Table 1.10 Cooling Degree-Days by Census Division

| Census Divisions | July |  |  |  |  | Cumulative January through July |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Normal ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2011 | 2012 | Percent Change |  | Normal ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2011 | 2012 | Percent Change |  |
|  |  |  |  | Normal to 2012 | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { to } 2012 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Normal to 2012 | $\begin{gathered} 2011 \\ \text { to } 2012 \end{gathered}$ |
| New England <br> Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 180 | 255 | 247 | 37 | -3 | 249 | 376 | 366 | 47 | -3 |
| Middle Atlantic <br> New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania .......... | 247 | 352 | 349 | 41 | -1 | 387 | 581 | 561 | 45 | -3 |
| East North Central Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin $\qquad$ | 245 | 385 | 414 | 69 | 8 | 443 | 626 | 725 | 64 | 16 |
| West North Central lowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota $\qquad$ | 308 | 437 | 470 | 53 | 8 | 574 | 749 | 863 | 50 | 15 |
| South Atlantic <br> Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia | 425 | 509 | 499 | 17 | -2 | 1,105 | 1,413 | 1,329 | 20 | -6 |
| East South Central Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee | 412 | 494 | 500 | 21 | 1 | 901 | 1,175 | 1,166 | 29 | -1 |
| West South Central Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas | 545 | 677 | 595 | 9 | -12 | 1,404 | 1,904 | 1,754 | 25 | -8 |
| Mountain <br> Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming | 341 | 374 | 387 | 13 | 3 | 715 | 718 | 867 | 21 | 21 |
| Pacific ${ }^{\text {b }}$ <br> California, Oregon, Washington ...... | 188 | 203 | 207 | 10 | 2 | 344 | 281 | 327 | -5 | 16 |
| U.S. Average ${ }^{\text {b }}$. | 321 | 411 | 408 | 27 | -1 | 697 | 892 | 896 | 29 | (s) |

[^0]for historical data.
Sources: There are several degree-day databases maintained by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The information published here is developed by the National Weather Service Climate Prediction Center, Camp Springs, MD. The data are available weekly with monthly summaries and are based on mean daily temperatures recorded at about 200 major weather stations around the country. The temperature information recorded at those weather stations is used to calculate statewide degree-day averages based on population. The State figures are then aggregated into Census Divisions and into the national average. The population weights currently used represent resident State population data estimated for the 2000 Census by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data provided here are available sooner than the Historical Climatology Series 5-2 (cooling degree-days) developed by the National Climatic Data Center, Asheville, NC, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.


[^0]:    a "Normal" is based on calculations of data from 1971 through 2000.
    b Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.
    (s)=Less than 0.5 percent and greater than -0.5 percent.

    Notes: Degree-days are relative measurements of outdoor air temperature used as an index for heating and cooling energy requirements. Cooling degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature rises above $65^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. Heating degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature falls below $65^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. The daily average temperature is the mean of the maximum and minimum temperatures in a 24 -hour period. For example, if a weather station recorded an average daily temperature of $78^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, cooling degree-days for that station would be 13 (and 0 heating degree-days). A weather station recording an average daily temperature of $40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ would report 25 heating degree-days for that day (and 0 cooling degreedays).

    Web Pages: • See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/\#summary for current data. • See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/annual/\#summary

