Sustainability Metrics Center

Duke Energy's Sustainability Metrics Center provides current and prior year values for key metrics that show our commitment to sustainability data transparency. Data below does not correlate to specific customer energy mix or emissions associated with specific customer load.

Metric	2024	2025
Customers and Communities		
Economic Development		
Economic Development Capital Investment (billions)	$26.37	**$30.32**
Economic Development Total Jobs	16,264	**29,140**
Partnering with Our Communities (millions)		
Duke Energy Foundation Charitable Giving	$24.99	**$28.89**
Duke Energy's estimated value of volunteer time	$3.38	**$4.07**
Total Charitable Giving	$49.11	**$54.47**
Reliability		
Reliability Index 100[1] (scores above 100 indicate better-than-target reliability)	162.95	**103.6**
System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI)[2]	123	**128**
System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI)[3]	1.05	**1.08**
Governance		
Board Composition		
Board Members Average Tenure in Years	5	**5**
Board Members Average Age	66	**66**
Board Members Refreshment (first appointed or nominated for election in the last five years	7	**7**
Board Members Independent	13	**13**

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Metric	2024	2025
Political Expenditures (millions)		
Contributions to political candidates, parties, committees and Section 527 organizations created to support the nomination, election, appointment or defeat of a candidate	$4.4	$5.5
Trade association dues attributed to lobbying[4]	$6.4	$8.7
DukePAC: Voluntary, nonpartisan political action committee, which leverages the collective contributions of eligible employees to support political organizations and candidates relevant to our business	$0.89	$0.79
Our People		
Safety		
Employee work-related fatalities[5]	2	0
Employee TICR[5,6]	0.32	0.34
Employee lost workday case rate[5,7]	0.14	0.15
Employees		
Full- and part-time employees	26,413	26,441
Collective bargaining unit members as percent of workforce	19.3%	19%
Employee Turnover	8.1%	7.1%
Percentage of employees eligible to retire in five years[8]	37.6%	36.5%
Percentage of employees eligible to retire in 10 years[8]	49.4%	48.7%
Employees born 1946–1964 (Baby boomers)	14.6%	12%
Employees born 1965–1981 (Generation X)	40%	39.3%
Employees born 1982–1995 (Millennials)	36.5%	37.7%
Employees born after 1995 (Generation Z)	8.9%	11%

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Metric	2024	2025
Electric Portfolio		
Electric Generation (thousand MWh)		
Coal	38,449	**40,208**
Natural Gas	93,990	**92,185**
Oil	156	**316**
Nuclear	74,788	**76,006**
Conventional Hydro and Pump-Storage Hydro	2,018	**1,361**
Solar	3,379	**4,071**
Total Generation	212,780	**214,148**
Electric Generation Capacity (MW)[9]		
Coal	15,722	**15,348**
Natural Gas	23,071	**23,642**
Oil	1,248	**1,112**
Nuclear	9,322	**9,404**
Conventional Hydro and Pump-Storage Hydro	3,761	**3,761**
Solar	1,822	**2,140**
Battery Storage	89	**308**
Total Generation Capacity	54,944	**55,715**

Sustainability Metrics Center

Metric	2024	2025
Environmental Metrics[10]		
Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Scope 1 (thousand metric tons)		
CO_2 emission from Electric Generation	78,000	**79,000**
CH_4 emissions from Electric Generation (CO_2 equivalent)	143	**150**
N_2O emissions from Electric Generation (CO_2 equivalent)	213	**224**
CH_4 emissions from Natural Gas Distribution and Transmission[11] (CO2 equivalent)	430	**393**
SF_6 emissions from Electric Transmission and Distribution (CO2 equivalent)	179	**162**
Fleet (CO_2 equivalent)	194	**164**
Ancillary equipment (CO_2 equivalent)	550	**524**
Refrigerants (CO_2 equivalent)	44	**82**
Natural gas use at Duke Energy buildings (CO_2 equivalent)	3	**4**
Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Electric Generation (thousand metric tons)		
SO_2 emissions	19	**23**
NO_x emissions	43	**47**
Emissions Intensity from Electric Generation		
CO_2 emissions intensity (pounds per net kWh)	0.81	**0.81**
SO_2 emissions intensity (pounds per net MWh)	0.20	**0.23**
NO_x emissions intensity (pounds per net MWh)	0.44	**0.48**

Sustainability Metrics Center

Metric	2024	2025
Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Scope 2 (thousand metric tons)		
Power purchases Estimated from power purchases for Duke Energy facilities that are not served by Duke Energy itself (CO_2 equivalent)	4.0	**7.7**
Transmission line losses (CO_2 equivalent)	250	**276**
Greenhouse Gas Emissions - Scope 3 (thousand metric tons)		
All purchased goods and services (Upstream Category 1)	3,600	**3,800**
Electric power purchased for resale[12] (Upstream Category 3)	10,600	**12,000**
The procurement of fossil fuels used for electric generation (extraction, production and transportation) (Upstream Category 3)	5,800	**6,200**
The procurement of natural gas for the natural gas distribution business[13] (Upstream Category 3)	330	**310**
Other fuel purchases (Upstream Category 3)	240	**300**
Emissions from the treatment and disposal of both solid and water waste (Upstream Category 5)	30	**32**
Business travel, including rental car, air travel and hotel stays (Upstream Category 6)	7.7	**7.2**
The use of natural gas sold to customers[14] (Downstream Category 11)	7,000	**7,500**
Fuels Consumed For Electric Generation[15]		
Coal (million metric tons)	15.6	**16.5**
Oil (million gallons)	19.5	**27.1**
Natural gas (billion cubic feet)	722	**714**

