

Energy Consumption by Fuel Type, Nebraska

1960 – 2023

[Trillion British Thermal Units (Btu)]

Year	Primary Energy Resources					Total Primary Energy Consumption	Net Interstate Flow of Losses	Total Energy Consumption
	Fossil Fuels			Nuclear Electric Power	Renewable Energy			
	Coal	Natural Gas	Petroleum					
2023	195.60	206.74	233.60	72.39	164.50	882.69	−32.24	840.14
2022	223.57	198.67	236.25	58.60	168.64	885.72	−39.33	846.39
2021	216.30	191.01	236.57	71.76	158.26	873.89	−30.58	843.31
2020	213.75	192.73	228.35	64.65	145.73	845.19	−32.73	812.46
2019	240.41	198.77	242.93	72.59	156.69	911.40	−45.65	865.74
2018	264.07	196.45	239.32	58.88	150.87	909.47	−36.08	873.39
2017	233.81	175.61	233.52	72.30	148.75	864.01	−26.09	837.92
2016	240.47	172.93	232.84	97.80	141.42	885.46	−39.25	846.21
2015	266.32	170.35	234.27	107.98	135.82	914.73	−79.83	834.90
2014	276.54	179.71	234.47	105.66	132.15	928.52	−69.61	858.91
2013	292.96	179.62	231.61	71.74	120.48	896.40	−40.24	856.16
2012	272.59	161.77	233.03	60.80	117.46	845.65	−7.89	837.76
2011	285.38	173.66	231.43	72.55	127.73	890.74	−42.18	848.56
2010	254.55	169.61	243.23	115.54	122.68	905.61	−47.76	857.85
2009	249.59	165.42	216.10	98.68	81.78	811.58	−37.35	774.23
2008	234.65	172.86	219.57	99.08	81.20	807.36	−14.75	792.61
2007	216.87	153.49	229.20	115.82	60.57	775.97	−21.55	754.42
2006	227.44	131.42	228.78	93.94	47.75	729.33	−15.02	714.31
2005	228.67	120.13	228.76	91.86	45.34	714.73	−15.97	698.76
2004	223.62	116.01	233.55	106.80	45.86	725.83	−33.84	691.99
2003	227.29	119.74	229.10	83.34	38.72	698.20	−18.92	679.29
2002	217.94	121.17	222.23	105.70	36.75	703.79	−34.53	669.26

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2001	226.69	124.05	215.47	91.13	35.62	692.95	−35.49	657.47
2000	206.94	127.26	221.60	89.99	33.50	679.29	−20.78	658.51
1999	198.49	121.36	246.04	105.45	32.90	704.10	−49.35	654.75
1998	204.80	131.11	243.77	86.64	31.25	697.41	−32.87	664.54
1997	193.33	132.01	230.49	97.27	30.56	683.66	−35.63	648.03
1996	178.88	133.53	232.22	99.33	27.33	671.28	−36.44	634.83
1995	179.48	133.68	209.70	78.65	23.54	625.05	−20.48	604.57
1994	160.51	123.98	206.55	66.32	15.66	573.02	3.18	576.20
1993	166.21	122.21	199.08	71.48	13.95	572.93	−18.98	553.95
1992	140.93	103.22	203.32	91.61	13.69	552.76	−27.73	525.03
1991	152.01	111.96	200.52	84.37	12.10	560.96	−24.69	536.26
1990	142.02	106.85	205.03	79.49	11.74	545.12	−18.63	526.49
1989	131.10	116.61	206.71	85.48	13.94	553.83	−33.26	520.58
1988	139.34	117.99	215.76	72.39	13.63	559.12	−34.80	524.32
1987	116.46	105.57	200.56	89.68	13.85	526.12	−42.42	483.70
1986	109.94	101.87	191.72	81.01	14.84	499.38	−31.08	468.30
1985	115.48	121.22	189.26	43.91	14.50	484.37	1.70	486.08
1984	124.26	129.49	187.41	62.68	13.40	517.24	−26.63	490.60
1983	104.82	124.99	195.55	66.32	11.95	503.63	−17.63	486.00
1982	96.75	135.55	184.67	96.92	11.20	525.09	−47.91	477.18
1981	98.58	133.48	176.32	66.05	9.69	484.11	−18.76	465.35
1980	93.94	159.48	189.49	63.08	10.46	516.46	−22.29	494.17
1979	77.60	168.96	224.65	94.20	8.18	573.59	−41.19	532.40
1978	59.81	162.69	246.42	84.52	7.85	561.29	−17.45	543.85
1977	59.34	188.43	231.19	80.25	7.56	566.78	−19.95	546.83
1976	53.71	197.44	229.55	64.34	7.49	552.53	−10.76	541.77
1975	32.89	217.52	208.27	65.15	6.91	530.74	−19.15	511.59

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1974	32.76	223.25	210.07	44.60	7.07	517.75	−12.94	504.81
1973	36.87	230.78	214.16	6.54	7.35	495.69	14.46	510.15
1972	33.51	226.36	211.47	0.00	7.26	478.60	19.01	497.61
1971	26.32	225.46	195.49	0.00	6.24	453.51	29.45	482.96
1970	29.72	224.11	192.24	0.00	6.24	452.32	22.82	475.14
1969	27.08	209.61	182.78	0.00	5.83	425.30	18.61	443.92
1968	17.19	202.94	177.86	0.00	5.95	403.95	9.22	413.16
1967	18.30	187.91	158.85	0.00	5.71	370.77	5.79	376.56
1966	19.75	195.86	151.34	0.00	5.81	372.77	8.32	381.09
1965	20.82	164.72	140.54	−0.06	5.71	331.72	8.26	339.98
1964	23.65	160.55	147.14	1.08	5.73	338.15	1.15	339.29
1963	24.51	145.77	151.18	0.89	6.03	328.38	−0.77	327.61
1962	23.05	149.32	141.45	0.00	6.00	319.82	0.17	319.98
1961	18.16	144.57	138.37	0.00	6.11	307.22	0.96	308.18
1960	20.01	140.43	136.00	0.00	6.38	302.82	−1.32	301.50

Sources: *State Energy Data Report*. Energy Information Administration, Washington, DC. Nebraska Department of Lincoln, NE.

Notes: Totals may not equal the sum of the components due to independent rounding. NA = Not Available. (s) = Btu value less than 0.05.

In October 2023, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) updated the way they calculate primary energy consumption of electricity generation from noncombustible renewable energy sources (solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal). Beginning with the 2022 State Energy Data System (SEDS) data cycle, EIA calculated consumption of noncombustible renewable energy for electricity generation using the captured energy approach, which applies a constant conversion factor of 3,412 British thermal units per kilowatthour (Btu/kWh), that is, the heat content of electricity. This approach is a change from EIA's old methodology, called the fossil fuel equivalency approach. The captured energy approach is more consistent with international energy statistics standards than fossil fuel equivalency. For renewable-sourced electricity generation, EIA used the fossil fuel equivalency approach to convert the data that they collected in kWh to Btu. For this method, EIA used the average annual heat rate in Btu/kWh of the nation's fossil fuel-fired power plants (natural gas, coal, petroleum). The resulting Btu value is the equivalent amount of fossil fuels that would need to be consumed to produce the same amount of electricity from these noncombustible energy sources. For the captured energy approach, instead of using the average annual heat rate of the nation's fossil-fuel fired power plants, which can vary from year to year, EIA used the constant conversion factor of 3,412 Btu/kWh.