

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

| Year | Coal ^a | Natural gas ^b | Petroleum ^c | Total |
|------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| 1960 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 32.9 | 34.4 |
| 1965 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 37.8 | 38.6 |
| 1970 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 46.9 | 47.7 |
| 1975 | (s) | 0.5 | 53.5 | 54.0 |
| 1980 | — | 0.6 | 55.3 | 55.9 |
| 1985 | — | 0.5 | 53.1 | 53.6 |
| 1990 | — | 0.6 | 55.9 | 56.4 |
| 1995 | — | 1.0 | 58.1 | 59.1 |
| 1996 | — | 1.1 | 61.1 | 62.2 |
| 1997 | — | 1.1 | 62.9 | 64.0 |
| 1998 | — | 1.0 | 63.8 | 64.8 |
| 1999 | — | 1.0 | 65.6 | 66.6 |
| 2000 | — | 1.0 | 68.0 | 69.0 |
| 2001 | — | 0.9 | 67.6 | 68.5 |
| 2002 | — | 0.9 | 68.1 | 69.1 |
| 2003 | — | 0.9 | 69.5 | 70.3 |
| 2004 | — | 0.7 | 70.8 | 71.6 |
| 2005 | — | 0.8 | 70.2 | 70.9 |
| 2006 | — | 0.7 | 71.0 | 71.7 |
| 2007 | — | 0.8 | 71.2 | 72.0 |
| 2008 | — | 0.6 | 67.0 | 67.6 |
| 2009 | — | 0.9 | 62.1 | 63.0 |
| 2010 | — | 0.9 | 60.3 | 61.1 |
| 2011 | — | 0.8 | 59.3 | 60.1 |
| 2012 | — | 0.5 | 57.5 | 58.0 |
| 2013 | — | 0.6 | 58.0 | 58.6 |
| 2014 | — | 0.9 | 59.1 | 60.0 |
| 2015 | — | 1.2 | 59.0 | 60.1 |
| 2016 | — | 1.1 | 58.6 | 59.6 |
| 2017 | — | 1.7 | 58.4 | 60.0 |
| 2018 | — | 1.6 | 59.0 | 60.6 |
| 2019 | — | 1.8 | 58.4 | 60.2 |
| 2020 | — | 2.6 | 52.1 | 54.6 |
| 2021 | — | 3.0 | 55.5 | 58.4 |
| 2022 | — | 3.1 | 55.2 | 58.3 |
| 2023 | — | 3.0 | 54.8 | 57.8 |

^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.

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/>