

Fire Prevention Program Risk Assessment
Fire Department
Berwick, ME

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Executive Summary

Simplified Fire-Risk Assessment

The fire-risk potential here is typical for a southern Maine community with mixed suburban-rural characteristics, low population density, and a small built-up downtown center. The greatest potential for fire is with residential occupancies in town, this characteristic is observable across America and not a reflection on local conditions. The simple fact is that Americans spend a lot of time in their homes and the inherent potential comes from mostly cooking and heating related causes, as well as improper use of smoking materials. Another cause of fires in homes relates to a trend in juvenile fire-setting, again this is a national problem and not unique to this town. The department focuses its fire safety education on school age children.

Beyond the residential occupancy, the next greatest concern from a standpoint of potential loss is the economic risk associated with fires in local businesses, industries, and the downtown center. A catastrophic fire specifically in these occupancies (or areas) has the potential to impact, in the short and/or long term, local economic vitality. While fires in schools, churches, and historic landmarks are relatively rare, loss in these properties has a significant impact on the lives of those directly affected and to the economy. The department provides fire safety inspections as needed and when requested. The department should continue its efforts with the smoke detector program to assist those who cannot afford such protection.

Fire prevention programs in place, under the department at this time, are strategic and appropriate to the current conditions. Program capacity and capability is also dependent upon available resources, while these are lean economic times, the fire department applies its resources to fire prevention activities in a cost-effective manner and uses outside funding to its advantage in order to serve the town's residents and visitors.

The area of greatest concern now and in the future is the increasing average age of Maine's population. This translates into the need for the department continuing to provide assistance and safety education for senior residents, especially those over 65 years of age; it also has an impact on the ability of the town to continue with a mostly volunteer (paid-on-call) emergency service. As the average age of Maine's population rises, the tradition of volunteering for fire service is directly affected with fewer people volunteering and existing volunteers aging. In the years over which this population aging process takes place all fire and rescue services with volunteers will struggle to maintain an active roster and recruit new members.

As much as a department's capacity to fight fires is affected by its ability to field a trained crew, the effect is seen in a department's efficiency in suppressing fires in the incipient (i.e., pre-flashover) phase. As part of the fire-risk equation, response time plays a key role. The 1.5 mile (approximately four-minute response time) covers the core of the town outward from the fire station. The estimated (based on an average travel speed of 35 mph) eight-minute response coverage area is of greater extent. Though coverage at eight minutes is better, the longer travel usually equates to higher potential for property losses and casualties.

In summary, with this simplified fire-risk assessment, the department is following recommended trade practice in its application of fire prevention through education, a smoke detector program, and fire inspections on request. The greatest concern is with maintaining a volunteer force that can meet local fire service demand within an adequate response-time framework in the near term and maintain volunteer levels in the long-term.

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Simplified Fire-Risk Assessment

This study follows a Simplified Risk Assessment Model developed by the Office of the Fire Marshal, Ontario, Canada. It provides essential planning data coupled with a basic analysis of fire-risk based upon response travel time in the service delivery area. The intent of this study is to provide baseline data for use in future strategic fire prevention and protection planning by the fire department.

A comprehensive fire-risk assessment requires long-term historical data on fire losses by type and cause, as well as a database of local building conditions. At this time, such data is not available through the department or town. In fact, devoting additional effort to collection of such data may not be in the best interest of cost-effectiveness for a small community with limited historical fire losses and mostly similar residential buildings.

The data collected for the study, as well as the estimated travel-time response maps, provide a foundation for future and long-term strategic fire prevention planning in a community of this size and fire loss record. Provided with this study are national fire loss trends for building fires and supporting material of fire prevention program models.

Conducting a simplified risk assessment is the first step toward the goal of a fire prevention and protection. The purpose being to identify essential information required by a municipality to make informed decisions about the programs and activities necessary to effectively manage the community fire risk based upon local needs and circumstances. In this regard, the needs and circumstances relate to a municipality's economic situation, geography, population, building profiles, and service delivery system (e.g., volunteer or on-call fire department).

Conducting a simplified risk assessment is a practical information gathering and analyzing exercise intended to create a community fire profile that will aid in identifying appropriate programs or activities that can be implemented to effectively address the community's fire safety needs. The simplified risk assessment is designed to serve the needs of smaller municipalities and should also be used as a first step to further understand the local fire problem. As previously stated, as a minimum requirement, a community fire safety program must include:

- A simplified risk assessment
- A smoke alarm program
- Distribution of fire safety education materials, and
- Participation in inspections upon complaint or when requested to assist with fire or life-safety code compliance

As each community is different, the simplified risk assessment and ensuing fire concern profile will assist in identifying the degree to which these activities are required in accordance with local needs and circumstances.

Summary of Demographic Data for the Town of Berwick - US Census 2000 Data**Population change:**

1990 – 5,995

2000 – 6,353

Increase – 358 (up 6%)

Land area:

37.12 sq mi

Water area:

0.46 sq mi

Total area:

37.58

Population density:

171.1 sq mi

Housing unit density:

65.0 sq mi

Housing units:

Total – 2,414

Occupied housing units:

Total – 2,319

Vacant housing units:

Total – 95

Vacant for sale:

4.2%

Vacant for rent:

18.9%

Vacant seasonal recreation or occupant use:

18.9%

Vacancy rate homeowner:

0.2%

Vacancy rate rental:

3.2%

Median income household:

\$44,629

Median income family:

\$53,766

Per capita income (1999):

\$18,988

Median income full-time workers:

Male - \$36,329

Female - \$24,911

Income below poverty level:

All ages – 8.3%

Children under 18: 9.0%

Adults over 65 – 15.9%

Percent of families below – 6.9%

Median age & distribution by percent of population:

Total population – 6,353

Median age – 35.6 yr

Under 18 – 29.1%

18 to 24 – 7.6%

25 to 44 – 32.5%

45 to 64 – 21.2%

65 and over – 9.5%

Population 5 yrs and over at home speak a language other than English:

Total – 5.3%

Speak English less than “very well” – 0.9%

Population enrolled in private elementary or private high school:

6.9%

Population 16 to 19 yrs not enrolled in school and not a high school graduate:

14.1%

Population 18 to 24 yrs enrolled in college or graduate school:

17.0%

Population 25 years and over:

With less than a 9th grade education – 5.1%

High school graduate or higher – 86.8%

With bachelors degree or higher – 15.6%

Population 25 to 34 yrs with bachelor's degree or higher:
13.6%

Size of household:

In occupied housing units – 2.72
In owner occupied units – 2.83
In renter occupied units – 2.39

Housing unit characteristics:

Total units – 2,414
One detached unit in structure – 1,575
One attached unit in structure – 50
Single-family – 1,625
Two-unit residential – 155
Three or four units – 109
5 to 9 units – 128
10 to 19 units – 19
20 to 49 units – 0
50 or more units – 7
Total multi-family – 418
Total mobile units – 371
Total boat, RV, van units – 0

Median home value and year of construction:

Specified owner occupied – \$70,200
Occupied housing units median year built; owner occupied – 1972
Occupied housing units median year built; renter occupied – 1985

Residential building permits:

2000 to 2009 – 661
2000 – 42
2001 – 95
2002 – 69
2003 – 70
2004 – 104
2005 – 83
2006 – 96
2007 – 49
2008 – 19
2009 – 34

Population change:

1990 – 5,995
2000 – 6,353
Increase – 358 (up 6%)
Annual growth rate – 0.58%

Housing unit change:

1999 – 2,222 units

2000 – 2,414 units

Increase – 192 units (up 9%)

Annual growth rate – 0.83%

Working residents:

Total – 3,409

At-place employees – 1,264

Ratio – 0.37

Berwick Population Projection (estimated in 2002):

2010 – 6,566

2011 – 6,595

2012 – 6,631

2013 – 6,673

2014 – 6,714

2015 – 6,755

Overview Berwick Fire-Rescue Department

The fire department consists of (4) full-time firefighters (Chief Dennis Plante, firefighters Jeff Libby, Travis Doiron, and Sam Tibbetts) along with twenty-nine (29) paid-on-call (POC) firefighters who volunteer to serve their community. They are led by one assistant chief, one deputy chief, three captains, one lieutenant, and four crew chiefs, all POC volunteers. The firefighters are paid an hourly rate of pay for services rendered including both firefighting and training. Training is scheduled on the third Monday night of each month at 6:30 p.m. A variety of additional training programs are held on occasional nights and/or weekends.

