

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

Year	Coal	Natural gas ^a	Petroleum ^b	Total
1960	27.1	8.1	12.8	47.9
1965	39.3	9.3	16.2	64.8
1970	49.9	13.2	22.8	86.0
1975	53.0	11.0	26.9	90.9
1980	60.9	10.7	31.9	103.5
1985	68.0	9.3	30.4	107.8
1990	76.3	10.0	34.0	120.4
1995	88.2	12.8	36.8	137.9
1996	90.3	13.0	35.7	139.0
1997	92.7	12.5	37.5	142.8
1998	91.1	11.1	39.1	141.3
1999	93.9	11.8	40.3	146.0
2000	94.9	12.2	39.6	146.8
2001	96.4	11.3	42.9	150.6
2002	90.6	12.3	47.8	150.7
2003	90.1	12.1	45.1	147.3
2004	91.8	12.2	49.8	153.9
2005	94.2	12.6	48.9	155.7
2006	97.6	11.4	49.4	158.4
2007	97.3	12.3	48.5	158.1
2008	97.7	12.2	45.5	155.5
2009	89.4	11.2	45.0	145.6
2010	96.4	12.5	44.0	152.9
2011	96.5	12.0	42.6	151.1
2012	86.9	12.2	41.4	140.5
2013	87.4	12.3	39.8	139.5
2014	87.2	13.7	39.2	140.1
2015	76.1	14.4	40.5	131.0
2016	70.4	14.5	41.4	126.3
2017	61.1	15.4	39.8	116.3
2018	62.7	18.6	41.0	122.3
2019	54.9	18.8	40.6	114.3
2020	46.2	18.0	36.7	100.9
2021	52.5	19.1	39.3	110.9
2022	50.1	21.0	38.6	109.8
2023	46.2	19.3	39.4	104.8

^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 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, Kentucky
(million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2))

Year	Coal ^a	Natural gas ^b	Petroleum ^c	Total
1960	1.0	3.5	0.8	5.3
1965	0.6	3.5	1.2	5.3
1970	0.7	4.7	1.9	7.2
1975	0.2	4.2	1.6	6.0
1980	0.1	4.0	1.6	5.7
1985	0.1	3.3	1.1	4.5
1990	0.1	3.1	0.9	4.1
1995	(s)	3.8	1.0	4.9
1996	(s)	3.9	1.2	5.2
1997	0.1	3.7	1.2	5.0
1998	0.1	3.0	1.1	4.2
1999	0.1	3.2	1.3	4.6
2000	0.1	3.6	1.0	4.7
2001	0.1	3.1	0.8	4.0
2002	0.1	3.3	0.7	4.1
2003	0.1	3.4	0.9	4.3
2004	0.1	3.1	0.8	4.0
2005	0.1	3.1	0.8	3.9
2006	(s)	2.6	0.6	3.3
2007	(s)	2.8	0.7	3.5
2008	—	3.0	0.7	3.7
2009	—	2.8	0.8	3.6
2010	—	3.0	0.7	3.7
2011	—	2.8	0.7	3.5
2012	—	2.4	0.4	2.8
2013	—	2.9	0.5	3.4
2014	—	3.1	0.6	3.7
2015	—	2.7	0.6	3.2
2016	—	2.5	0.4	2.9
2017	—	2.4	0.3	2.7
2018	—	2.9	0.4	3.3
2019	—	2.7	0.6	3.3
2020	—	2.6	0.4	3.0
2021	—	2.6	0.5	3.1
2022	—	2.8	0.6	3.4
2023	—	2.3	0.4	2.7

^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, Kentucky
(million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2))

Year	Coal	Natural gas ^a	Petroleum ^b	Total
1960	0.7	1.0	0.5	2.2
1965	0.5	1.2	0.5	2.2
1970	0.5	2.3	0.8	3.6
1975	0.5	2.1	0.7	3.2
1980	0.5	2.1	1.6	4.2
1985	0.5	1.8	0.9	3.2
1990	0.3	1.8	0.6	2.6
1995	0.3	2.2	0.6	3.1
1996	0.2	2.3	0.7	3.2
1997	0.7	2.2	0.6	3.4
1998	0.5	1.8	0.6	2.9
1999	0.9	2.0	0.6	3.5
2000	0.4	2.1	0.6	3.2
2001	0.5	1.9	0.6	3.0
2002	0.5	2.0	0.6	3.1
2003	0.4	2.1	0.5	3.0
2004	0.6	2.0	0.5	3.1
2005	0.6	2.0	0.4	3.1
2006	0.3	1.8	0.4	2.5
2007	0.3	1.9	0.4	2.5
2008	0.1	2.0	0.4	2.6
2009	0.1	1.9	0.3	2.4
2010	0.1	2.0	0.2	2.4
2011	0.1	1.9	0.3	2.3
2012	0.1	1.7	0.3	2.1
2013	(s)	2.0	0.3	2.4
2014	(s)	2.2	0.3	2.6
2015	(s)	1.9	0.6	2.6
2016	(s)	1.8	0.9	2.7
2017	(s)	1.8	0.6	2.5
2018	(s)	2.1	0.7	2.9
2019	(s)	2.1	0.8	2.9
2020	(s)	1.9	0.7	2.6
2021	(s)	2.0	0.7	2.7
2022	(s)	2.1	0.7	2.9
2023	—	1.9	0.7	2.6

^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.

