	July					Cumulative January through July				
				Percent Change					Percent	Change
Census Divisions	Normal ^a	2011	2012	Normal to 2012	2011 to 2012	Normala	2011	2012	Normal to 2012	2011 to 2012
New England Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	180	255	247	37	-3	249	376	366	47	-3
Middle Atlantic New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	247	352	349	41	-1	387	581	561	45	-3
East North Central Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	245	385	414	69	8	443	626	725	64	16
West North Central Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	308	437	470	53	8	574	749	863	50	15
South Atlantic Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	425	509	499	17	-2	1 105	1 / 13	1 329	20	6
East South Central Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	423	494	500	21	1	901	1,413	1,166	20	-1
West South Central Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	545	677	595	9	-12	1,404	1,904	1,754	25	-8
Mountain Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	341	374	387	13	3	715	718	867	21	21
Pacific ^b California, Oregon, Washington	188	203	207	10	2	344	281	327	-5	16
U.S. Average ^b	321	411	408	27	-1	697	892	896	29	(s)

Table 1.10 Cooling Degree-Days by Census Division

^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° F. Heating degree-days are the number of degrees that the daily average temperature falls below 65° 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° 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° F would report 25 heating degree-days for that day (and 0 cooling degree-days).

Web Pages: • See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#summary for current data. • See http://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/annual/#summary 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 Climatic Data Center, Asheville, NC, which compiles data from some 8,000 weather stations.