Fire department budget totals

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Budget year</u>
\$465,595	2009-2010
\$362,957	2008-2009
\$302,232	2007-2008
\$280,587	2006-2007
\$258,205	2005-2006

Estimated average annual dollar loss due to fire per year, over the past five years

\$50,000 / yr

Junior firefighter program description

The Berwick Fire Department's Junior Firefighter Program is open to any youth between the ages of 14 and 17 with a desire to serve their community while gaining valuable information and knowledge about the on-call fire service. This program operates under the direction of the department's crew chiefs who in turn answer directly to the Fire Chief. The crew chiefs are responsible for the orientation and training of each candidate for this program and will ensure, with the assistance of the department's officers that each Junior Firefighter participates in only those activities allowed under the Maine Department of Labor's Laws Governing the Employment of Minors.

In prior years this program was an integral part of the department which introduced many of today's full-time members into the fire service. At a time when finding people willing to join the fire department is becoming more difficult, it is clearly beneficial to provide an opportunity for our youths to join, learn about the fire service while serving their community. The purpose and goals of the program are:

- To provide an opportunity for youths between the ages of 14 and 17 to develop their knowledge and understanding of firefighting and the careers available in the fire service

- To provide the Berwick Fire Department with a recruitment program to fill out its firefighting ranks
- To provide high school age students with an opportunity to fulfill their community service graduation requirement

Fire prevention program description

The fire prevention program is carried out principally by the assistant fire chief and two firefighters. They are generally responsible for investigation of the cause of fires, development of fire/life-safety programs, providing fire/life-safety education to the public schools, and providing juvenile fire-setter intervention efforts. They provide fire extinguisher training to town employees annually and to local business upon request. They also provide fire/life-safety education for senior groups upon request. With funding from the Berwick Medical Services, the department has started a smoke alarm program designed to provide devices to residents with small children or elderly who may need assistance to obtain or maintain smoke alarms. The fire prevention staff provide the following special programs for kindergarten and elementary age students:

- Stop, Drop & Roll
- Purpose and use of E-911 emergency telephone number
- E.D.I.T.H. (Exit Drills in the Home)
- Escape behavior in smoke using a simulator

The foremost goals of the department's fire prevention effort is to reach school students of the youngest ages in order that they learn fire safety behavior and gain an appreciation for practicing fire safety year round. Programs geared to adults seek to develop an understanding of fire safety basics and the proper use of detection devices and suppression tools.

Juvenile fire-setters program

The number of fires set by children is growing; it is a problem requiring the attention of parents, teachers, counselors, and the community leaders, in cooperation with fire and law enforcement. Experts on the subject agree that the best way to understand fire-setting behavior is to look at where and why children set fires. The belief is that two types of children start fires.

- Curious Fire-setters – usually are 2 to 7 years old whose fascination with fire leads to “play” with it to find out how it feels, how it burns, and what it does. They do not understand fire's destructive potential. Although curiosity is a normal part of children's growth and development, parents and others adults who discover that a child is playing with fire should take it very seriously.
- Problem Fire-setters- also can be very young, but generally are 5 to 17 years old. In contrast to the curious fire-setter, however, these youngsters light fires because

of emotional or mental disturbances ranging from mild to severe. A crisis in the child's life, such as moving to a new area, a divorce, or death could trigger fire-setting behavior or a more serious disturbance could be the cause. Chronic behaviors such as a poor relationship with other children, cruelty to animals, and extreme mood changes are a few of the traits revealed by data on juvenile fire-setters.

Open-air burning

State law requires a written permit for all open burning of brush and clean wood. State law prohibits the issuance of fire permits for anytime other than the day on which the permit is to be used, depending upon favorable weather conditions. Open burning is prohibited after midnight. Written burning permits are issued on designated Class 1 & 2 days as determined by the Maine Forest Service. Permits are available Monday - Friday during normal working hours (8:30 am to- 5:00 pm). On weekends, permits are available at the Fire Station from 9:30am to 10:30am each day. Permits are not be available during any other time on the weekend. Annual camp fire permits may be obtained starting January 1st of each year and valid to the end of December. A camp fire permit is for a contained area of no larger than 3 foot by 3 foot area. All camp fire permits are only issued through at the fire station. During the months of April and May, weather permitting, permits are issued with a start time of 5pm (or after).

Fire protection strategy from the Comprehensive Plan, September 2003 update:

Allow for higher density residential growth where public water is provided. Discourage strip development. Encourage construction of lateral roads. Provide a safe adequate water supply to meet residential and commercial demands. Develop a computer model of the water system to analyze water needs. Maintain levels of fire service that promotes the volunteer force and monitor for effectiveness. Institute a program of identification for significant and historical buildings.

Department apparatus

- Car-1 (2004) Command and communications vehicle
- Engine-2 (2004) Pumper with 1000-gallon capacity water tank and 1500 gallon per minute pump
- Engine-3 (1990) Pumper with 1000-gallon water tank and 1250 gallon per minute pump
- Tank-4 (2010) Tanker with 3000-gallon water tank, 30-gallon foam tank, 750 gallon per minute pump, and rear tank dump with swivel
- Truck-1 (1997) Quint with aerial ladder, 500-gallon water tank, and 1250 gallon per minute pump
- Squad-5 (1997)
- Forestry-1 (1986) 200-gallon water tank
- Boat-1

Five-year Record of Incidents by Category or Type of Response (as October 2010)

Total emergency, assistance, and public service calls for five years:

2,717 Calls

Average calls per year:

543 For all categories and types
 171 For only fires, fire-related, or potential fire emergencies
 192 For only EMS or rescue-related emergencies
 180 For all other assistance, emergencies, or public service

Calls Category or type of incident

9	Lock-out
1	Ring or jewelry removal
147	Water problem, other
13	Water evacuation
5	Water or steam leak
16	Smoke or odor removal
4	Animal problem
3	Animal rescue
1	Public assistance, other
10	Assist police or other government agency
35	Public service
79	Unauthorized burning
129	Cover assignment, standby, move-up
4	Good intent call, other
77	Dispatched and cancelled enroute
19	Authorized controlled burning
59	Smoke scare, odor of smoke
1	Steam, vapor, fog, or dust thought to be smoke
4	Hazmat release investigation with no hazmat
22	False alarm or false call, other
8	Malicious, mischievous false call, other
10	Municipal alarm system, malicious false alarm
1	Bomb scare – no bomb
4	System malfunction, other
40	Smoke detector activation due to malfunction
46	Alarm system sounded due to malfunction
8	CO detector activation due to malfunction
1	Unintentional transmission of alarm, other
1	Sprinkler activation, no fire–unintentional
14	Smoke detector activation, no fire–unintentional
2	Detector activation, no fire–unintentional
56	Alarm system sounded, no fire – unintentional
15	Carbon monoxide detector activation, no CO
45	Severe weather or natural disaster, other

