



New Haven Greenhouse Gas Inventory

Update for 2019-2021

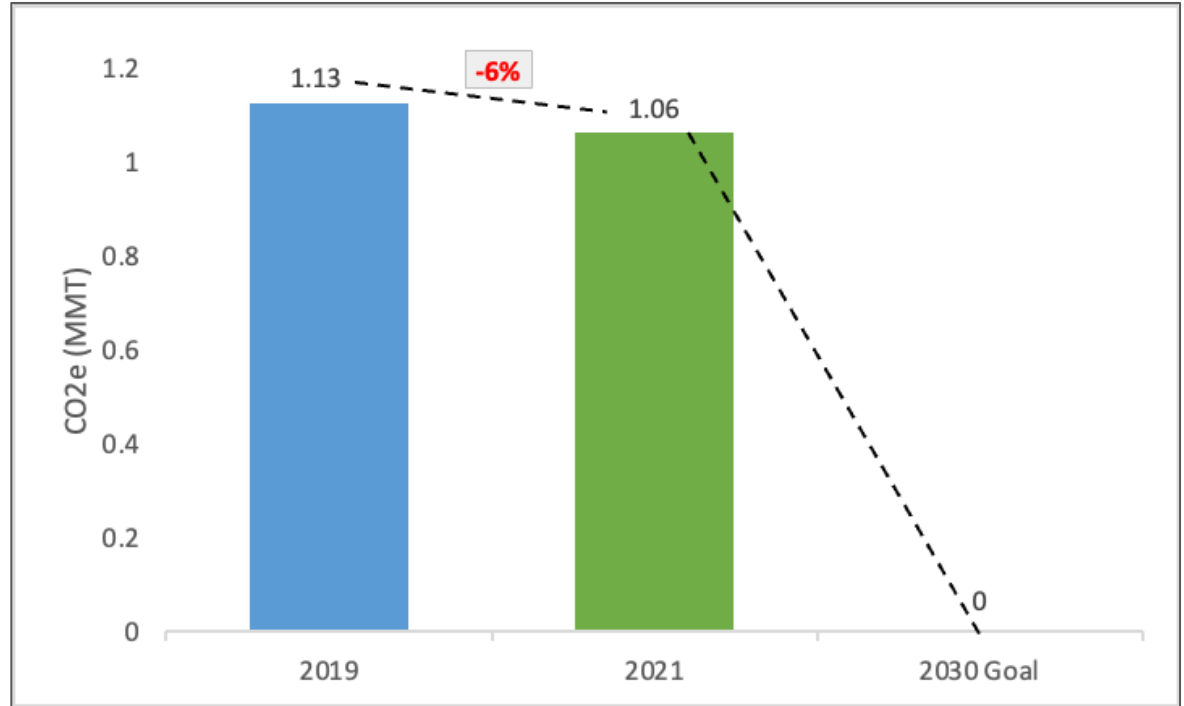
Highlighted Results

In 2021, New Haven had economy-wide emissions of 1.1 million metric tons (MMT) of carbon-dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) — a decrease of 5.6 percent from 2019 levels.

New Haven is falling far short of its 2030 Zero Emissions Goal

*“New Haven officially commits to leading an emergency mobilization effort that, with appropriate financial and regulatory assistance from state and federal authorities, **ends community-wide greenhouse gas emissions by or before December 31, 2030, and immediately initiates an effort to safely draw down carbon from the atmosphere.**”*