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Metric	2024	2025
Water Withdrawn and Consumed for Electric Generation		
Withdrawn (billion gallons)	5,024	4,981
Consumed (billion gallons)[16]	99	106
Consumption intensity (gallons per MWh generated)	460	490
Sourced from water-stressed areas (gallons)[17]	0	0
Toxic Release Inventory (thousand pounds)[18]		
Releases to air	3,372	N/A
Releases to water	72	N/A
Releases to land	7,541	N/A
Off-site transfers	291	N/A
Solid waste[19]		
Total generated (thousand short tons)	148	158
Percent recycled	76%	78%
Hazardous waste generated (short tons)[20]	308	4,722
Low-level radioactive waste generated (cubic feet)[21]	209,700	N/A
Reportable Oil Spills to Water		
Spills	16	13
Gallons	574	158
Environmental Regulatory Citations[22]		
Citations	10	5
Fines/penalties (dollars)	$25,707	$4,862

Our People

Employee Composition by Job Category

2025 EEO-1 Job Category[23]	Asian	Black / African American	Hispanic / Latino	American Indian / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	Two or More Races	White	Grand Total
Administrative Support	15	1,011	222	22	3	98	998	2,369
Female	13	864	166	21	3	75	811	1,953
Male	2	147	56	1	0	23	187	416
Craft Workers	37	517	130	83	6	119	6,158	7,050
Female	7	43	4	3	0	4	163	224
Male	30	474	126	80	6	115	5,995	6,826
Executive/Senior-Level	2	15	6	2	0	0	124	149
Female	1	5	2	1	0	0	38	47
Male	1	10	4	1	0	0	86	102
First/Mid-Level Officials	64	357	94	27	5	49	3,269	3,865
Female	21	139	32	5	0	16	647	860
Male	43	218	62	22	5	33	2,622	3,005
Laborers and Helpers	0	3	1	0	0	0	15	19
Female	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Male	0	2	1	0	0	0	14	17
Operatives	3	96	66	24	1	32	1,067	1,289
Female	0	4	0	0	0	1	21	26
Male	3	92	66	24	1	31	1,046	1,263
Professionals	404	1,146	430	56	3	220	7,929	10,188
Female	148	541	153	14	1	65	1,918	2,840
Male	256	605	277	42	2	155	6,011	7,348
Sales Workers	0	7	2	1	0	0	54	64
Female	0	5	2	0	0	0	11	18
Male	0	2	0	1	0	0	43	46
Technicians	19	119	50	17	1	33	1,209	1,448
Female	2	33	11	0	0	2	113	161
Male	17	86	39	17	1	31	1,096	1,287
Grand Total	**544**	**3,271**	**1,001**	**232**	**19**	**551**	**20,823**	**26,441**

Footnotes:

1. The Reliability Index is a normalized score relative to a defined reliability standard. A score of 100 reflects performance at the target level, while scores above 100 indicate better-than-target reliability.
2. SAIDI measures the average total duration of electric service interruptions experienced by customers over a year
3. SAIFI measures the average number of electric service interruptions experienced by customers over a year.
4. This amount includes the $1.5 million federal lobbying portion of trade association dues (includes dues in excess of $50,000 during the calendar year period in which they were reported) to support policy research and advocacy.
5. Includes both employees and workforce augmentation contractors.
6. Number of recordable incidents per 100 workers (based on Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) criteria).
7. Number of lost workdays per 100 workers.
8. “Eligible to retire” is defined as 55 years of age or older, with at least five years of service.
9. Data is based on winter capacity for fossil, nuclear and hydro and nameplate capacity for solar generating plants of Duke Energy's ownership share as of December 31, 2024 and 2025 respectively. Totals do not add up exactly due to rounding.
10. All data based on Duke Energy’s ownership share of generating assets with Duke Energy operational control as of the end of each calendar year.Emission factors utilized in metrics calculations were from data sources available through EPA publications at the time of report preparation, including Inventory of U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks (1990-2022) and eGRID2023.
11. Methane emissions are calculated using a combination of the EPA's Subpart W reporting and the NGSI protocol. Calculations were performed in accordance with the U.S. EPA Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program (GHGRP), 40 CFR Part 98, Subpart W, as revised by the May 14, 2024, final rule, with provisions effective beginning Reporting Year 2025.
12. Duke Energy has a 9.0% equity share in OVEC facilities but maintains no operational control. OVEC generation does not directly (but indirectly) serves DEO customers or provide firm capacity. OVEC's non-operational control removes the emissions from Scope 1. OVEC's non-firm capacity removes the emissions from Scope 3 Category 3.
13. Values include ONE Future annual reported segment methane intensity averages when supplier data is not provided. Annual Scope 3 emissions in this category are reported on a one-year lag due to ONE Future data availability.
14. The use of natural gas sold to customers does not include wholesale sales of natural gas on interstate pipelines.
15. All data is based on Duke Energy’s ownership share of generating assets as of the end of each calendar year.
16. Consumption data includes reclaimed/reused water consumption.
17. Water-stressed areas are defined by the Falkenmark Water Stress Indicator as used by CDP.
18. Data pertains to electric generation facilities Duke Energy owns or operates and where Duke Energy is the responsible reporting party. Totals do not add up exactly due to rounding. Data for 2025 will be available later in 2026.
19. Weights are estimated based on volumes where necessary.
20. Hazardous waste generation fluctuates mainly due to maintenance projects.
21. Total of Class A, B and C waste disposal as reported to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Crystal River Unit 3 is not included in these statistics because it is not part of the operating fleet and is retired. Data for 2025 will be available later in 2026.
22. Includes U.S. federal, state and local citations and fines/penalties.
23. Data as of December 31, 2025, as submitted by Duke Energy on its consolidated EEO-1 report to U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.