1 Wind storm, tornado/hurricane assessment
17 Lightening strike, (no fire)
23 Fire, other
16 Building fire
2 Fires in structures other than buildings
12 Cooking fire, confined to container
29 Chimney or flue fire, confined to chimney
1 Incinerator overload or malfunction, fire contained
12 Fuel burner/boiler malfunction, fire contained
1 Fire in portable building, fixed location
8 Passenger vehicle fire
17 Forest, woods or wildland fire
9 Brush, or brush, and grass mixture fire
2 Grass fire
3 Outside rubbish, trash, or waste fire
4 Dumpster or other outside trash receptacle fire
1 Outside storage fire
2 Explosion (no fire), other
788 Medical assist, assist EMS crew
148 Vehicle accident with injuries
2 Motor vehicle/pedestrian accident (MV Ped)
1 Motor vehicle accident with no injuries
1 Search for person on land
1 Search for person on water
10 Extrication of victim(s) from vehicle
1 Removal of victim(s) from stalled elevator
1 water and ice related rescue, other
6 Swift water rescue
12 Hazardous condition, other
3 Flammable gas or liquid condition, other
16 Gasoline or other flammable liquid spill
14 Gas leak (natural gas or LPG)
11 Oil or other combustible liquid
2 Chemical hazard (no spill or leak)
3 Chemical spill or leak
26 Carbon monoxide incident
37 Electrical wiring/equipment problem, other
1 Overheated motor
1 Light ballast breakdown
190 Power line down
64 Arcing, shorted electrical equipment
56 Accident, potential accident, other
228 Vehicle accident, general cleanup
43 Service call, other

Supplemental Data and Resources

Map – 1.5 Miles Travel Distance

Map – Response Travel Time at 8 Minutes

Map – Response Travel Time at 10 Minutes

Table of Demographic Characteristics

Table of Social Characteristics

Table of Economic Characteristics

Table of Housing Characteristics

Commuter Profile

Commuter Map

Summary of Annual Climatic Data

Residential Building Fire Trends

Residential Building Heating Fire Trends

Residential Building Cooking Fire Trends

Residential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fire Trends

Residential Building Smoking Fire Trends

Non-residential Building Fire Trends

Non-residential Building Intentional Fire Trends

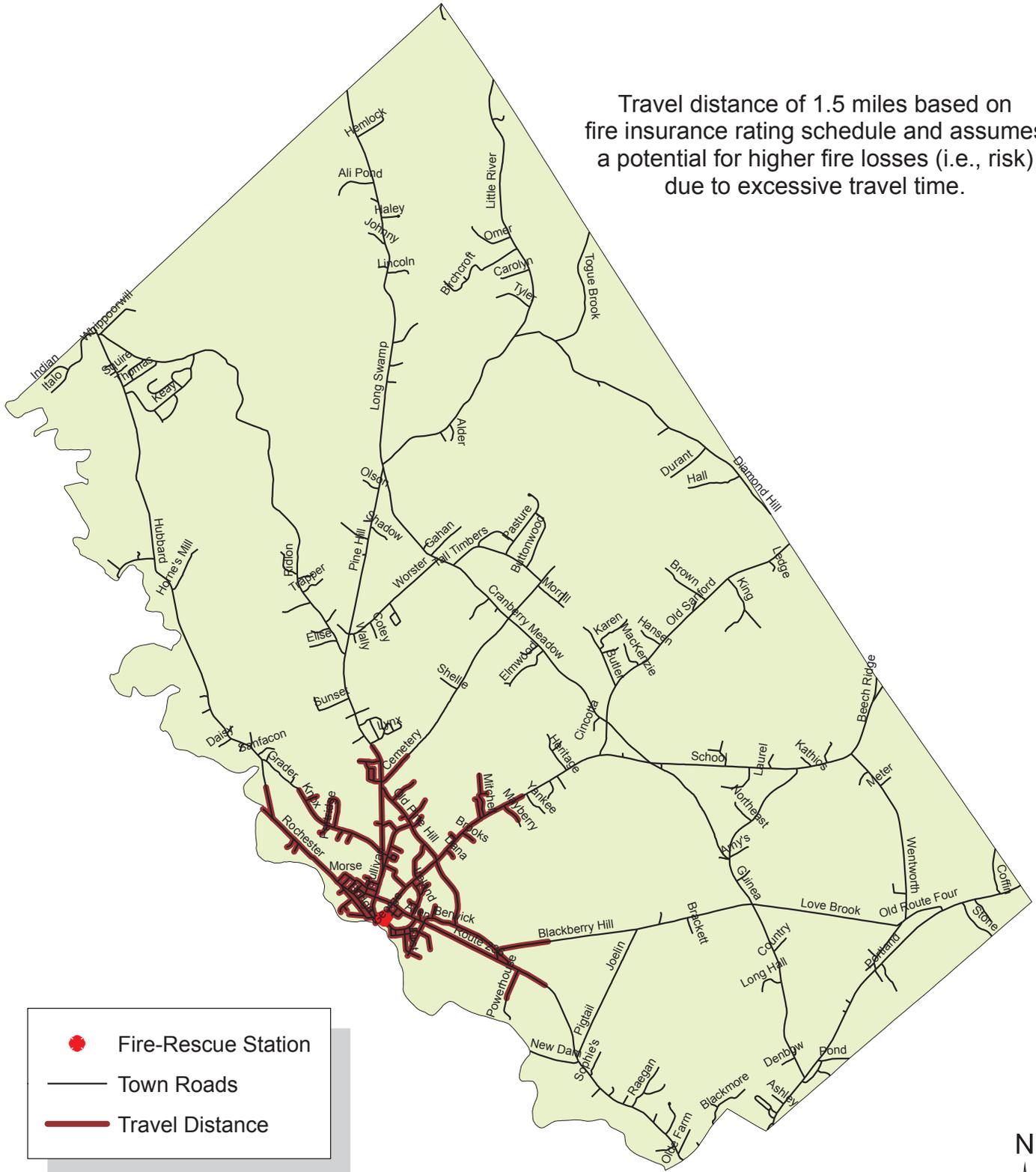
Non-residential Building Fire Causes

Non-residential Building Fire Trends

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control Success Stories:
“Georgia Fires Up Prevention Programs to Save Lives”

Emergency Response Service Area 1.5 miles Travel Distance

Travel distance of 1.5 miles based on fire insurance rating schedule and assumes a potential for higher fire losses (i.e., risk) due to excessive travel time.

