

**Table N3: Capacity factors and usage factors at electric generators: total (all sectors), 2022**  
(percent)

State	Capacity factors <sup>a</sup>											Usage factors <sup>b</sup>		
	Coal	Petroleum <sup>c</sup>	Natural gas			Nuclear electric power	Conventional hydroelectric power	Biomass <sup>d</sup>	Geothermal	Solar		Wind	Hydroelectric pumped storage	Battery storage
			Combined cycle	Gas turbine	Steam turbine					Photovoltaic <sup>e</sup>	Thermal			
Alabama	66.3	0.2	64.8	8.9	16.5	88.6	35.3	68.3	—	24.3	—	—	—	3.2
Alaska	50.1	8.1	73.7	3.9	—	—	41.1	66.6	—	—	—	27.0	—	0.1
Arizona	52.9	4.6	46.0	7.6	17.2	92.6	22.2	83.6	—	28.2	26.9	28.9	10.0	6.6
Arkansas	45.6	—	62.3	7.2	4.3	89.7	31.3	53.1	—	25.7	—	—	26.1	0.4
California	57.0	4.2	45.7	10.8	4.0	89.7	19.6	56.5	68.0	27.3	23.8	27.1	4.5	8.8
Colorado	60.2	0.3	41.2	8.1	38.0	—	22.3	64.9	—	25.0	—	38.0	6.9	1.9
Connecticut	—	1.0	67.7	12.5	5.1	89.5	29.9	68.3	—	18.2	—	29.3	6.3	0.8
Delaware	3.5	0.2	25.3	33.4	5.5	—	—	63.5	—	18.4	—	25.0	—	—
Dist. of Col.	—	—	—	44.2	—	—	—	55.4	—	14.0	—	—	—	—
Florida	43.9	2.3	59.5	8.6	14.4	95.8	60.6	60.6	—	22.8	—	—	—	1.2
Georgia	27.5	4.8	73.4	9.4	24.8	95.8	18.3	66.3	—	24.7	—	—	11.0	6.0
Hawaii	63.5	32.2	—	—	—	—	38.8	32.4	55.3	20.8	—	30.6	—	5.0
Idaho	—	0.1	61.5	18.4	51.3	—	35.7	68.2	104.4	24.9	—	28.8	—	—
Illinois	54.2	0.1	41.0	2.7	8.3	97.6	40.0	52.4	—	22.6	—	38.2	—	4.1
Indiana	43.4	4.5	74.2	10.8	23.3	—	59.9	61.7	—	20.1	—	33.0	—	0.6
Iowa	41.3	2.3	39.9	3.4	13.4	—	55.1	58.2	—	21.4	—	43.2	—	0.4
Kansas	51.4	0.8	62.9	7.4	0.7	83.7	38.6	77.2	—	23.8	—	41.2	—	—
Kentucky	58.9	—	73.2	11.1	18.6	—	45.5	68.6	—	16.7	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	43.5	48.8	63.9	37.1	15.6	86.6	54.5	74.6	—	24.1	—	—	—	—
Maine	—	3.2	31.8	16.1	13.5	—	48.2	49.6	—	19.3	—	30.6	—	4.6
Maryland	23.7	1.5	52.7	5.5	2.9	99.0	34.4	50.2	—	19.0	—	29.9	—	19.0
Massachusetts	—	2.1	27.3	16.6	35.2	—	37.5	76.9	—	17.9	—	24.0	8.3	1.8
Michigan	52.5	4.1	58.7	20.4	4.3	81.7	59.9	58.6	—	21.2	—	32.2	12.6	0.6
Minnesota	46.7	0.8	32.0	4.6	12.7	101.2	51.2	56.6	—	19.6	—	36.6	—	0.5
Mississippi	44.9	—	66.5	16.5	21.2	70.1	—	58.8	—	22.7	—	—	—	—
Missouri	59.8	0.5	33.5	7.5	7.6	85.1	—	28.8	—	19.6	—	36.2	12.2	—
Montana	81.7	100.8	—	21.2	—	—	40.0	69.4	—	21.2	—	39.2	—	—
Nebraska	59.6	0.7	16.8	5.6	3.1	83.3	43.2	61.7	—	23.9	—	44.8	—	1.4
Nevada	42.4	—	46.4	6.7	20.5	—	18.3	56.9	70.7	29.1	12.4	24.0	—	12.7
New Hampshire	6.5	3.6	43.8	84.3	—	99.9	27.2	46.1	—	18.6	—	26.0	—	—
New Jersey	32.5	0.6	41.0	10.6	19.8	93.5	4.9	71.7	—	16.4	—	32.5	9.6	21.8
New Mexico	73.5	—	60.8	17.2	21.2	—	16.7	32.9	62.5	27.6	—	37.5	—	3.0
New York	—	1.4	54.6	17.9	12.8	92.6	68.6	71.5	—	16.5	—	23.8	7.2	3.8