From 2019 City of New Haven Climate Emergency Resolution

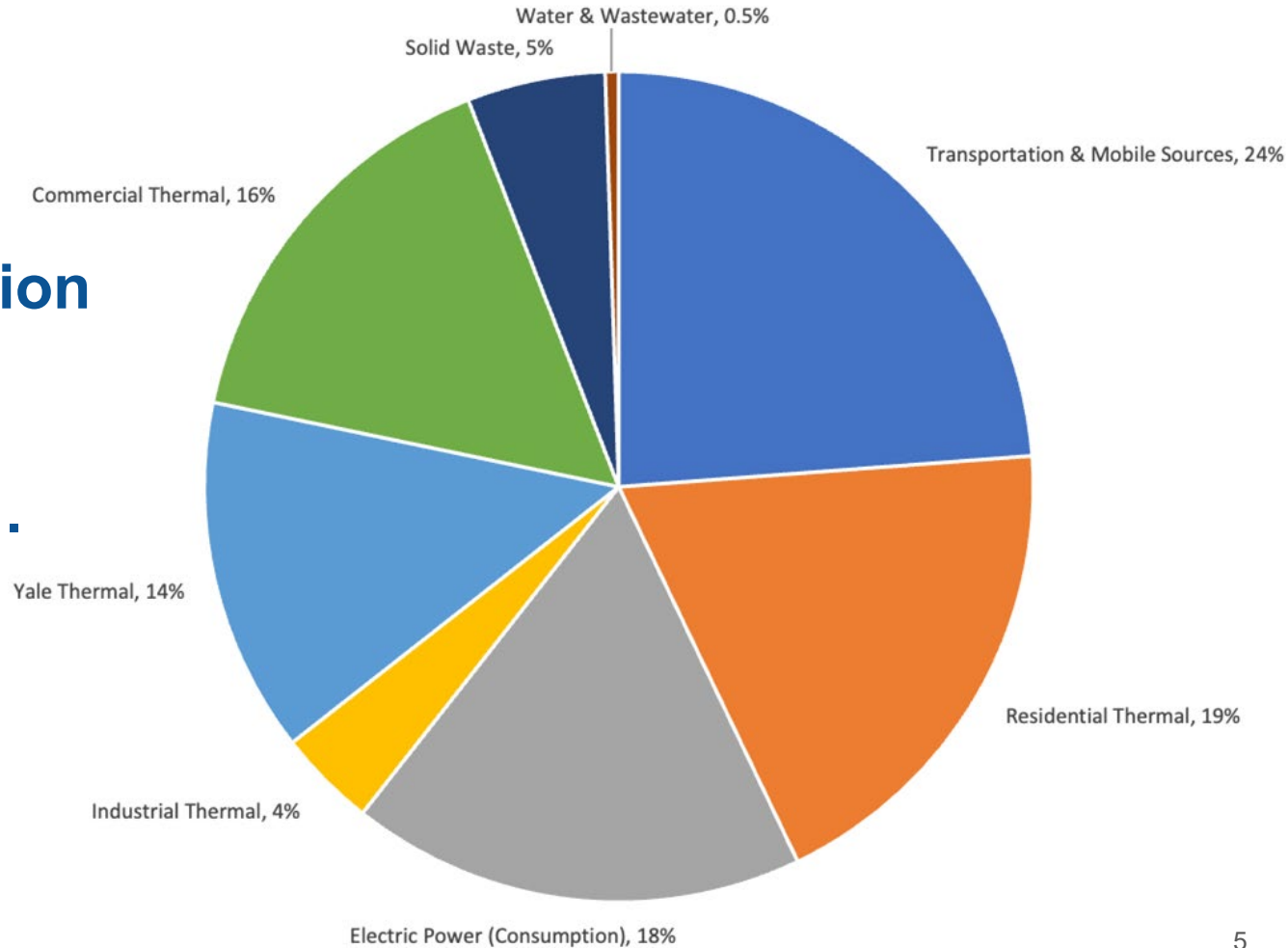


Highlighted Results *Continued*

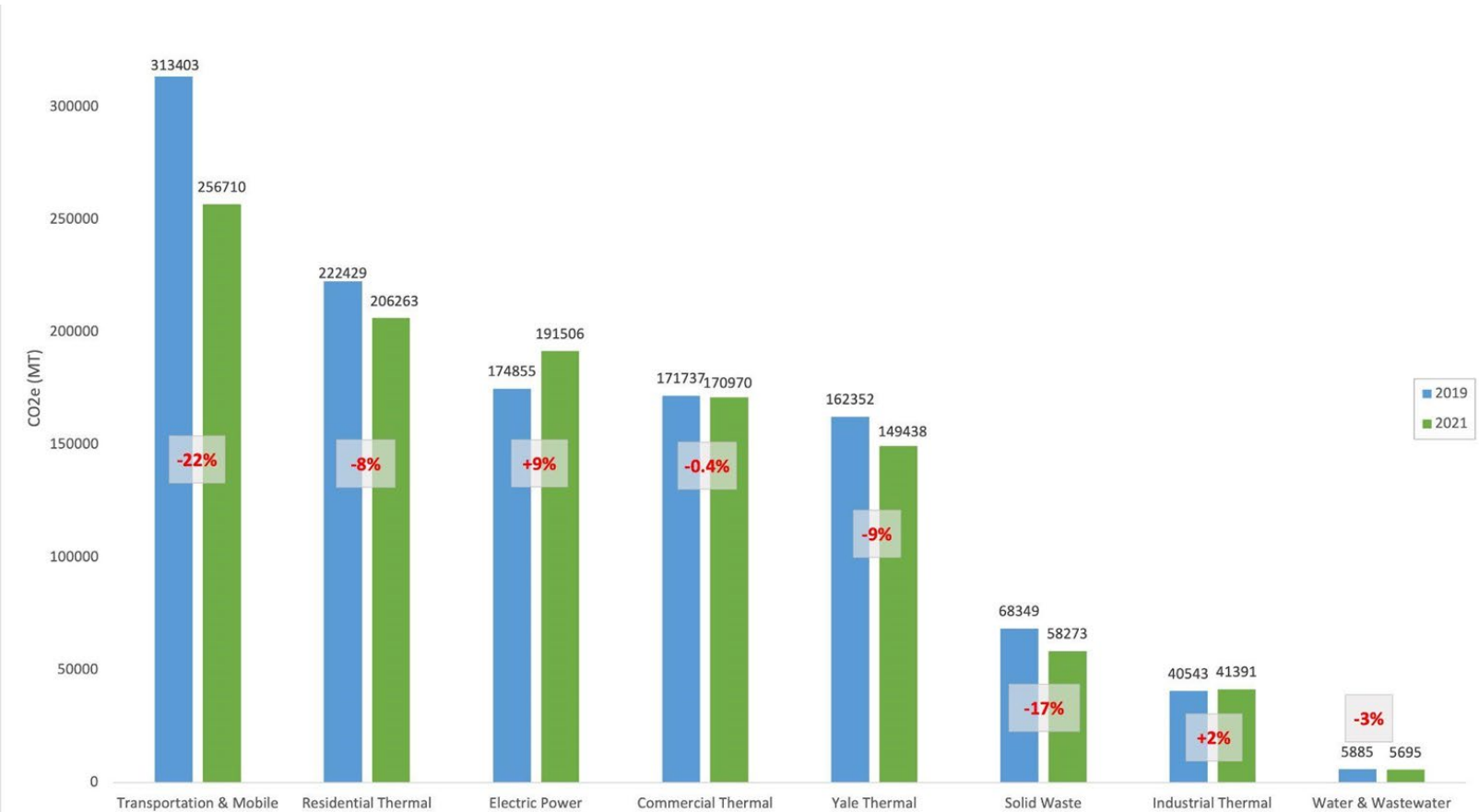
An aerial photograph of a city, likely New Haven, Connecticut. The foreground is dominated by a large, well-maintained green lawn with several intersecting paved walkways. In the background, there are numerous buildings, including a prominent white church with a tall steeple. The city is surrounded by trees and greenery.

Top sectors: The transportation, residential thermal, and electricity sectors continue to account for over 60% of New Haven's GHG emissions, representing the largest three sources of emissions overall. *This is consistent with state trends, according to the CT 2021 GHG inventory.*

Relative contribution of each economic sector to GHG emissions in 2021.