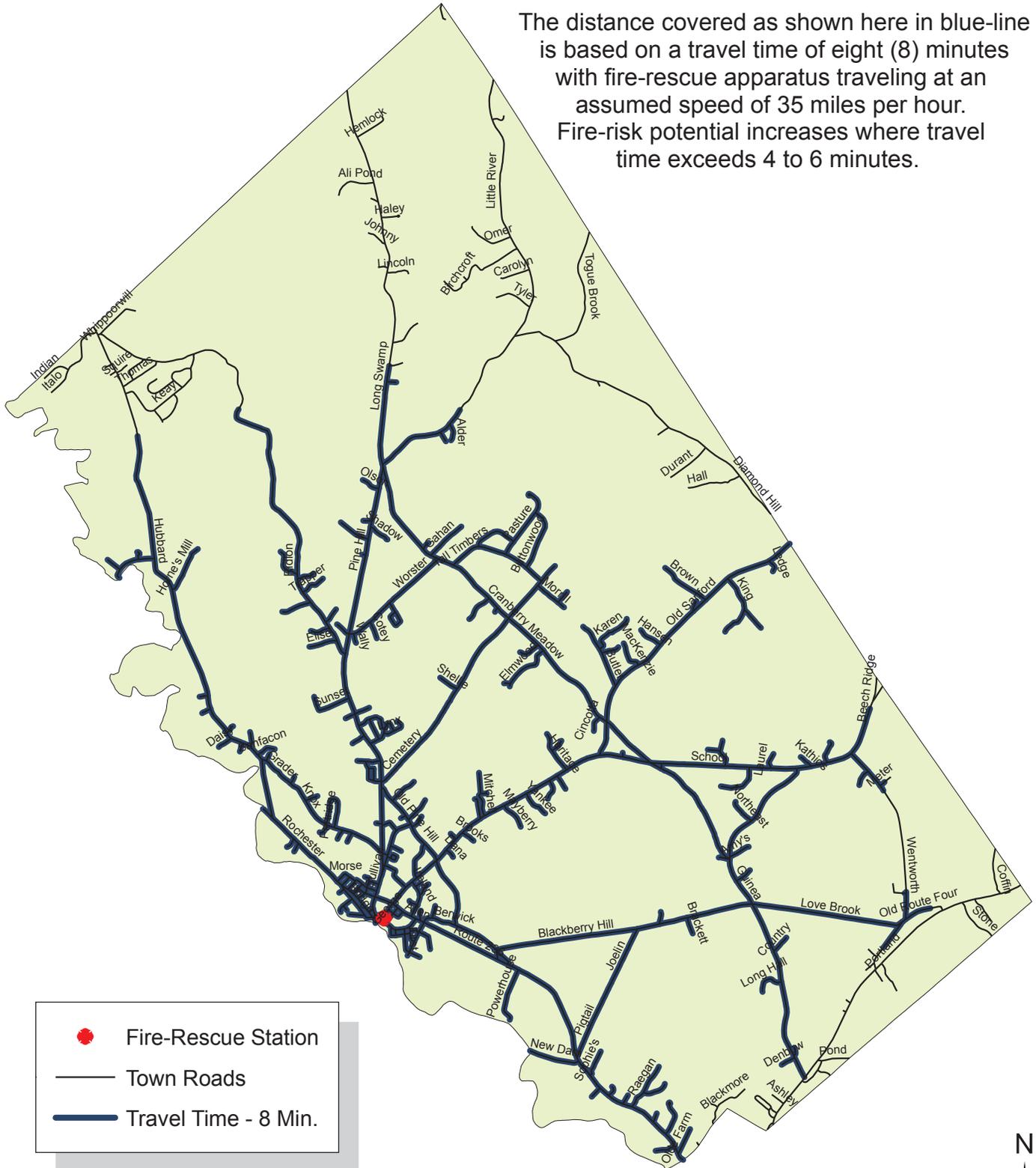


- Fire-Rescue Station
- Town Roads
- Travel Distance



Estimated Response Travel Time - 8 minutes

The distance covered as shown here in blue-line is based on a travel time of eight (8) minutes with fire-rescue apparatus traveling at an assumed speed of 35 miles per hour. Fire-risk potential increases where travel time exceeds 4 to 6 minutes.



Estimated Response Travel Time - 10 minutes

The distance covered as shown here in blue-line is based on a travel time of ten (10) minutes with fire-rescue apparatus traveling at an assumed speed of 35 miles per hour. Fire-risk potential increases where travel time exceeds 4 to 6 minutes.

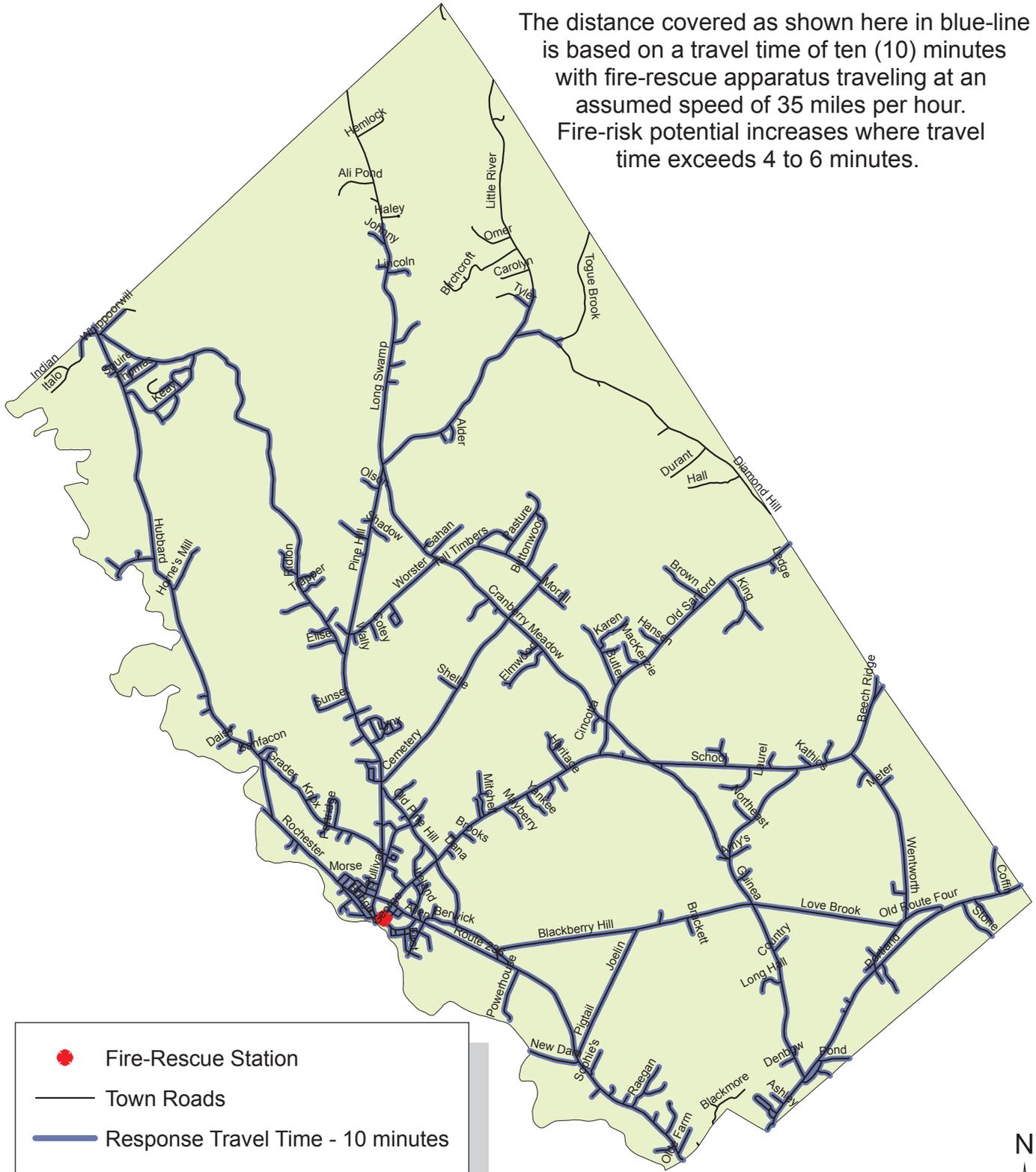


Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Berwick town, York County, Maine

[For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total population	6,353	100.0	HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
SEX AND AGE			Total population	6,353	100.0
Male.....	3,108	48.9	Hispanic or Latino (of any race).....	34	0.5
Female.....	3,245	51.1	Mexican.....	10	0.2
Under 5 years.....	395	6.2	Puerto Rican.....	10	0.2
5 to 9 years.....	502	7.9	Cuban.....	1	-
10 to 14 years.....	618	9.7	Other Hispanic or Latino.....	13	0.2
15 to 19 years.....	529	8.3	Not Hispanic or Latino.....	6,319	99.5
20 to 24 years.....	286	4.5	White alone.....	6,162	97.0
25 to 34 years.....	774	12.2	RELATIONSHIP		
35 to 44 years.....	1,293	20.4	Total population	6,353	100.0
45 to 54 years.....	845	13.3	In households.....	6,314	99.4
55 to 59 years.....	296	4.7	Householder.....	2,319	36.5
60 to 64 years.....	209	3.3	Spouse.....	1,368	21.5
65 to 74 years.....	347	5.5	Child.....	2,135	33.6
75 to 84 years.....	209	3.3	Own child under 18 years.....	1,712	26.9
85 years and over.....	50	0.8	Other relatives.....	208	3.3
Median age (years).....	35.6	(X)	Under 18 years.....	102	1.6
18 years and over.....	4,503	70.9	Nonrelatives.....	284	4.5
Male.....	2,189	34.5	Unmarried partner.....	136	2.1
Female.....	2,314	36.4	In group quarters.....	39	0.6
21 years and over.....	4,235	66.7	Institutionalized population.....	-	-
62 years and over.....	731	11.5	Noninstitutionalized population.....	39	0.6
65 years and over.....	606	9.5	HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE		
Male.....	248	3.9	Total households	2,319	100.0
Female.....	358	5.6	Family households (families).....	1,723	74.3
RACE			With own children under 18 years.....	934	40.3
One race.....	6,294	99.1	Married-couple family.....	1,368	59.0
White.....	6,182	97.3	With own children under 18 years.....	689	29.7
Black or African American.....	23	0.4	Female householder, no husband present.....	256	11.0
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	9	0.1	With own children under 18 years.....	172	7.4
Asian.....	74	1.2	Nonfamily households.....	596	25.7
Asian Indian.....	7	0.1	Householder living alone.....	473	20.4
Chinese.....	1	-	Householder 65 years and over.....	166	7.2
Filipino.....	13	0.2	Households with individuals under 18 years.....	995	42.9
Japanese.....	2	-	Households with individuals 65 years and over.....	440	19.0
Korean.....	5	0.1	Average household size.....	2.72	(X)
Vietnamese.....	15	0.2	Average family size.....	3.15	(X)
Other Asian ¹	31	0.5	HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	2	-	Total housing units	2,414	100.0
Native Hawaiian.....	-	-	Occupied housing units.....	2,319	96.1
Guamanian or Chamorro.....	1	-	Vacant housing units.....	95	3.9
Samoan.....	-	-	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	18	0.7
Other Pacific Islander ²	1	-	Homeowner vacancy rate (percent).....	0.2	(X)
Some other race.....	4	0.1	Rental vacancy rate (percent).....	3.2	(X)
Two or more races.....	59	0.9	HOUSING TENURE		
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races: ³			Occupied housing units	2,319	100.0
White.....	6,237	98.2	Owner-occupied housing units.....	1,766	76.2
Black or African American.....	33	0.5	Renter-occupied housing units.....	553	23.8
American Indian and Alaska Native.....	28	0.4	Average household size of owner-occupied units.....	2.83	(X)
Asian.....	89	1.4	Average household size of renter-occupied units.....	2.39	(X)
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.....	7	0.1			
Some other race.....	19	0.3			

