

Table 12.10 – Heating Degree-Days by Month

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>Normal</u> ¹
January	887	728	886	935	778	944	957	917
February	831	655	643	725	670	801	769	732
March	680	535	494	669	624	572	487	593
April	338	321	341	302	282	344	302	345
May	142	184	115	115	185	165	105	159
June	49	29	29	29	23	41	28	39
July	5	6	12	8	3	4	5	9
August	10	10	12	6	8	5	16	15
September	54	56	69	71	38	62	42	77
October	316	246	244	267	299	261	241	282
November	564	457	610	400	561	477	484	539
December	831	789	1,005	696	813	784	788	817
Total	4,707	4,016	4,460	4,223	4,284	4,460	4,224	4,524

Source: EIA, *Annual Energy Review 2004*, DOE/EIA-0384(2004) (Washington, D.C., August 2005), Table 1.7

Notes:

¹ Based on calculations of data from 1971-2000

• This table excludes Alaska and Hawaii. • Degree-days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature. Heating degree-days are deviations below the mean daily temperature of 65° F. For example, a weather station recording a mean daily temperature of 40° F would report 25 heating degree-days. • Temperature information recorded by weather stations is used to calculate statewide degree-day averages based on resident state population. Beginning in 2002, data are weighted by the estimated 2000 population. The population-weighted state figures are aggregated into Census divisions and the national average. Web Pages: • For data not shown for 1951-1969, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/overview.html>. • For current data, see <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html>. Sources: • 1949-2003 and Normals—U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, North Carolina, Historical Climatology Series 5-1. • 2004—Energy Information Administration, Monthly Energy Review, February 2004-January 2005 issues, Table 1.10, which reports data from NOAA, National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center, Camp Springs, Maryland.