Table CO2.T1. Total CO2 emissions estimates from energy consumption by source, 1960-2023, Georgia

(million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2))

Year	Coal	Natural gas [a]	Petroleum [b]	Total
1960	8.5	9.9	20.0	38.3
1965	14.5	11.5	25.6	51.5
1970	18.4	17.9	37.1	73.4
1975	29.7	17.5	44.1	91.3
1980	49.6	17.0	46.4	112.9
1985	69.0	15.1	52.5	136.6
1990	67.9	16.7	54.6	139.1
1995	68.8	20.0	62.8	151.5
1996	68.7	20.5	66.8	156.0
1997	72.9	19.9	64.2	157.1
1998	72.9	19.7	65.7	158.4
1999	74.5	18.1	68.4	161.0
2000	78.0	22.0	69.5	169.6
2001	73.5	19.0	69.1	161.6
2002	77.0	20.6	68.9	166.5
2003	78.2	20.5	71.7	170.5
2004	79.8	21.4	74.2	175.3
2005	86.1	22.5	77.0	185.6
2006	85.2	22.8	74.9	182.9
2007	89.2	23.9	72.4	185.5
2008	84.5	22.9	65.1	172.6
2009	69.1	25.0	68.8	162.9
2010	73.3	28.5	73.3	175.1
2011	60.6	28.0	71.2	159.8
2012	41.6	32.9	67.0	141.5
2013	40.7	33.4	68.4	142.6
2014	46.1	35.0	66.7	147.8
2015	37.7	37.4	70.1	145.2
2016	38.2	38.1	67.6	143.9
2017	32.9	37.2	71.0	141.1
2018	32.5	39.8	69.0	141.4
2019	26.1	41.3	68.6	136.1
2020	14.7	40.9	60.5	116.1
2021	19.5	40.6	63.6	123.8
2022	17.3	42.5	65.0	124.8
2023	17.0	41.3	67.4	125.7

[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://wwws.eia.gov/state/seds/

Table CO2.T2. Residential sector CO2 emissions estimates from energy consumption, 1960-2023, Georgia

(million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2))

Year	Coal [a]	Natural gas [b]	Petroleum [c]	Total
1960	0.5	3.1	0.8	4.4
1965	0.3	3.7	0.9	4.9
1970	0.2	4.8	1.1	6.0
1975	(s)	4.7	1.0	5.8
1980	(s)	4.9	1.1	6.0
1985	(s)	4.6	1.1	5.7
1990	(s)	4.9	0.9	5.8
1995	(s)	6.2	1.0	7.2
1996	(s)	6.9	1.0	7.9
1997	(s)	6.2	1.0	7.3
1998	(s)	5.8	0.9	6.8
1999	(s)	5.4	1.0	6.4
2000	(s)	7.6	1.1	8.7
2001	(s)	6.6	0.8	7.4
2002	(s)	6.9	0.8	7.7
2003	—	7.1	0.8	7.9
2004	(s)	6.9	0.9	7.8
2005	(s)	6.8	0.7	7.6
2006	—	6.0	0.7	6.7
2007	(s)	6.1	0.7	6.8
2008	—	6.5	0.7	7.2
2009	—	6.4	0.7	7.1
2010	—	7.5	0.8	8.3
2011	—	6.1	0.6	6.7
2012	—	5.3	0.7	6.0
2013	—	6.5	0.5	7.1
2014	—	7.2	0.6	7.8
2015	—	6.4	0.5	6.9
2016	—	6.3	0.5	6.8
2017	—	6.0	0.4	6.5
2018	—	7.2	0.6	7.8
2019	—	6.7	0.6	7.2
2020	—	6.5	0.5	7.0
2021	—	6.9	0.5	7.4
2022	—	7.3	0.5	7.8
2023	—	6.6	0.4	7.1

[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, Georgia

(million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2))

Year	Coal	Natural gas [a]	Petroleum [b]	Total
1960	0.4	1.2	0.5	2.1
1965	0.2	1.4	0.7	2.3
1970	0.1	2.1	0.8	3.0
1975	0.1	2.7	0.8	3.6
1980	(s)	3.2	0.5	3.8
1985	0.1	2.8	1.4	4.2
1990	(s)	2.7	1.1	3.9
1995	0.1	3.1	0.9	4.1
1996	(s)	3.3	0.8	4.2
1997	(s)	3.1	0.9	4.1
1998	(s)	3.0	0.6	3.7
1999	(s)	2.4	0.9	3.3
2000	(s)	3.2	1.0	4.2
2001	(s)	2.8	1.0	3.8
2002	(s)	2.6	0.7	3.4
2003	—	2.7	0.7	3.4
2004	(s)	3.0	0.8	3.8
2005	0.1	2.9	0.6	3.6
2006	—	2.6	0.6	3.2
2007	(s)	2.7	0.6	3.2
2008	(s)	2.8	0.6	3.4
2009	(s)	2.9	0.6	3.5
2010	(s)	3.3	0.7	4.0
2011	(s)	3.1	0.7	3.8
2012	(s)	2.8	0.8	3.6
2013	(s)	3.1	0.9	4.0
2014	(s)	3.2	0.9	4.1
2015	(s)	2.9	1.7	4.6
2016	—	2.8	1.7	4.5
2017	—	2.7	1.7	4.4
2018	—	3.1	1.7	4.8
2019	—	2.9	1.5	4.4
2020	—	2.7	1.6	4.3
2021	—	2.9	1.7	4.6
2022	—	3.0	1.7	4.8
2023	—	2.8	1.7	4.4

[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.