New Haven GHG Emissions by Sector, 2019 vs. 2021



Highlighted Results *Continued*



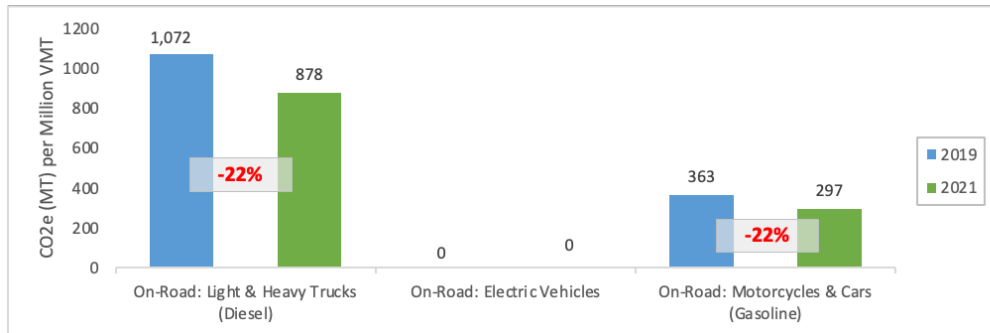
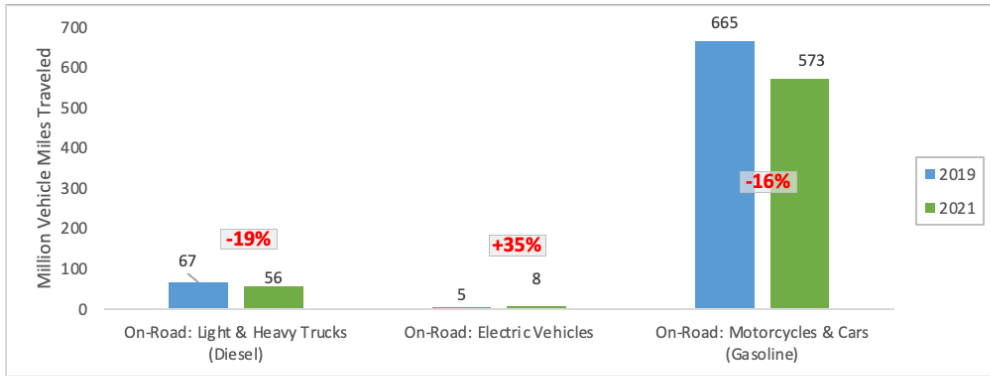
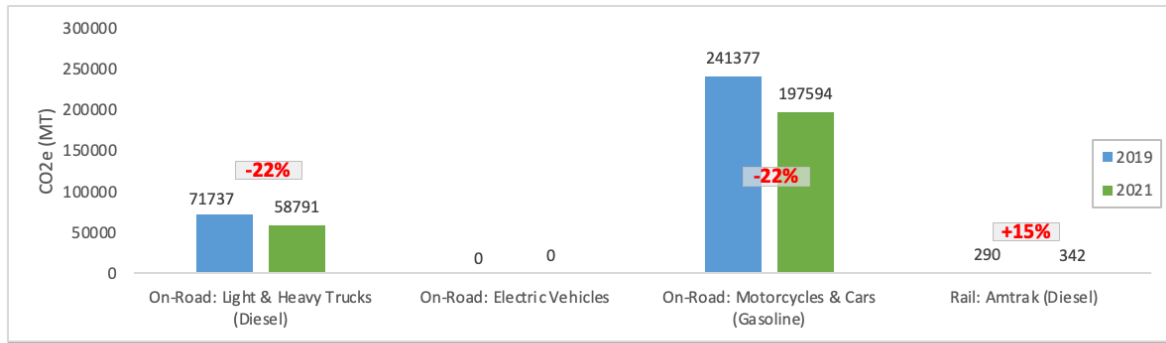
Emissions declined for every sector in 2021 relative to 2019 with the exception of emissions from the consumption of electricity, which increased by 9%, and emissions from industrial thermal energy use (2% increase).

Highlighted Results *Continued*



Transportation: Transportation emissions declined by 22% between 2019 and 2021. Improvements in fuel economy reduced emissions per mile traveled, and drivers didn't drive as far overall. Emissions from rail transportation increased, but constitute only a slight contribution to transportation emissions overall.