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹ Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

² Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

³ In combination with one or more of the other races listed. The six numbers may add to more than the total population and the six percentages may add to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.

Table DP-2. Profile of Selected Social Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Berwick town, York County, Maine

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school			Total population	6,353	100.0
Nursery school, preschool.....	74	4.2	Native.....	6,278	98.8
Kindergarten.....	81	4.6	Born in United States.....	6,246	98.3
Elementary school (grades 1-8).....	969	55.2	State of residence.....	1,342	21.1
High school (grades 9-12).....	387	22.0	Different state.....	4,904	77.2
College or graduate school.....	245	14.0	Born outside United States.....	32	0.5
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			Foreign born.....	75	1.2
Population 25 years and over			Entered 1990 to March 2000.....	11	0.2
Less than 9th grade.....	203	5.1	Naturalized citizen.....	55	0.9
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	328	8.2	Not a citizen.....	20	0.3
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	1,791	44.7	REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN BORN		
Some college, no degree.....	787	19.6	Total (excluding born at sea)		
Associate degree.....	275	6.9	Europe.....	18	24.0
Bachelor's degree.....	456	11.4	Asia.....	20	26.7
Graduate or professional degree.....	169	4.2	Africa.....	-	-
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	86.8	(X)	Oceania.....	-	-
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	15.6	(X)	Latin America.....	-	-
MARITAL STATUS			Northern America.....	37	49.3
Population 15 years and over			LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
Never married.....	1,151	23.8	Population 5 years and over		
Now married, except separated.....	2,954	61.1	English only.....	5,626	94.7
Separated.....	49	1.0	Language other than English.....	312	5.3
Widowed.....	237	4.9	Speak English less than "very well".....	54	0.9
Female.....	200	4.1	Spanish.....	43	0.7
Divorced.....	446	9.2	Speak English less than "very well".....	6	0.1
Female.....	242	5.0	Other Indo-European languages.....	249	4.2
GRANDPARENTS AS CAREGIVERS			Speak English less than "very well".....	43	0.7
Grandparent living in household with one or more own grandchildren under 18 years			Asian and Pacific Island languages.....	20	0.3
Grandparent responsible for grandchildren.....	78	68.4	Speak English less than "very well".....	5	0.1
VETERAN STATUS			ANCESTRY (single or multiple)		
Civilian population 18 years and over			Total population		
Civilian veterans.....	739	16.4	Total ancestries reported	7,269	114.4
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION			Arab.....	-	-
Population 5 to 20 years			Czech ¹	-	-
With a disability.....	106	6.1	Danish.....	-	-
Population 21 to 64 years			Dutch.....	72	1.1
With a disability.....	608	16.9	English.....	921	14.5
Percent employed.....	69.2	(X)	French (except Basque) ¹	1,182	18.6
No disability.....	2,991	83.1	French Canadian ¹	868	13.7
Percent employed.....	86.3	(X)	German.....	460	7.2
Population 65 years and over			Greek.....	42	0.7
With a disability.....	258	43.2	Hungarian.....	7	0.1
RESIDENCE IN 1995			Irish ¹	1,143	18.0
Population 5 years and over			Italian.....	382	6.0
Same house in 1995.....	3,445	58.0	Lithuanian.....	25	0.4
Different house in the U.S. in 1995.....	2,479	41.7	Norwegian.....	31	0.5
Same county.....	1,193	20.1	Polish.....	164	2.6
Different county.....	1,286	21.7	Portuguese.....	70	1.1
Same state.....	95	1.6	Russian.....	49	0.8
Different state.....	1,191	20.1	Scotch-Irish.....	60	0.9
Elsewhere in 1995.....	14	0.2	Scottish.....	277	4.4
			Slovak.....	-	-
			Subsaharan African.....	14	0.2
			Swedish.....	234	3.7
			Swiss.....	-	-
			Ukrainian.....	-	-
			United States or American.....	607	9.6
			Welsh.....	47	0.7
			West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups).....	-	-
			Other ancestries.....	614	9.7

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

¹The data represent a combination of two ancestries shown separately in Summary File 3. Czech includes Czechoslovakian. French includes Alsatian. French Canadian includes Acadian/Cajun. Irish includes Celtic.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Table DP-4. Profile of Selected Housing Characteristics: 2000

Geographic area: Berwick town, York County, Maine

[Data based on a sample. For information on confidentiality protection, sampling error, nonsampling error, and definitions, see text]