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.T4. Industrial sector CO2 emissions estimates from energy consumption, 1960-2023, Georgia

(million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2))

Year	Coal	Natural gas [a]	Petroleum [b]	Total
1960	1.3	4.0	4.1	9.4
1965	1.5	6.0	6.0	13.5
1970	1.1	7.5	6.5	15.1
1975	1.0	7.7	5.4	14.1
1980	1.6	8.2	5.6	15.3
1985	3.7	7.4	8.0	19.1
1990	5.3	8.5	4.2	18.1
1995	4.6	9.6	4.8	19.1
1996	4.7	9.5	5.6	19.8
1997	4.8	9.2	5.2	19.3
1998	4.7	8.6	4.6	17.9
1999	4.7	8.1	5.1	17.9
2000	4.8	8.7	5.2	18.7
2001	4.8	7.3	6.0	18.2
2002	4.4	7.5	6.2	18.1
2003	4.3	8.5	6.3	19.0
2004	4.3	8.6	6.3	19.2
2005	4.1	8.4	6.8	19.2
2006	3.9	8.5	5.9	18.2
2007	3.7	8.1	5.1	16.9
2008	3.4	8.0	4.2	15.6
2009	2.5	7.4	3.8	13.7
2010	3.0	7.7	4.0	14.8
2011	2.8	7.6	3.8	14.2
2012	2.1	7.7	3.6	13.4
2013	1.8	8.3	3.8	13.9
2014	2.0	8.4	3.9	14.4
2015	1.2	8.2	3.6	12.9
2016	1.1	7.9	3.8	12.8
2017	0.8	7.8	3.8	12.4
2018	0.8	8.3	3.8	12.9
2019	0.7	8.1	3.4	12.3
2020	0.7	8.0	3.1	11.8
2021	0.7	8.4	3.6	12.7
2022	0.6	8.1	3.7	12.4
2023	0.4	8.2	3.4	12.0

[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 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.

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.T5. Transportation sector CO2 emissions estimates from energy consumption, 1960-2023, Georgia

(million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2))

Year	Coal [a]	Natural gas [b]	Petroleum [c]	Total
1960	(s)	0.2	14.5	14.7
1965	(s)	0.3	17.9	18.2
1970	(s)	0.4	28.0	28.4
1975	(s)	0.2	34.4	34.7
1980	—	0.4	38.7	39.1
1985	—	0.3	41.8	42.1
1990	—	0.4	48.2	48.6
1995	—	0.4	55.8	56.2
1996	—	0.5	59.1	59.6
1997	—	0.5	56.8	57.3
1998	—	0.4	58.9	59.3
1999	—	0.5	60.8	61.3
2000	—	0.3	61.5	61.8
2001	—	0.4	60.9	61.4
2002	—	0.5	61.0	61.5
2003	—	0.4	63.6	64.1
2004	—	0.4	66.0	66.4
2005	—	0.4	68.7	69.0
2006	—	0.4	67.7	68.1
2007	—	0.3	66.0	66.3
2008	—	0.4	59.6	60.0
2009	—	0.4	63.6	64.0
2010	—	0.5	67.6	68.2
2011	—	0.6	66.0	66.7
2012	—	0.6	61.7	62.3
2013	—	0.5	63.2	63.7
2014	—	0.4	61.1	61.5
2015	—	0.5	64.2	64.7
2016	—	0.4	61.4	61.8
2017	—	0.5	65.0	65.5
2018	—	0.9	62.8	63.7
2019	—	0.4	63.1	63.5
2020	—	0.4	55.3	55.7
2021	—	0.4	57.8	58.3
2022	—	0.5	58.9	59.4
2023	—	0.5	61.9	62.4

[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.

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.T6. Electric power sector CO2 emissions estimates from energy consumption, 1960-2023, Georgia

(million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2))

Year	Coal	Natural gas [a]	Petroleum [b]	Total
1960	6.2	1.4	(s)	7.6
1965	12.5	(s)	(s)	12.6
1970	16.9	3.2	0.8	20.9
1975	28.6	2.2	2.4	33.2
1980	48.0	0.2	0.5	48.7
1985	65.2	(s)	0.1	65.4
1990	62.5	0.1	0.1	62.8
1995	64.0	0.6	0.2	64.8
1996	64.0	0.3	0.3	64.6
1997	68.0	0.9	0.2	69.2
1998	68.2	1.8	0.7	70.7
1999	69.8	1.8	0.6	72.2
2000	73.2	2.3	0.7	76.2
2001	68.7	1.9	0.3	70.8
2002	72.5	3.1	0.2	75.8
2003	74.0	1.8	0.3	76.0
2004	75.5	2.5	0.1	78.1
2005	81.9	4.0	0.2	86.1
2006	81.3	5.3	0.1	86.7
2007	85.5	6.7	0.1	92.3
2008	81.1	5.3	0.1	86.4
2009	66.5	7.8	0.1	74.4
2010	70.3	9.5	0.1	79.9
2011	57.8	10.6	0.1	68.5
2012	39.5	16.6	0.1	56.2
2013	38.9	15.1	0.1	54.0
2014	44.1	15.7	0.2	59.9
2015	36.6	19.4	0.1	56.0
2016	37.1	20.7	0.1	57.9
2017	32.1	20.2	0.1	52.4
2018	31.7	20.3	0.2	52.2
2019	25.4	23.2	0.1	48.6
2020	14.0	23.2	(s)	37.3
2021	18.8	22.0	0.1	40.9
2022	16.7	23.6	0.2	40.4
2023	16.6	23.3	(s)	39.9

[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.

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