2	0.5	3.7
2014	(s)	3.2	0.5	3.7
2015	(s)	3.0	1.0	4.0
2016	(s)	3.0	0.9	3.9
2017	(s)	2.9	1.1	4.0
2018	—	3.1	1.0	4.1
2019	—	3.5	1.2	4.7
2020	(s)	3.2	1.0	4.2
2021	(s)	3.3	1.1	4.4
2022	(s)	3.4	1.2	4.5
2023	(s)	3.4	1.2	4.6

^a Excludes supplemental gaseous fuels.

^b Excludes biofuels.

— = No consumption. Where shown, R = Revised data and (s) = Value less than 0.05.

Notes: • Data are carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions estimates from fossil fuels primary energy consumption, excluding renewable energy. The state data do not account for interstate flow of electricity and represent CO2 emissions in the state where fossil fuels are burned to generate electricity, although the electricity might be sold to ultimate customers in other states and sectors.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • The commercial sector includes commercial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and commercial electricity-only plants. • The continuity of these data series estimates may be affected by changing data sources and estimation methodologies. See the technical notes for each type of energy.

Web page: All data are available at <https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-data-complete.php>.

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Table CO2.T4. Industrial sector CO2 emissions estimates from energy consumption, 1960-2023, Colorado
(million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2))

Year	Coal	Natural gas ^a	Petroleum ^b	Total
1960	3.4	3.7	2.4	9.5
1965	4.1	3.8	2.5	10.4
1970	3.8	4.4	2.6	10.8
1975	4.2	3.4	3.5	11.1
1980	4.0	3.0	3.6	10.5
1985	1.6	2.4	1.6	5.6
1990	1.5	3.2	2.0	6.7
1995	1.5	4.3	2.1	8.0
1996	0.7	5.0	2.4	8.2
1997	1.5	4.6	2.5	8.5
1998	0.8	5.8	2.5	9.0
1999	0.9	5.7	2.4	8.9
2000	0.9	6.0	2.5	9.4
2001	0.6	9.1	2.9	12.7
2002	0.4	8.9	2.8	12.1
2003	0.6	8.4	2.7	11.7
2004	0.6	8.5	2.9	12.0
2005	0.7	9.4	3.0	13.1
2006	0.6	8.8	3.5	12.9
2007	0.5	9.1	3.4	13.0
2008	0.5	9.5	3.6	13.6
2009	0.3	10.4	2.6	13.2
2010	0.7	10.7	2.9	14.3
2011	0.3	9.6	3.0	12.9
2012	0.6	9.5	3.0	13.1
2013	0.7	9.3	3.1	13.2
2014	0.8	9.8	3.4	14.0
2015	0.8	10.1	3.2	14.1
2016	0.6	8.6	2.9	12.1
2017	0.6	8.6	3.4	12.6
2018	0.4	8.9	3.8	13.1
2019	0.4	9.0	3.8	13.3
2020	0.4	9.3	3.2	12.8
2021	0.3	8.7	3.3	12.3
2022	0.3	8.6	3.4	12.3
2023	0.3	8.5	3.1	11.8

^a Excludes supplemental gaseous fuels.

^b Excludes biofuels.

— = No consumption. Where shown, R = Revised data and (s) = Value less than 0.05.

Notes: • Data are carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions estimates from fossil fuels primary energy consumption, excluding renewable energy. The state data do not account for interstate flow of electricity and represent CO2 emissions in the state where fossil fuels are burned to generate electricity, although the electricity might be sold to ultimate customers in other states and sectors.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • The industrial sector includes industrial combined-heat-and-power (CHP) and industrial electricity-only plants. • The continuity of these data series estimates may be affected by changing data sources and estimation methodologies. See the technical notes for each type of energy.

Web page: All data are available at <https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-data-complete.php>.

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Table CO2.T5. Transportation sector CO2 emissions estimates from energy consumption, 1960-2023, Colorado
(million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2))