Subject	Number	Percent	Subject	Number	Percent
Total housing units	2,414	100.0	OCCUPANTS PER ROOM		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			Occupied housing units	2,319	100.0
1-unit, detached	1,575	65.2	1.00 or less	2,275	98.1
1-unit, attached	50	2.1	1.01 to 1.50	44	1.9
2 units	155	6.4	1.51 or more	-	-
3 or 4 units	109	4.5			
5 to 9 units	128	5.3	Specified owner-occupied units	1,283	100.0
10 to 19 units	19	0.8	VALUE		
20 or more units	7	0.3	Less than \$50,000	8	0.6
Mobile home	371	15.4	\$50,000 to \$99,999	486	37.9
Boat, RV, van, etc	-	-	\$100,000 to \$149,999	596	46.5
			\$150,000 to \$199,999	184	14.3
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			\$200,000 to \$299,999	9	0.7
1999 to March 2000	118	4.9	\$300,000 to \$499,999	-	-
1995 to 1998	115	4.8	\$500,000 to \$999,999	-	-
1990 to 1994	152	6.3	\$1,000,000 or more	-	-
1980 to 1989	681	28.2	Median (dollars)	110,800	(X)
1970 to 1979	419	17.4			
1960 to 1969	158	6.5	MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED		
1940 to 1959	289	12.0	MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
1939 or earlier	482	20.0	With a mortgage	969	75.5
			Less than \$300	-	-
ROOMS			\$300 to \$499	8	0.6
1 room	14	0.6	\$500 to \$699	50	3.9
2 rooms	49	2.0	\$700 to \$999	356	27.7
3 rooms	164	6.8	\$1,000 to \$1,499	485	37.8
4 rooms	509	21.1	\$1,500 to \$1,999	70	5.5
5 rooms	445	18.4	\$2,000 or more	-	-
6 rooms	405	16.8	Median (dollars)	1,056	(X)
7 rooms	403	16.7	Not mortgaged	314	24.5
8 rooms	193	8.0	Median (dollars)	381	(X)
9 or more rooms	232	9.6			
Median (rooms)	5.6	(X)	SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
			AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD		
Occupied housing units	2,319	100.0	INCOME IN 1999		
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			Less than 15.0 percent	421	32.8
1999 to March 2000	477	20.6	15.0 to 19.9 percent	198	15.4
1995 to 1998	595	25.7	20.0 to 24.9 percent	202	15.7
1990 to 1994	234	10.1	25.0 to 29.9 percent	186	14.5
1980 to 1989	524	22.6	30.0 to 34.9 percent	41	3.2
1970 to 1979	259	11.2	35.0 percent or more	235	18.3
1969 or earlier	230	9.9	Not computed	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			Specified renter-occupied units	526	100.0
None	181	7.8	GROSS RENT		
1	599	25.8	Less than \$200	30	5.7
2	990	42.7	\$200 to \$299	16	3.0
3 or more	549	23.7	\$300 to \$499	172	32.7
			\$500 to \$749	172	32.7
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			\$750 to \$999	76	14.4
Utility gas	9	0.4	\$1,000 to \$1,499	17	3.2
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	160	6.9	\$1,500 or more	-	-
Electricity	117	5.0	No cash rent	43	8.2
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc	1,921	82.8	Median (dollars)	526	(X)
Coal or coke	33	1.4			
Wood	63	2.7	GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF		
Solar energy	9	0.4	HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1999		
Other fuel	-	-	Less than 15.0 percent	39	7.4
No fuel used	7	0.3	15.0 to 19.9 percent	71	13.5
			20.0 to 24.9 percent	92	17.5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			25.0 to 29.9 percent	112	21.3
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	30.0 to 34.9 percent	55	10.5
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	-	-	35.0 percent or more	114	21.7
No telephone service	23	1.0	Not computed	43	8.2

-Represents zero or rounds to zero. (X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

**Town of Berwick
Commuter Profile, 2000 Census**

Place of Work of Residents			Place of Residence of Employees		
	Number	% of Total		Number	% of Total
Berwick, York Co. ME	547	16.0%	Berwick, York Co. ME	547	43.3%
Dover, Strafford Co. NH	352	10.3%	Rochester, Strafford Co. NH	90	7.1%
Portsmouth, Rockingham Co. NH	341	10.0%	Lebanon, York Co. ME	68	5.4%
Kittery, York Co. ME	340	10.0%	North Berwick, York Co. ME	64	5.1%
Somersworth, Strafford Co. NH	236	6.9%	Sanford, York Co. ME	64	5.1%
Rochester, Strafford Co. NH	209	6.1%	Dover, Strafford Co. NH	63	5.0%
North Berwick, York Co. ME	139	4.1%	Wells, York Co. ME	61	4.8%
Newington, Rockingham Co. NH	124	3.6%	York, York Co. ME	38	3.0%
South Berwick, York Co. ME	115	3.4%	Kennebunk, York Co. ME	30	2.4%
Sanford, York Co. ME	73	2.1%	Saco, York Co. ME	30	2.4%
Durham, Strafford Co. NH	69	2.0%	Biddeford, York Co. ME	23	1.8%
Hampton, Rockingham Co. NH	65	1.9%	South Berwick, York Co. ME	22	1.7%
Boston, Suffolk Co. MA	47	1.4%	Farmington, Strafford Co. NH	20	1.6%
Rollinsford, Strafford Co. NH	45	1.3%	Gorham, Cumberland Co. ME	11	0.9%
York, York Co. ME	42	1.2%	Portland, Cumberland Co. ME	10	0.8%
Eliot, York Co. ME	35	1.0%	Epping, Rockingham Co. NH	10	0.8%
Newfields, Rockingham Co. NH	34	1.0%	Portsmouth, Rockingham Co. NH	10	0.8%
Dover-Foxcroft, Piscataquis Co. ME	33	1.0%	Barrington, Strafford Co. NH	10	0.8%
Saco, York Co. ME	30	0.9%	Newfield, York Co. ME	8	0.6%
Seabrook, Rockingham Co. NH	29	0.9%	Eliot, York Co. ME	7	0.6%
Scarboro, Cumberland Co. ME	27	0.8%	Lyman, York Co. ME	7	0.6%
Exeter, Rockingham Co. NH	27	0.8%	Waterboro, York Co. ME	6	0.5%
Ogunquit, York Co. ME	26	0.8%	Stratham, Rockingham Co. NH	6	0.5%
Biddeford, York Co. ME	25	0.7%	Lee, Strafford Co. NH	6	0.5%
Kennebunk, York Co. ME	24	0.7%	Milton, Strafford Co. NH	6	0.5%
Wells, York Co. ME	23	0.7%	Somersworth, Strafford Co. NH	6	0.5%
Portland, Cumberland Co. ME	20	0.6%	Windsor, Broome Co. NY	6	0.5%
Barrington, Strafford Co. NH	20	0.6%	Arundel, York Co. ME	5	0.4%
Londonderry, Rockingham Co. NH	17	0.5%	Ossipee, Carroll Co. NH	5	0.4%
Hampton Falls, Rockingham Co. NH	16	0.5%			
Kingston, Rockingham Co. NH	15	0.4%			
Westbrook, Cumberland Co. ME	12	0.4%			
Waterboro, York Co. ME	12	0.4%			
Saugus, Essex Co. MA	11	0.3%			
South Portland, Cumberland Co. ME	10	0.3%			
Lebanon, York Co. ME	10	0.3%			
Haverhill, Essex Co. MA	10	0.3%			
Middleton, Essex Co. MA	10	0.3%			
Stratham, Rockingham Co. NH	10	0.3%			
All Other Locations	179	5.3%	All Other Locations	25	2.0%
Total	3,409	100.0%	Total	1,264	100.0%

Ratio of Employees to Residents 0.37

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Start Base Map Selection Results

Inflow/Outflow Analysis

enter your own subtitle

Labor Market Segment: All Workers

Filter: All Workers

Year: 2008

Map Controls

Color Key

Flow Overlay

Selection Outline

Identify Zoom to Selection

Clear Overlays Animate Overlays

Report/Map Outputs

Detailed Report

Export Geography

Print Chart/Map

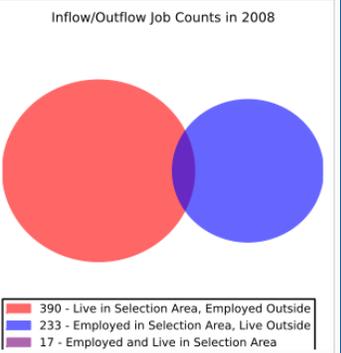
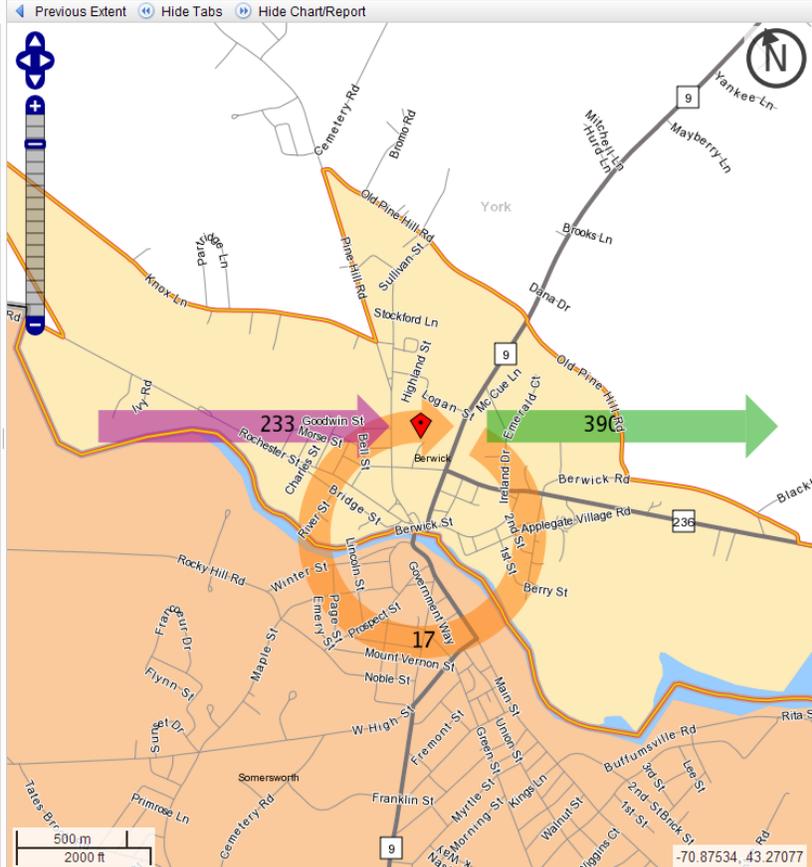
Legends

Note: Overlay arrows do not indicate directionality of worker flow between home and employment locations.

