

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

Year	Coal	Natural gas ^a	Petroleum ^b	Total
1960	16.2	14.2	26.5	56.9
1965	18.0	18.3	30.3	66.6
1970	26.5	22.7	37.3	86.6
1975	40.9	19.6	40.4	100.8
1980	50.5	17.0	36.9	104.3
1985	50.3	13.9	36.4	100.6
1990	51.3	12.7	38.9	102.9
1995	56.4	14.8	44.6	115.8
1996	60.0	15.6	46.7	122.3
1997	63.7	15.0	47.1	125.8
1998	66.1	13.7	51.1	130.9
1999	65.4	14.1	51.8	131.4
2000	65.6	15.2	45.7	126.5
2001	68.2	15.2	49.0	132.4
2002	69.2	14.7	48.9	132.8
2003	76.0	14.0	50.3	140.3
2004	77.2	14.2	50.0	141.3
2005	79.9	14.4	49.8	144.1
2006	79.1	13.6	50.2	142.9
2007	76.6	14.6	50.1	141.3
2008	75.7	15.7	46.8	138.2
2009	73.1	14.1	44.7	131.9
2010	76.6	14.9	45.4	136.8
2011	78.9	14.5	43.2	136.6
2012	73.4	13.7	41.8	128.9
2013	77.0	14.8	41.8	133.6
2014	74.5	15.9	42.8	133.2
2015	66.6	14.2	43.6	124.4
2016	61.1	14.3	43.0	118.5
2017	67.9	13.9	42.3	124.0
2018	63.9	17.3	43.1	124.4
2019	55.9	17.2	43.5	116.6
2020	52.8	15.9	39.6	108.3
2021	59.1	15.4	42.1	116.5
2022	54.3	16.9	41.8	113.1
2023	42.4	16.6	42.5	101.5

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

Year	Coal ^a	Natural gas ^b	Petroleum ^c	Total
1960	1.5	6.1	1.7	9.4
1965	0.4	7.0	1.9	9.3
1970	0.1	8.4	2.6	11.1
1975	0.1	8.3	2.8	11.2
1980	(s)	7.7	1.7	9.5
1985	0.1	6.9	1.2	8.2
1990	0.1	6.2	1.1	7.5
1995	0.1	6.7	1.5	8.3
1996	0.1	7.3	1.9	9.3
1997	0.1	6.8	1.8	8.7
1998	(s)	5.9	1.3	7.3
1999	0.1	6.0	1.7	7.8
2000	(s)	6.2	1.5	7.8
2001	0.1	6.2	2.2	8.5
2002	(s)	6.1	1.7	7.9
2003	0.1	6.1	1.6	7.8
2004	(s)	5.9	1.3	7.3
2005	(s)	5.8	1.2	7.0
2006	(s)	5.2	1.1	6.3
2007	(s)	5.5	1.2	6.7
2008	—	6.1	1.5	7.6
2009	—	5.7	1.3	6.9
2010	—	5.7	1.2	6.9
2011	—	5.5	1.1	6.6
2012	—	4.4	0.8	5.3
2013	—	5.7	1.0	6.7
2014	—	6.2	1.1	7.3
2015	—	5.1	0.9	6.0
2016	—	4.7	0.9	5.6
2017	—	4.6	0.8	5.4
2018	—	6.2	1.1	7.2
2019	—	6.0	1.2	7.2
2020	—	5.4	1.0	6.4
2021	—	5.5	0.9	6.3
2022	—	5.6	1.3	6.9
2023	—	5.0	1.2	6.1

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

Year	Coal	Natural gas ^a	Petroleum ^b	Total
1960	1.1	1.8	2.1	4.9
1965	0.3	2.2	1.8	4.3
1970	0.1	4.7	2.0	6.8
1975	0.2	4.8	1.6	6.6
1980	0.1	4.1	1.1	5.4
1985	0.3	3.2	1.0	4.5
1990	0.5	3.2	0.8	4.5
1995	0.4	3.5	0.9	4.8
1996	0.4	3.9	1.1	5.4
1997	0.5	3.7	1.0	5.2
1998	0.3	3.3	0.9	4.5
1999	0.4	3.4	1.0	4.8
2000	0.3	3.4	1.0	4.6
2001	0.4	3.5	1.3	5.2
2002	0.4	3.3	0.9	4.6
2003	0.4	3.3	0.9	4.5
2004	0.4	3.3	0.8	4.6
2005	0.4	3.3	0.6	4.3
2006	0.4	3.1	0.5	4.0
2007	0.4	3.2	0.4	4.0
2008	0.4	3.5	0.7	4.6
2009	0.3	3.3	0.6	4.2
2010	0.3	3.3	0.5	4.1
2011	0.3	3.3	0.4	4.0
2012	0.2	2.9	0.5	3.6
2013	0.2	3.5	0.6	4.3
2014	0.2	3.9	0.6	4.8
2015	0.1	3.3	1.1	4.5
2016	0.1	3.1	1.0	4.2
2017	0.1	3.1	1.0	4.1
2018	(s)	3.8	1.1	4.9
2019	(s)	3.7	1.0	4.7
2020	(s)	3.3	1.0	4.3
2021	(s)	3.4	1.2	4.6
2022	(s)	3.6	1.0	4.6
2023	(s)	3.3	0.9	4.3