Total transportation sector GHG emissions, 2019 vs. 2021

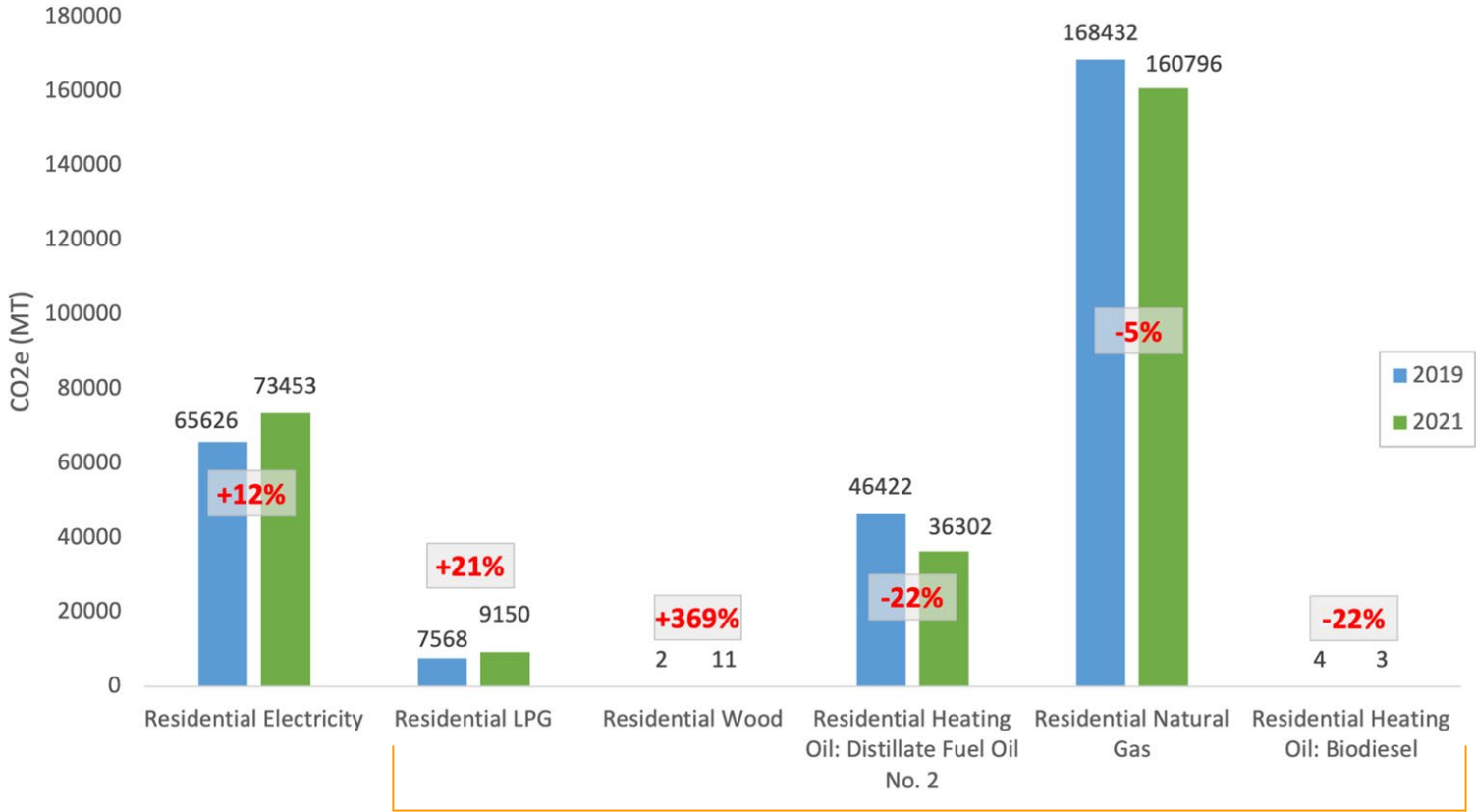


Highlighted Results *Continued*

An aerial photograph of a city, likely New Haven, Connecticut. The image shows a mix of urban buildings, including a prominent church with a tall white steeple, and a large, well-maintained green park area with a network of paved walkways. The city is surrounded by trees and greenery.

Residential Thermal: Residential thermal emissions dropped 8 percent since 2019. However, deeper reductions in emissions must be achieved through retrofitting homes to reduce dependence on natural gas.

New Haven Residential Energy Emissions, 2019 vs. 2021



Residential Thermal

Highlighted Results *Continued*

An aerial photograph of a city, likely New Haven, Connecticut. The foreground is dominated by a large, vibrant green park with a network of paved walkways. In the background, a dense urban area with various brick and stone buildings is visible, including a prominent church with a tall steeple. The sky is clear and blue.

Electricity: In 2021, electricity consumption emissions increased by 9%, or about 17,000 metric tons of CO₂e. This increase is driven by greater electricity consumption across all sectors.