- Employed and Live in Selection Area
- Employed in Selection Area, Live Outside
- Live in Selection Area, Employed Outside
- Analysis Selection

Analysis Settings

Change Settings



Inflow/Outflow Job Counts (Primary Jobs) 2008

	Count	Share
Employed in the Selection Area	250	100.0%
Employed in the Selection Area but Living Outside	233	93.2%
Employed and Living in the Selection Area	17	6.8%
Living in the Selection Area	407	100.0%
Living in the Selection Area but Employed Outside	390	95.8%
Living and Employed in the Selection Area	17	4.2%

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 CLACON

CONCORD CLIMATE DATA FOR THE YEAR 2009
 NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE GRAY ME
 100 PM EST WED JAN 6 2010

THE YEAR 2009 IN CONCORD NEW HAMPSHIRE WILL GO INTO THE RECORD BOOKS AS ONE OF THE WETTEST ON RECORD. HERE ARE SOME OF THE CLIMATOLOGICAL STATISTICS AND A DISCUSSION OF THE WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

TEMPERATURE DATA	YEAR 2009	NORMAL	DEPARTURE
AVG. MONTHLY	45.3	45.9	MINUS 0.6
AVG. MAXIMUM	56.5	57.7	MINUS 1.2
AVG. MINIMUM	34.0	34.1	MINUS 0.1

NUMBER OF DAYS:	YEAR 2009	NORMAL	
MAXIMUM 90 OR ABOVE	8	11.4	MINUS 3.4
MAXIMUM 32 OR BELOW	55	49.0	PLUS 6.0
MINIMUM 32 OR BELOW	166	172.0	MINUS 6.0
MINIMUM 0 OR BELOW	17	19.8	MINUS 2.8

HIGHEST TEMPERATURE... 93 ON AUGUST 18TH
 LOWEST TEMPERATURE... -24 ON JANUARY 16TH

COLDEST HIGH... 12 ON JANUARY 1ST
 WARMEST LOW.... 69 ON AUGUST 23RD

WARMEST DAY... AUGUST 19TH WITH AN AVERAGE OF 80 DEGREES
 COLDEST DAY... JANUARY 16TH WITH AN AVERAGE OF -5 DEGREES

	YEAR 2009	NORMAL	DEPARTURE
HEATING DEGREE DAYS	7404	7478	MINUS 74
COOLING DEGREE DAYS	329	442	MINUS 113

HEATING AND COOLING DEGREE DAYS LISTED ARE FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR. THE HEATING DEGREE DAY SEASON NORMALLY RUNS FROM JULY 1ST THROUGH JUNE 30TH...WHILE THE COOLING DEGREE SEASON NORMALLY RUNS FROM JANUARY 1ST THROUGH DECEMBER 31ST.

PRECIPITATION	47.21	37.60	PLUS 9.61
SNOWFALL	77.0	64.6	PLUS 12.5

GREATEST PRECIPITATION IN 24 HOURS... 2.14 INCHES ON JUNE 13-14TH
 GREATEST SNOWFALL IN 24 HOURS... 11.5 INCHES ON MARCH 1ST-2ND
 GREATEST SNOW DEPTH ON GROUND... NOT AVAILABLE

THE FOLLOWING DATA IS FOR A CALENDAR DAY /MIDNIGHT TO MIDNIGHT/...

NUMBER OF DAYS WITH PRECIPITATION OF		NORMAL	DEPARTURE
.01 INCH OR MORE	130	128.7	PLUS 1.3
.10 INCH OR MORE	80		
.50 INCH OR MORE	33		
1.00 INCH OR MORE	14	7.9	PLUS 6.1

NUMBER OF DAYS WITH SNOWFALL OF		NORMAL	
1 WHOLE INCH OR MORE	15	17.0	MINUS 2.0
3 WHOLE INCHES OR MORE	10		

6 WHOLE INCHES OR MORE 5

NUMBER OF DAYS WITH THUNDERSTORMS... 22 19.9 PLUS 2.1
 NUMBER OF DAYS WITH HEAVY FOG... 69 47.1 PLUS 21.9
 (VISIBILITY 1/4 MILE OR LESS)

...CONCORD NEW HAMPSHIRE 2009 MONTHLY TEMPERATURE DATA...
 (RANK: 1 = WARMEST, 141 = COLDEST)

MONTH	AVG HIGH	AVG LOW	MEAN TEMP	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	RANK
JAN	25.9	2.6	14.3	MINUS 5.8	124TH
FEB	35.7	13.1	24.4	PLUS 1.1	55TH (TIED)
MAR	44.0	21.9	33.0	MINUS 0.3	57TH (TIED)
APR	60.1	34.3	47.2	PLUS 2.6	16TH
MAY	68.2	43.1	55.7	MINUS 0.3	71ST
JUN	72.2	53.7	63.0	MINUS 1.9	103RD (TIED)
JUL	76.7	56.3	66.5	MINUS 3.5	133RD
AUG	81.3	57.0	69.2	PLUS 1.0	38TH
SEP	71.2	44.1	57.7	MINUS 1.7	115TH (TIED)
OCT	56.6	34.3	45.5	MINUS 2.3	127TH
NOV	53.0	30.4	41.7	PLUS 4.1	10TH (TIED)
DEC	33.6	16.7	25.2	MINUS 0.7	80TH (TIED)
YEAR	56.5	34.0	45.3	MINUS 0.6	96TH

...CONCORD NEW HAMPSHIRE 2009 MONTHLY PRECIPITATION DATA...
 (RANK: 1 = WETTEST, 142 = DRIEST)

MONTH	PRECIPITATION	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	RANK
JAN	3.03	PLUS 0.06	62ND
FEB	1.72	MINUS 0.64	112TH
MAR	2.90	MINUS 0.14	74TH
APR	4.00	PLUS 0.93	32ND
MAY	3.96	PLUS 0.63	40TH
JUN	6.46	PLUS 3.36	10TH
JUL	7.55	PLUS 4.18	6TH
AUG	4.18	PLUS 0.97	37TH
SEP	0.92	MINUS 2.24	130TH
OCT	5.15	PLUS 1.69	16TH
NOV	3.32	MINUS 0.25	65TH
DEC	4.02	PLUS 1.06	35TH (TIED)
YEAR	47.21	PLUS 9.61	14TH

...CONCORD NEW HAMPSHIRE 2009 MONTHLY SNOWFALL DATA...
 (RANK: 1 = SNOWIEST, 142 = LEAST SNOWIEST)

MONTH	SNOWFALL	DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL	RANK
JAN	33.1	PLUS 14.2	12TH
FEB	11.5	MINUS 1.4	98TH (TIED)
MAR	16.0	PLUS 4.5	37TH (TIED)
APR	0.0	MINUS 3.1	134TH (TIED)
MAY	0.0	MINUS TRACE	31ST (TIED)
JUN	0.0	NONE	-----
JUL	0.0	NONE	-----
AUG	0.0	NONE	-----
SEP	0.0	NONE	-----
OCT	TRACE	MINUS 0.1	15TH (TIED)
NOV	0.0	MINUS 4.7	139TH
DEC	16.4	PLUS 3.0	44TH
YEAR	70.7	PLUS 12.4	-----

NOTE...SNOWFALL FOR THE YEAR IS GIVEN FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR.
NORMALLY SNOWFALL TOTALS AND RANKINGS ARE GIVEN FOR THE SEASON
...FROM JULY 1ST THROUGH JUNE 30TH.

