

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

Year	Coal	Natural gas ^a	Petroleum ^b	Total
1960	2.3	145.7	92.5	240.5
1965	2.7	165.0	111.6	279.3
1970	2.8	218.4	142.2	363.4
1975	18.5	210.8	182.0	411.3
1980	69.7	220.3	238.6	528.6
1985	109.2	183.3	229.3	521.8
1990	126.8	202.0	248.1	576.9
1995	129.7	210.0	258.2	597.9
1996	141.1	221.8	280.3	643.2
1997	144.7	220.0	292.9	657.6
1998	141.5	227.4	293.6	662.5
1999	145.6	215.4	292.2	653.3
2000	147.4	237.0	295.4	679.8
2001	142.2	228.2	303.2	673.5
2002	147.9	231.7	304.7	684.3
2003	153.2	218.9	305.6	677.7
2004	155.4	211.8	310.1	677.2
2005	155.6	190.0	305.1	650.7
2006	153.6	186.0	314.8	654.4
2007	153.6	189.9	308.7	652.2
2008	153.3	191.2	282.9	627.4
2009	143.0	182.4	267.8	593.2
2010	149.8	193.3	272.8	615.9
2011	161.9	199.3	273.8	635.0
2012	143.2	207.7	276.4	627.3
2013	152.6	216.3	288.3	657.2
2014	151.4	212.3	297.5	661.2
2015	128.1	221.1	303.5	652.8
2016	126.4	215.1	312.0	653.5
2017	138.8	206.4	316.7	662.0
2018	113.8	238.2	329.9	681.9
2019	94.9	248.7	338.1	681.7
2020	83.6	247.9	294.0	625.5
2021	92.8	247.2	322.8	662.8
2022	89.3	259.6	317.1	666.1
2023	77.2	274.1	318.6	669.9

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

Year	Coal ^a	Natural gas ^b	Petroleum ^c	Total
1960	(s)	9.4	2.2	11.7
1965	(s)	10.0	2.9	12.9
1970	(s)	12.6	3.4	16.1
1975	—	12.7	2.6	15.3
1980	(s)	12.3	1.4	13.7
1985	(s)	11.7	1.6	13.4
1990	(s)	11.6	1.3	13.0
1995	—	11.4	0.7	12.2
1996	—	12.6	0.5	13.1
1997	(s)	12.8	0.8	13.6
1998	(s)	11.1	1.0	12.1
1999	(s)	9.7	2.0	11.7
2000	(s)	10.6	2.4	13.0
2001	(s)	11.3	2.7	14.0
2002	(s)	11.5	2.4	13.9
2003	(s)	11.3	2.1	13.4
2004	(s)	10.5	1.7	12.2
2005	(s)	10.1	1.9	12.0
2006	(s)	9.0	1.5	10.5
2007	(s)	10.9	1.6	12.5
2008	—	10.5	1.5	12.0
2009	—	10.4	1.3	11.7
2010	—	12.4	1.3	13.7
2011	—	10.9	1.2	12.1
2012	—	9.3	0.9	10.2
2013	—	11.3	1.1	12.4
2014	—	12.8	1.2	14.0
2015	—	11.6	1.2	12.8
2016	—	9.6	1.2	10.8
2017	—	8.9	1.0	9.9
2018	—	12.4	1.0	13.4
2019	—	12.4	1.4	13.7
2020	—	11.1	1.0	12.1
2021	—	11.4	0.8	12.2
2022	—	12.5	1.2	13.8
2023	—	10.8	1.0	11.8

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

Year	Coal	Natural gas ^a	Petroleum ^b	Total
1960	(s)	3.3	1.5	4.8
1965	(s)	4.4	1.7	6.1
1970	(s)	8.0	3.2	11.1
1975	—	6.4	3.8	10.2
1980	(s)	9.2	5.4	14.6
1985	(s)	8.4	4.4	12.7
1990	(s)	9.5	2.3	11.8
1995	—	11.6	1.4	13.0
1996	—	9.8	1.4	11.2
1997	(s)	11.8	1.3	13.2
1998	(s)	9.4	1.7	11.2
1999	(s)	9.4	1.9	11.4
2000	(s)	10.4	3.3	13.7
2001	(s)	9.3	2.5	11.8
2002	0.1	12.4	1.8	14.3
2003	0.2	11.9	2.1	14.2
2004	(s)	10.6	1.3	11.9
2005	(s)	8.7	1.9	10.6
2006	(s)	8.0	1.7	9.7
2007	(s)	8.8	1.4	10.1
2008	(s)	9.1	1.7	10.8
2009	(s)	9.1	2.0	11.1
2010	(s)	10.4	1.8	12.1
2011	(s)	10.1	2.5	12.6
2012	(s)	8.8	2.3	11.2
2013	(s)	9.4	2.1	11.5
2014	(s)	10.1	2.0	12.1
2015	(s)	9.6	3.5	13.2
2016	—	9.0	3.5	12.5
2017	—	9.0	3.2	12.1
2018	—	11.7	3.1	14.8
2019	—	10.8	3.3	14.1
2020	—	9.3	3.6	12.9
2021	—	9.8	4.2	14.0
2022	—	10.6	3.9	14.5
2023	—	10.6	3.5	14.1