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

Year	Coal	Natural gas ^a	Petroleum ^b	Total
1960	5.9	4.2	5.2	15.3
1965	5.7	6.0	5.5	17.2
1970	4.1	5.7	5.7	15.5
1975	4.3	4.7	5.9	14.8
1980	3.4	4.1	4.9	12.4
1985	3.9	3.4	3.7	11.0
1990	2.9	2.8	3.4	9.1
1995	2.4	3.6	3.6	9.5
1996	2.4	3.7	3.7	9.8
1997	3.0	3.7	3.4	10.1
1998	2.6	3.3	4.1	10.0
1999	2.6	3.3	5.1	11.0
2000	2.1	3.6	3.8	9.4
2001	2.2	3.5	5.3	11.0
2002	2.2	3.5	5.4	11.0
2003	2.2	3.2	5.6	10.9
2004	2.3	3.4	6.9	12.6
2005	2.3	3.5	6.4	12.2
2006	2.3	3.5	6.7	12.5
2007	2.3	3.6	6.3	12.2
2008	2.1	3.5	5.5	11.1
2009	1.7	3.3	4.3	9.3
2010	1.7	3.4	4.4	9.5
2011	1.2	3.3	3.5	8.0
2012	2.2	3.3	3.5	9.0
2013	2.3	3.3	3.2	8.8
2014	2.3	3.5	3.5	9.3
2015	2.0	3.4	4.2	9.6
2016	1.5	3.3	3.1	8.0
2017	1.9	3.2	2.7	7.9
2018	1.8	3.5	3.2	8.5
2019	1.8	3.4	3.3	8.4
2020	1.7	3.3	3.2	8.3
2021	2.0	3.3	3.2	8.6
2022	1.8	3.4	2.8	8.0
2023	1.6	3.4	3.3	8.3

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

Year	Coal ^a	Natural gas ^b	Petroleum ^c	Total
1960	0.1	0.4	17.3	17.9
1965	(s)	0.5	21.0	21.5
1970	(s)	0.7	26.9	27.6
1975	(s)	0.4	29.7	30.1
1980	—	0.3	28.8	29.1
1985	—	0.2	30.3	30.6
1990	—	0.3	33.5	33.8
1995	—	0.4	37.8	38.2
1996	—	0.4	39.9	40.3
1997	—	0.4	40.8	41.2
1998	—	0.3	44.5	44.8
1999	—	0.4	43.8	44.2
2000	—	0.4	39.2	39.6
2001	—	0.1	39.4	39.5
2002	—	0.1	40.3	40.5
2003	—	0.2	42.1	42.3
2004	—	0.2	40.7	40.9
2005	—	0.1	41.4	41.6
2006	—	0.1	41.9	42.0
2007	—	0.2	42.1	42.3
2008	—	0.4	39.1	39.5
2009	—	0.2	38.5	38.7
2010	—	0.3	39.2	39.5
2011	—	0.4	38.1	38.5
2012	—	0.3	36.9	37.2
2013	—	0.3	37.0	37.3
2014	—	0.3	37.4	37.8
2015	—	0.3	37.3	37.7
2016	—	0.4	37.9	38.3
2017	—	0.4	37.7	38.1
2018	—	0.5	37.6	38.2
2019	—	0.5	37.9	38.4
2020	—	0.3	34.3	34.5
2021	—	0.2	36.6	36.8
2022	—	0.3	36.5	36.8
2023	—	0.2	37.0	37.2

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

Year	Coal	Natural gas ^a	Petroleum ^b	Total
1960	7.7	1.7	0.1	9.5
1965	11.7	2.6	0.1	14.3
1970	22.2	3.4	0.1	25.7
1975	36.3	1.4	0.5	38.1
1980	46.9	0.8	0.3	48.1
1985	46.1	0.1	0.1	46.3
1990	47.8	0.2	0.1	48.1
1995	53.5	0.7	0.8	55.0
1996	57.1	0.3	0.1	57.5
1997	60.1	0.4	0.1	60.6
1998	63.1	0.9	0.3	64.3
1999	62.3	1.0	0.3	63.6
2000	63.2	1.6	0.3	65.1
2001	65.6	1.9	0.7	68.2
2002	66.7	1.6	0.6	68.8
2003	73.4	1.2	0.2	74.8
2004	74.4	1.3	0.2	76.0
2005	77.1	1.7	0.2	79.0
2006	76.3	1.8	0.1	78.2
2007	73.9	2.2	0.1	76.2
2008	73.1	2.3	0.1	75.5
2009	71.1	1.6	0.1	72.8
2010	74.6	2.2	0.1	76.8
2011	77.4	2.0	0.1	79.5
2012	71.0	2.8	0.1	73.9
2013	74.5	2.0	0.1	76.6
2014	72.0	1.9	0.1	74.0
2015	64.4	2.1	0.1	66.6
2016	59.5	2.9	0.1	62.4
2017	65.9	2.6	0.1	68.5
2018	62.1	3.4	0.1	65.6
2019	54.1	3.7	0.1	57.9
2020	51.0	3.7	0.1	54.8
2021	57.0	3.0	0.2	60.2
2022	52.5	4.1	0.2	56.8
2023	40.8	4.6	0.1	45.6

^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 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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