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

(million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2))

Year	Coal	Natural gas [a]	Petroleum [b]	Total
1960	22.0	2.4	28.7	53.1
1965	31.0	4.1	34.0	69.0
1970	46.7	8.1	42.4	97.2
1975	45.3	6.1	43.5	95.0
1980	59.4	8.1	44.9	112.4
1985	52.3	7.2	47.5	107.1
1990	54.0	8.7	48.4	111.1
1995	63.0	11.0	54.1	128.1
1996	70.7	11.6	57.7	140.0
1997	72.7	11.6	57.7	142.0
1998	71.7	11.6	58.7	141.9
1999	70.6	11.7	58.3	140.7
2000	74.8	12.6	61.5	148.9
2001	72.0	11.3	60.8	144.1
2002	73.5	12.7	59.2	145.5
2003	73.7	11.9	61.5	147.2
2004	74.8	12.2	63.1	150.1
2005	77.6	12.5	64.0	154.1
2006	74.2	12.1	62.1	148.4
2007	79.0	12.8	62.4	154.3
2008	75.8	13.1	60.0	148.9
2009	64.8	13.3	54.7	132.7
2010	71.5	16.3	59.3	147.1
2011	59.7	16.4	56.5	132.5
2012	51.1	19.4	53.9	124.4
2013	47.2	23.4	55.3	125.9
2014	47.9	24.3	56.8	129.0
2015	38.8	27.1	58.6	124.4
2016	36.5	28.4	59.5	124.4
2017	33.5	27.3	59.8	120.6
2018	31.1	31.5	61.2	123.8
2019	30.4	29.9	62.0	122.3
2020	21.4	29.2	55.5	106.2
2021	21.3	33.5	60.5	115.3
2022	15.6	39.3	62.0	116.9
2023	14.7	34.8	61.9	111.4

[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 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, North Carolina

(million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2))

Year	Coal [a]	Natural gas [b]	Petroleum [c]	Total
1960	1.4	0.5	7.2	9.1
1965	0.7	0.8	7.8	9.3
1970	0.6	1.5	8.5	10.6
1975	0.3	1.5	5.6	7.4
1980	0.1	1.8	4.8	6.7
1985	0.1	1.6	4.7	6.3
1990	0.1	1.9	3.3	5.3
1995	0.1	2.7	3.8	6.6
1996	0.1	3.2	4.3	7.6
1997	0.1	2.9	3.9	6.9
1998	0.1	2.8	3.8	6.7
1999	(s)	2.9	3.4	6.4
2000	(s)	3.5	3.7	7.2
2001	(s)	3.1	3.7	6.8
2002	(s)	3.2	3.1	6.4
2003	(s)	3.6	3.6	7.3
2004	0.1	3.5	3.6	7.2
2005	(s)	3.5	3.1	6.6
2006	(s)	3.1	2.6	5.7
2007	(s)	3.2	2.4	5.6
2008	—	3.5	2.5	6.0
2009	—	3.6	2.2	5.7
2010	—	4.0	2.4	6.4
2011	—	3.3	1.8	5.2
2012	—	3.0	1.3	4.4
2013	—	3.7	1.4	5.2
2014	—	4.1	1.6	5.7
2015	—	3.5	1.8	5.4
2016	—	3.5	1.6	5.1
2017	—	3.3	1.2	4.5
2018	—	4.0	1.6	5.5
2019	—	3.7	1.5	5.2
2020	—	3.5	1.3	4.8
2021	—	3.9	1.4	5.4
2022	—	3.9	1.5	5.4
2023	—	3.5	1.4	4.9

[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, North Carolina

(million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2))

Year	Coal	Natural gas [a]	Petroleum [b]	Total
1960	1.0	0.2	0.9	2.0
1965	0.6	0.4	1.0	2.0
1970	0.4	1.2	1.3	2.9
1975	0.6	1.2	1.1	2.9
1980	0.3	1.4	1.5	3.2
1985	0.4	1.4	2.0	3.7
1990	0.3	1.7	1.8	3.8
1995	0.5	2.0	1.6	4.2
1996	0.4	2.2	2.0	4.7
1997	0.4	2.1	2.0	4.5
1998	0.5	2.0	1.9	4.4
1999	0.3	2.1	1.7	4.1
2000	0.3	2.4	2.0	4.6
2001	0.3	2.1	2.1	4.5
2002	0.3	2.2	1.6	4.0
2003	0.3	2.4	2.2	4.9
2004	0.7	2.5	2.1	5.3
2005	0.3	2.6	2.1	5.0
2006	0.3	2.5	1.8	4.6
2007	0.1	2.5	1.6	4.2
2008	0.6	2.7	1.7	5.0
2009	0.5	2.8	1.9	5.2
2010	0.5	3.0	1.6	5.1
2011	0.4	2.7	1.2	4.3
2012	0.3	2.6	1.2	4.1
2013	0.3	3.0	1.0	4.3
2014	0.4	3.3	1.2	4.8
2015	0.4	3.0	1.9	5.3
2016	0.3	3.1	1.8	5.2
2017	0.3	2.9	1.8	5.0
2018	0.2	3.2	1.8	5.2
2019	0.1	3.1	1.8	5.1
2020	0.1	2.9	1.9	4.8
2021	0.1	3.1	1.9	5.1
2022	0.1	3.2	3.2	6.5
2023	0.1	3.0	1.9	4.9

