What's the difference?

**Hybrid**
- Uses a combination of power from an electric motor and an internal combustion engine.
- Has both a gasoline engine and an electric battery.
- Hybrid cars have two sources of energy.
- Great for long distances.
- Great for city driving.
- Cannot plug in.
- Shorter range.
- Better fuel efficiency.

**Plug-in hybrid**
- Uses a combination of power from an electric motor and an internal combustion engine.
- Has both a gasoline engine and an electric battery.
- Can plug in.
- Shorter range.
- Longer range than a hybrid.
- Can charge the batteries.

**All-electric**
- Uses only power from an electric motor.
- Has an electric battery.
- Cannot plug in.
- Shorter range.
- Cannot drive when the battery is dead.
- Shorter range than a plug-in hybrid.

**Power source**

**Charging the battery**

**Regenerative braking**
- All three electric vehicle types use regenerative braking.
- While braking, the motor is still spinning, which allows it to charge the battery.

**Hybrid**
- Hybrids recharge the battery in three ways:
  - Braking
  - Engine
  - Generator

**Plug-in hybrid**
- Plug-in hybrids also have a way to recharge the battery.
- They recharge the battery through regenerative braking when the gasoline engine is turned off, but also have the option of plugging in.

**All-electric**
- All-electric car owners rely on regenerative braking, all-electric cars must be plugged in to charge the battery.

**Best usage**

- **Short range**
  - **Electric**
  - **Plug-in Hybrid**

- **Long range**
  - **Hybrid**
  - **Plug-in Hybrid**
  - **All-electric**

- **All-electric vehicles**
- Electric vehicles are ideal for short, predicable daily trips. They have less to service, but do require more home charging.