Year	Coal ^a	Natural gas ^b	Petroleum ^c	Total
1960	0.1	0.1	7.3	7.4
1965	(s)	0.1	9.7	9.8
1970	(s)	0.1	13.7	13.8
1975	(s)	0.3	16.6	16.8
1980	—	0.4	17.4	17.8
1985	—	0.4	19.2	19.5
1990	—	0.5	18.6	19.1
1995	—	0.6	21.7	22.3
1996	—	0.6	22.2	22.8
1997	—	0.7	22.0	22.7
1998	—	0.5	23.3	23.8
1999	—	0.5	24.9	25.3
2000	—	0.5	25.2	25.8
2001	—	0.6	26.4	27.0
2002	—	0.6	26.2	26.8
2003	—	0.6	26.1	26.6
2004	—	0.6	28.7	29.2
2005	—	0.7	29.0	29.8
2006	—	0.7	29.9	30.6
2007	—	0.8	30.4	31.2
2008	—	0.9	28.7	29.6
2009	—	0.9	27.9	28.8
2010	—	0.8	28.4	29.2
2011	—	0.8	27.7	28.4
2012	—	0.6	27.6	28.2
2013	—	0.5	27.6	28.1
2014	—	0.5	28.4	29.0
2015	—	0.5	28.0	28.6
2016	—	0.4	28.7	29.1
2017	—	0.5	29.0	29.5
2018	—	0.6	29.8	30.4
2019	—	0.7	30.4	31.1
2020	—	0.6	24.9	25.5
2021	—	0.6	28.9	29.4
2022	—	0.5	31.4	31.9
2023	—	0.5	30.0	30.5

^a Beginning in 1978, consumption data not collected and assumed to be zero.

^b Transportation use of natural gas to operate pipelines and as vehicle fuel. Excludes supplemental gaseous fuels.

^c Excludes biofuels.

— = No consumption. Where shown, R = Revised data and (s) = Value less than 0.05.

Notes: • Data are carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions estimates from fossil fuels primary energy consumption, excluding renewable energy. The state data do not account for interstate flow of electricity and represent CO2 emissions in the state where fossil fuels are burned to generate

electricity, although the electricity might be sold to ultimate customers in other states and sectors. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • The continuity of these data series estimates may be affected by changing data sources and estimation methodologies. See the technical notes for each type of energy.

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Table CO2.T6. Electric power sector CO2 emissions estimates from energy consumption, 1960-2023, Colorado
(million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2))

Year	Coal	Natural gas ^a	Petroleum ^b	Total
1960	2.4	2.0	0.1	4.5
1965	4.4	1.7	(s)	6.2
1970	6.6	2.6	0.1	9.3
1975	10.8	2.8	0.7	14.2
1980	19.3	1.6	0.2	21.0
1985	26.5	0.2	0.1	26.8
1990	30.5	0.7	(s)	31.2
1995	31.2	1.2	(s)	32.4
1996	32.6	1.5	(s)	34.1
1997	32.8	1.4	(s)	34.3
1998	33.9	1.8	(s)	35.7
1999	33.6	2.2	(s)	35.9
2000	35.9	3.5	0.1	39.5
2001	36.9	4.7	0.1	41.7
2002	36.3	4.2	(s)	40.5
2003	36.5	4.2	(s)	40.7
2004	36.2	4.5	(s)	40.8
2005	36.0	5.0	(s)	41.1
2006	36.9	5.0	(s)	41.9
2007	36.5	6.7	(s)	43.3
2008	35.6	5.8	(s)	41.4
2009	32.5	6.2	(s)	38.7
2010	35.3	5.0	(s)	40.3
2011	34.6	4.6	(s)	39.3
2012	34.7	4.7	(s)	39.5
2013	34.0	4.9	(s)	38.9
2014	32.7	5.3	(s)	38.0
2015	31.7	5.2	(s)	36.9
2016	30.1	5.5	(s)	35.6
2017	29.6	5.5	(s)	35.1
2018	26.8	7.2	(s)	34.1
2019	25.7	7.6	(s)	33.4
2020	20.4	8.1	(s)	28.5
2021	23.9	6.6	(s)	30.5
2022	22.0	7.1	(s)	29.2
2023	19.3	7.5	0.2	27.0

^a Excludes supplemental gaseous fuels.

^b Excludes biofuels.

— = No consumption. Where shown, R = Revised data and (s) = Value less than 0.05.

Notes: • Data are carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions estimates from fossil fuels primary energy consumption, excluding renewable energy. The state data do not account for interstate flow of electricity and represent CO2 emissions in the state where fossil fuels are burned to generate electricity, although the electricity might be sold to ultimate customers in other states and sectors.

• Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • The electric power sector

consists of electricity-only and combined-heat-and-power (CHP) plants within the NAICS 22 category whose primary business is to sell electricity, or electricity and heat, to the public. • The continuity of these data series estimates may be affected by changing data sources and estimation methodologies. See the technical notes for each type of energy.

Web page: All data are available at <https://www.eia.gov/state/seds/seds-data-complete.php>.

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