[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 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, North Carolina

(million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2))

Year	Coal	Natural gas [a]	Petroleum [b]	Total
1960	5.8	1.4	4.4	11.6
1965	6.1	2.5	5.6	14.2
1970	5.1	3.9	6.3	15.3
1975	3.3	3.2	6.7	13.3
1980	3.2	4.4	7.2	14.8
1985	5.3	4.0	5.8	15.1
1990	7.1	4.6	5.3	16.9
1995	5.8	5.6	6.0	17.5
1996	5.5	5.5	6.3	17.3
1997	5.1	5.9	5.8	16.9
1998	4.5	5.7	5.8	16.0
1999	4.2	5.7	5.2	15.0
2000	4.4	5.6	5.5	15.6
2001	4.3	4.7	5.8	14.9
2002	4.0	5.2	4.8	14.0
2003	3.9	4.8	4.5	13.3
2004	3.6	4.8	5.2	13.6
2005	3.5	4.7	5.4	13.6
2006	3.0	4.7	4.9	12.6
2007	2.8	4.7	4.3	11.9
2008	2.6	4.7	3.7	11.1
2009	2.2	4.4	3.0	9.5
2010	2.2	4.9	3.4	10.4
2011	1.9	5.2	3.0	10.0
2012	1.6	5.4	2.6	9.6
2013	1.7	5.7	2.8	10.2
2014	1.5	5.7	2.7	9.9
2015	1.4	5.5	2.6	9.5
2016	1.3	5.5	2.7	9.6
2017	1.2	5.6	2.8	9.6
2018	1.0	6.1	2.7	9.9
2019	0.9	6.2	2.8	10.0
2020	0.9	6.0	2.7	9.6
2021	1.0	6.4	2.7	10.1
2022	1.0	6.4	2.9	10.2
2023	0.5	6.2	2.7	9.4

[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 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, North Carolina

(million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2))

Year	Coal [a]	Natural gas [b]	Petroleum [c]	Total
1960	0.1	0.1	16.2	16.4
1965	(s)	0.2	19.5	19.8
1970	(s)	0.3	25.5	25.8
1975	(s)	0.2	29.9	30.1
1980	—	0.3	31.2	31.5
1985	—	0.3	34.8	35.1
1990	—	0.3	37.9	38.2
1995	—	0.3	42.4	42.8
1996	—	0.4	44.9	45.3
1997	—	0.4	45.7	46.1
1998	—	0.4	46.8	47.1
1999	—	0.4	47.7	48.1
2000	—	0.4	49.8	50.2
2001	—	0.4	48.8	49.1
2002	—	0.3	49.4	49.7
2003	—	0.3	50.7	51.1
2004	—	0.3	52.0	52.3
2005	—	0.2	53.1	53.4
2006	—	0.3	52.6	52.9
2007	—	0.3	54.0	54.2
2008	—	0.3	51.9	52.2
2009	—	0.4	47.3	47.8
2010	—	0.4	51.8	52.2
2011	—	0.4	50.2	50.6
2012	—	0.3	48.7	49.0
2013	—	0.2	50.0	50.2
2014	—	0.2	50.9	51.1
2015	—	0.2	51.9	52.2
2016	—	0.2	53.2	53.4
2017	—	0.2	53.8	54.0
2018	—	0.2	54.6	54.8
2019	—	0.2	55.8	56.0
2020	—	0.3	49.5	49.8
2021	—	0.3	54.3	54.5
2022	—	0.4	54.2	54.6
2023	—	0.3	55.8	56.1

[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, North Carolina

(million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO2))

Year	Coal	Natural gas [a]	Petroleum [b]	Total
1960	13.7	0.3	(s)	14.0
1965	23.6	0.2	(s)	23.7
1970	40.6	1.1	0.8	42.6
1975	41.2	(s)	0.2	41.4
1980	55.8	0.1	0.2	56.2
1985	46.6	(s)	0.2	46.8
1990	46.6	0.2	0.2	46.9
1995	56.6	0.3	0.2	57.1
1996	64.7	0.2	0.3	65.1
1997	67.2	0.3	0.2	67.7
1998	66.7	0.7	0.3	67.8
1999	66.1	0.7	0.3	67.1
2000	70.1	0.7	0.5	71.4
2001	67.4	0.9	0.4	68.7
2002	69.3	1.7	0.4	71.3
2003	69.4	0.8	0.5	70.7
2004	70.4	1.1	0.3	71.8
2005	73.8	1.5	0.2	75.4
2006	70.9	1.5	0.2	72.6
2007	76.0	2.2	0.2	78.4
2008	72.6	1.9	0.2	74.7
2009	62.1	2.1	0.2	64.4
2010	68.9	3.9	0.2	73.0
2011	57.4	4.8	0.2	62.3
2012	49.1	8.1	0.1	57.3
2013	45.1	10.8	0.2	56.0
2014	46.0	11.1	0.4	57.5
2015	37.0	14.7	0.3	52.1
2016	34.8	16.1	0.2	51.1
2017	32.0	15.3	0.2	47.5
2018	29.9	18.0	0.5	48.4
2019	29.3	16.6	0.1	46.1
2020	20.4	16.6	0.1	37.1
2021	20.2	19.7	0.2	40.1
2022	14.6	25.3	0.2	40.1
2023	14.2	21.9	0.1	36.1

[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/