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

Year	Coal	Natural gas ^a	Petroleum ^b	Total
1960	2.2	107.8	35.6	145.6
1965	2.7	111.6	46.6	160.9
1970	2.8	134.8	56.1	193.7
1975	7.3	114.1	68.9	190.3
1980	5.9	114.4	108.9	229.2
1985	8.0	92.3	84.2	184.6
1990	5.8	112.8	97.6	216.2
1995	6.0	116.8	105.7	228.5
1996	7.0	129.6	114.1	250.7
1997	7.0	124.0	122.7	253.7
1998	5.9	125.0	112.9	243.9
1999	5.9	114.1	111.9	232.0
2000	6.9	127.0	106.8	240.7
2001	7.1	121.4	108.3	236.8
2002	6.7	119.0	106.0	231.7
2003	6.8	113.8	110.2	230.8
2004	6.6	111.9	114.9	233.5
2005	6.6	86.8	109.7	203.1
2006	6.7	84.6	112.5	203.8
2007	3.8	85.3	106.2	195.3
2008	3.7	87.5	89.7	180.9
2009	1.6	81.3	82.8	165.7
2010	1.3	93.0	89.7	184.0
2011	1.8	94.7	90.2	186.8
2012	1.9	99.7	97.0	198.5
2013	2.1	102.3	103.1	207.4
2014	2.6	106.1	100.3	209.0
2015	1.9	106.4	100.0	208.3
2016	1.3	108.1	103.1	212.6
2017	1.2	109.1	105.9	216.2
2018	1.0	118.3	113.4	232.7
2019	0.9	119.3	116.9	237.1
2020	0.6	122.8	108.8	232.2
2021	0.6	125.9	116.5	242.9
2022	0.6	125.6	102.6	228.8
2023	0.4	130.4	104.9	235.8

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

Year	Coal ^a	Natural gas ^b	Petroleum ^c	Total
1960	(s)	2.9	53.1	56.0
1965	(s)	3.7	60.5	64.2
1970	(s)	5.2	79.4	84.6
1975	(s)	4.5	105.9	110.4
1980	—	5.7	122.1	127.8
1985	—	5.1	138.3	143.4
1990	—	5.9	146.4	152.2
1995	—	4.5	148.5	153.1
1996	—	4.2	162.3	166.5
1997	—	4.5	166.4	170.9
1998	—	3.7	176.2	179.9
1999	—	3.9	174.5	178.4
2000	—	3.5	180.1	183.6
2001	—	3.9	186.9	190.8
2002	—	5.0	192.5	197.4
2003	—	3.2	189.1	192.3
2004	—	3.2	190.4	193.6
2005	—	4.5	189.8	194.4
2006	—	4.7	197.3	202.0
2007	—	5.0	198.3	203.3
2008	—	6.1	188.8	194.9
2009	—	6.5	180.1	186.6
2010	—	4.5	179.5	184.0
2011	—	4.8	179.1	183.9
2012	—	7.7	176.0	183.7
2013	—	16.2	181.9	198.0
2014	—	5.8	193.9	199.7
2015	—	4.9	198.8	203.7
2016	—	4.9	204.0	208.9
2017	—	4.7	206.6	211.3
2018	—	6.5	212.3	218.8
2019	—	9.5	216.5	226.0
2020	—	10.9	180.5	191.4
2021	—	12.3	201.2	213.5
2022	—	13.7	209.1	222.8
2023	—	13.9	209.0	223.0

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

Year	Coal	Natural gas ^a	Petroleum ^b	Total
1960	—	22.4	(s)	22.4
1965	—	35.2	(s)	35.2
1970	—	57.8	0.1	57.9
1975	11.3	73.1	0.9	85.2
1980	63.8	78.6	0.8	143.2
1985	101.1	65.8	0.8	167.7
1990	121.0	62.2	0.4	183.6
1995	123.7	65.7	1.8	191.1
1996	134.2	65.5	2.0	201.7
1997	137.7	66.9	1.7	206.2
1998	135.5	78.2	1.8	215.5
1999	139.7	78.3	1.8	219.8
2000	140.5	85.5	2.9	228.8
2001	135.0	82.2	2.8	220.1
2002	141.1	83.8	2.0	226.9
2003	146.2	78.7	2.1	227.0
2004	148.7	75.7	1.8	226.1
2005	148.9	79.9	1.7	230.6
2006	146.9	79.6	1.8	228.4
2007	149.7	79.9	1.3	231.0
2008	149.6	78.1	1.2	228.8
2009	141.4	75.1	1.5	218.0
2010	148.4	73.0	0.6	222.1
2011	160.0	78.8	0.8	239.6
2012	141.3	82.3	0.2	223.7
2013	150.5	77.1	0.2	227.8
2014	148.8	77.5	0.1	226.3
2015	126.2	88.7	0.1	214.9
2016	125.1	83.6	0.1	208.8
2017	137.7	74.7	0.1	212.4
2018	112.7	89.4	(s)	202.2
2019	94.0	96.8	(s)	190.8
2020	83.0	93.8	(s)	176.8
2021	92.2	87.9	0.2	180.2
2022	88.7	97.2	0.2	186.2
2023	76.7	108.4	0.2	185.3

^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 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.

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