

Table 1.10 Cooling Degree-Days by Census Division

Census Divisions	September					Cumulative January through September				
	Normal ^a	2008	2009	Percent Change		Normal ^a	2008	2009	Percent Change	
				Normal to 2009	2008 to 2009				Normal to 2009	2008 to 2009
New England Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont	22	50	36	NM	NM	417	490	395	-5	-19
Middle Atlantic New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	59	82	42	NM	NM	651	731	594	-9	-19
East North Central Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	60	64	54	NM	NM	701	643	529	-25	-18
West North Central Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota	87	71	84	NM	NM	915	792	717	-22	-9
South Atlantic Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia	259	290	288	11	-1	1,756	1,879	1,876	7	(s)
East South Central Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee	209	252	258	23	2	1,485	1,572	1,539	4	-2
West South Central Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	345	291	332	-4	14	2,274	2,322	2,472	9	6
Mountain Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming	167	180	212	27	18	1,184	1,257	1,297	10	3
Pacific^b California, Oregon, Washington	125	176	219	75	24	663	883	886	34	(s)
U.S. Average^b	155	170	176	14	4	1,141	1,209	1,179	3	-2

^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. NM=Not meaningful (because "Normal" is less than 100 or ratio is incalculable).

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.doe.gov/emeu/mer/overview.html> for

current data. • See <http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/overview.html> 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.