North Carolina	25.0	0.2	76.6	13.4	44.8	94.5	26.6	54.7	—	21.5	—	29.5	0.1	1.6
North Dakota	72.2	0.2	—	24.4	—	—	40.1	4.5	—	—	—	42.9	—	—
Ohio	56.0	18.3	81.3	12.7	33.2	90.0	56.8	49.8	—	21.9	—	32.8	—	4.4
Oklahoma	32.5	0.5	35.7	12.9	11.1	—	23.9	68.0	—	20.0	—	37.7	3.5	—
Oregon	—	0.3	61.3	2.8	—	—	42.7	42.4	104.7	23.9	—	23.7	—	7.1
Pennsylvania	31.8	0.6	73.3	24.0	13.8	95.6	32.6	62.5	—	17.3	—	27.9	18.4	19.0
Rhode Island	—	0.6	44.9	69.9	31.1	—	31.2	62.2	—	17.0	—	30.9	—	72.9
South Carolina	32.3	0.5	66.4	15.8	38.4	94.0	18.7	46.8	—	22.9	—	—	14.3	1.3
South Dakota	45.1	1.5	29.7	7.1	57.2	—	30.4	67.1	—	23.6	—	42.5	—	—
Tennessee	31.8	0.2	62.7	7.8	45.1	90.0	40.3	39.0	—	24.8	—	5.8	13.6	—
Texas	54.0	4.1	54.6	31.7	16.0	95.4	9.9	51.0	—	25.3	—	35.2	—	2.8
Utah	56.0	0.4	61.0	24.3	5.6	—	26.2	65.8	74.8	29.2	—	21.2	—	—
Vermont	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	39.3	59.1	—	17.0	—	31.1	—	7.1
Virginia	16.3	1.0	56.8	9.9	7.8	90.2	15.0	63.4	—	21.5	—	48.4	16.7	0.7
Washington	60.6	0.7	57.9	20.5	34.0	97.7	42.0	53.1	—	14.8	—	27.3	0.6	1.8
West Virginia	46.3	0.1	—	16.4	50.8	—	55.2	36.4	—	—	—	27.0	—	3.0
Wisconsin	47.6	4.8	63.2	9.6	19.2	96.2	55.9	37.9	—	16.9	—	28.2	—	—
Wyoming	63.5	1.2	32.8	42.7	26.8	—	27.7	—	—	23.1	—	37.1	—	—
United States	48.4	5.4	56.6	12.9	15.6	92.7	36.3	58.7	69.0	24.4	23.1	35.9	11.1	6.4

<sup>a</sup> Capacity factors are a measure of how often electric generators operate over a specific period of time, using a ratio of actual output (net generation) to the maximum possible output over that same time period (using time-adjusted capacity). A small number of operating generators can lead to volatile capacity factor values, including capacity factors exceeding 100%.

<sup>b</sup> Usage factors are a measure of how often electric generators operate over a specific period of time, using a ratio of actual output (gross generation) to the maximum possible output over that same time period (using time-adjusted capacity).

<sup>c</sup> Distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petroleum coke, jet fuel, kerosene, other petroleum, waste oil, and propane.

<sup>d</sup> Wood and wood-derived fuels, municipal solid waste from biogenic sources, landfill gas, sludge waste, agricultural byproducts, and other biomass.

<sup>e</sup> Solar photovoltaic (PV) energy at utility-scale facilities. Excludes small-scale solar photovoltaic generators.

— = Not applicable.

Where shown, (s) = Percent value less than 0.05.

Note: Data are for utility-scale facilities only.

Data Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, State Energy Data System. See Technical Notes. <http://www.eia.gov/state/seds/>