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

Year	Coal	Natural gas ^a	Petroleum ^b	Total
1960	8.9	2.4	2.1	13.5
1965	11.5	3.1	2.9	17.5
1970	9.9	3.9	4.1	17.9
1975	6.6	3.4	5.8	15.8
1980	7.1	3.4	6.9	17.5
1985	8.8	3.3	6.5	18.6
1990	8.2	3.8	7.3	19.3
1995	8.8	5.2	6.9	20.9
1996	8.7	5.2	7.3	21.2
1997	7.7	5.3	6.7	19.7
1998	6.6	5.1	7.6	19.3
1999	5.8	5.3	8.0	19.2
2000	5.6	5.5	7.0	18.1
2001	5.9	5.2	10.4	21.5
2002	5.2	5.7	9.7	20.6
2003	5.2	5.6	9.0	19.9
2004	5.6	6.3	10.4	22.3
2005	5.4	6.2	10.4	22.0
2006	5.8	6.0	11.5	23.2
2007	6.0	6.0	10.3	22.2
2008	5.4	5.9	10.3	21.6
2009	4.1	5.3	10.3	19.7
2010	4.7	5.7	9.0	19.4
2011	4.5	5.8	8.5	18.8
2012	2.8	6.0	8.7	17.4
2013	2.6	6.2	7.2	16.0
2014	2.5	6.4	6.4	15.4
2015	2.5	6.4	7.2	16.1
2016	2.0	6.3	7.5	15.8
2017	2.1	6.3	6.5	15.0
2018	1.9	6.6	6.9	15.3
2019	1.7	6.7	7.0	15.5
2020	1.5	6.5	6.0	14.0
2021	1.7	6.8	6.3	14.8
2022	2.0	7.2	4.9	14.0
2023	1.7	7.3	6.0	15.0

^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.

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

Year	Coal ^a	Natural gas ^b	Petroleum ^c	Total
1960	0.2	1.0	9.4	10.6
1965	(s)	1.5	11.6	13.1
1970	(s)	1.9	16.0	18.0
1975	(s)	1.3	18.8	20.1
1980	—	1.1	21.7	22.8
1985	—	0.8	21.8	22.6
1990	—	1.4	25.2	26.5
1995	—	1.5	28.2	29.6
1996	—	1.5	26.4	27.9
1997	—	1.3	28.9	30.1
1998	—	0.9	29.3	30.1
1999	—	0.9	30.3	31.2
2000	—	0.8	30.8	31.6
2001	—	0.8	31.1	31.9
2002	—	0.7	32.3	33.0
2003	—	0.8	31.1	31.9
2004	—	0.6	33.9	34.5
2005	—	0.5	33.0	33.4
2006	—	0.4	33.0	33.3
2007	—	0.6	34.0	34.6
2008	—	0.7	30.8	31.6
2009	—	0.7	31.3	32.0
2010	—	0.8	31.5	32.3
2011	—	0.7	31.2	31.9
2012	—	0.5	30.3	30.8
2013	—	0.4	30.2	30.6
2014	—	0.5	30.6	31.1
2015	—	0.6	30.9	31.5
2016	—	0.3	31.2	31.5
2017	—	0.4	31.7	32.1
2018	—	0.8	32.9	33.7
2019	—	1.1	32.1	33.2
2020	—	1.3	29.5	30.8
2021	—	1.7	31.8	33.4
2022	—	1.4	32.3	33.7
2023	—	1.6	32.2	33.8

^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, Kentucky
(million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2))

Year	Coal	Natural gas ^a	Petroleum ^b	Total
1960	16.3	0.1	(s)	16.4
1965	26.6	(s)	(s)	26.6
1970	38.9	0.5	0.1	39.4
1975	45.7	(s)	0.1	45.8
1980	53.1	0.1	0.1	53.3
1985	58.7	0.1	0.1	58.8
1990	67.8	(s)	0.1	67.9
1995	79.1	(s)	0.1	79.2
1996	81.3	0.1	0.1	81.5
1997	84.2	0.1	0.1	84.5
1998	83.9	0.3	0.6	84.8
1999	87.1	0.3	0.1	87.5
2000	88.9	0.2	0.1	89.2
2001	90.0	0.2	0.1	90.3
2002	84.9	0.7	4.4	90.0
2003	84.4	0.2	3.7	88.3
2004	85.6	0.3	4.3	90.1
2005	88.1	0.9	4.3	93.3
2006	91.5	0.7	3.9	96.1
2007	91.0	1.1	3.2	95.3
2008	92.2	0.5	3.3	96.0
2009	85.2	0.5	2.3	88.0
2010	91.5	1.0	2.5	95.1
2011	91.9	0.8	1.9	94.6
2012	84.1	1.7	1.7	87.4
2013	84.7	0.8	1.6	87.0
2014	84.6	1.5	1.3	87.4
2015	73.6	2.8	1.2	77.6
2016	68.4	3.6	1.4	73.4
2017	59.0	4.5	0.6	64.1
2018	60.8	6.2	0.1	67.1
2019	53.2	6.2	0.1	59.5
2020	44.7	5.7	0.1	50.5
2021	50.9	6.0	0.1	56.9
2022	48.1	7.5	0.1	55.7
2023	44.5	6.1	0.1	50.7

^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, 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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