Table 1.10 Cooling Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	August					Cumulative January through August				
				Percent Change					Percent Change	
	Normal[a]	2011	2012	Normal to 2012	2011 to 2012	Normal[a]	2011	2012	Normal to 2012	2011 to 2012
New England										
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	146	161	202	38	25	395	528	567	44	7
Middle Atlantic										
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	205	217	254	24	17	592	789	815	38	3
East North Central										
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	197	216	200	2	-7	641	840	924	44	10
West North Central										
Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	255	300	259	2	-14	828	1,047	1,122	36	7
South Atlantic										
Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	393	460	409	4	-11	1,498	1,868	1,738	16	-7
East South Central										
Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	376	448	374	-1	-17	1,277	1,622	1,540	21	-5
West South Central										
Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	527	710	574	9	-19	1,930	2,612	2,328	21	-11
Mountain										
Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	302	400	375	24	-6	1,017	1,116	1,241	22	11
Pacific[b]										
California, Oregon, Washington	193	225	304	58	35	538	502	631	17	26
U.S. Average[b]	**290**	**347**	**330**	**14**	**-5**	**987**	**1,235**	**1,226**	**24**	**-1**

[a] "Normal" is based on calculations of data from 1971 through 2000.

[b] Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

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 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.