STRONGEST WIND GUST... 52 MPH ON NOVEMBER 28TH.

...DISCUSSION...

THE YEAR 2009 IN CONCORD NEW HAMPSHIRE ENDED UP MUCH WETTER
THAN NORMAL WITH THE 14TH WETTEST YEAR IN THE PAST 142 YEARS
OF PRECIPITATION RECORDS. IT WAS ALSO COOLER AND SNOWIER THAN
NORMAL.

THE 47.21 INCHES OF PRECIPITATION (COMBINED RAINFALL AND
MELTED SNOWFALL) WAS 9.61 INCHES ABOVE NORMAL AND WAS THE
14TH WETTEST YEAR ON RECORD. THE WETTEST YEAR WAS JUST
LAST YEAR WHEN CONCORD RECORDED 57.99 INCHES OF
PRECIPITATION.

INTERESTINGLY...2005 WAS THE SECOND WETTEST YEAR IN CONCORD
WITH 57.28 INCHES AND 2006 WAS THE THIRD WETTEST YEAR WITH
55.25 INCHES OF PRECIPITATION. THE DRIEST YEAR WAS IN 1965
WITH JUST 24.17 INCHES.

SUMMER 2009 WAS THE FOURTH WETTEST ON RECORD IN CONCORD
WITH A THREE MONTH (JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST) TOTAL OF 18.19
INCHES OF RAIN. THE WETTEST SUMMER WAS IN 1897 WITH 20.49
INCHES OF RAIN.

HERE IS A LIST OF THE WETTEST SUMMERS ON RECORD IN CONCORD...

RANK	RAINFALL	YEAR
1	20.49 INCHES	1897
2	20.08 INCHES	1887
3	19.33 INCHES	1872
4	18.19 INCHES	2009 <===
5	17.92 INCHES	1915
6	17.13 INCHES	1903
7	16.46 INCHES	2006
8	16.14 INCHES	2008
9	15.59 INCHES	1928
10	15.27 INCHES	1938

DRIEST	2.74 INCHES	1999
NORMAL	9.68 INCHES	

ALL THREE SUMMER MONTHS HAD ABOVE NORMAL RAINFALL. JUNE HAD
6.46 INCHES OF RAIN WHICH WAS 3.36 INCHES ABOVE NORMAL AND
THE 10TH WETTEST JUNE ON RECORD. JULY HAD 7.55 INCHES WHICH
WAS 4.18 INCHES ABOVE NORMAL AND THE 6TH WETTEST JULY. THE
COMBINED RAINFALL OF 14.01 INCHES OF RAIN IN JUNE AND JULY
MADE THIS THE SECOND WETTEST JUNE AND JULY IN CONCORD. THE
WETTEST JUNE PLUS JULY PERIOD IS 16.91 INCHES IN 1897.

AUGUST FOLLOWED WITH 4.18 INCHES OF RAIN WHICH WAS NEARLY
AN INCH (0.97 INCHES) ABOVE NORMAL.

THERE WERE FIVE OTHER MONTHS WITH ABOVE NORMAL RAINFALL AND
JUST FOUR MONTHS...FEBRUARY, MARCH, SEPTEMBER AND NOVEMBER
...WITH BELOW NORMAL PRECIPITATION THIS PAST YEAR.

THE GREATEST 24 HOUR PRECIPITATION DURING THE YEAR WAS 2.14
INCHES ON JUNE 13-14TH.

THERE WAS EXACTLY 77 INCHES OF SNOW IN 2009. THIS WAS ABOUT A FOOT (12.4 INCHES) ABOVE NORMAL.

THE SNOWIEST MONTH WAS JANUARY WITH 33.1 INCHES. THE NEXT SNOWIEST MONTH WAS DECEMBER WITH 16.4 INCHES OF SNOW. THIS WAS FOLLOWED BY MARCH WITH 16.0 INCHES AND FEBRUARY WITH 11.5 INCHES. THE REST OF THE YEAR RECORDED JUST A TRACE. NOVEMBER REPORTED NO SNOW IN 2009...JUST THE FOURTH TIME THAT HAS HAPPENED IN THE PAST 142 YEARS.

THE GREATEST 24 HOUR SNOWFALL WAS 11.5 INCHES ON MARCH 1ST-2ND.

THE AVERAGE HIGH TEMPERATURE FOR THE YEAR WAS 56.5 DEGREES WHICH WAS 1.2 DEGREES BELOW NORMAL AND THE AVERAGE LOW FOR THE YEAR WAS 34.0 DEGREES WHICH WAS JUST 0.1 DEGREES BELOW NORMAL. OVERALL...THE AVERAGE TEMPERATURE FOR THE YEAR WAS 45.3 DEGREES WHICH WAS 0.6 DEGREES BELOW NORMAL AND RANKED AS THE 96TH WARMEST IN THE PAST 141 YEARS.

THE WARMEST MONTH WAS AUGUST WITH AN AVERAGE TEMPERATURE OF 69.2 DEGREES WHILE JANUARY WAS THE COLDEST WITH AN AVERAGE OF 14.3 DEGREES.

THE HIGHEST TEMPERATURE FOR THE YEAR WAS 93 DEGREES ON APRIL 28TH AND ON AUGUST 18TH. THE 93 DEGREE READING IN APRIL WAS THE THIRD WARMEST EVER RECORDED IN APRIL. THE WARMEST TEMPERATURE IN APRIL WAS 95 DEGREES SET ON APRIL 19, 1976 AND THE SECOND WARMEST WAS 94 DEGREES ON APRIL 17, 2002.

APRIL HAD ANOTHER 90 DEGREE DAY ON THE 25TH. PRIOR TO THESE TWO 90 DEGREE DAYS IN APRIL, CONCORD HAD REACHED THE 90 DEGREE PLATEAU ONLY 10 OTHER TIMES IN APRIL IN THE PAST 141 YEARS.

HERE IS A LIST OF THE WARMEST APRIL TEMPERATURES IN CONCORD...

RANK	TEMPERATURE	DATE	
1	95 DEGREES	APRIL 19, 1976	
2	94 DEGREES	APRIL 17, 2002	
3	93 DEGREES	APRIL 28, 2009	<=====
4	92 DEGREES	APRIL 28, 1990	
	92 DEGREES	APRIL 27, 1990	
	92 DEGREES	APRIL 18, 1976	
	92 DEGREES	APRIL 20, 1941	
	92 DEGREES	APRIL 8, 1871	
9	91 DEGREES	APRIL 27, 1962	
10	90 DEGREES	APRIL 25, 2009	<=====
	90 DEGREES	APRIL 19, 2004	
	90 DEGREES	APRIL 17, 1976	

CONCORD ALSO HIT 90 IN MAY WITH A HIGH OF 91 ON THE 21ST. JUNE AND JULY...TWO WET AND COOL MONTHS...NEVER REACHED 90 ...IN FACT CONCORD NEVER SAW AN 80 DEGREE READING IN JUNE. THE WARMEST TEMPERATURE IN JUNE WAS JUST 78 DEGREES.

CONCORD HAD ITS ONLY HEAT WAVE (DEFINED AS THREE CONSECUTIVE DAYS OF 90 OR WARMER) IN AUGUST WHEN THE TEMPERATURE REACHED 90 ON THE 15TH, 16TH AND 17TH THEN PEAKED AT 93 ON THE 18TH.

THE COLDEST READING FOR THE YEAR WAS A BONE CHILLING 24 DEGREES BELOW ZERO ON JANUARY 16TH. THIS WAS A RECORD LOW FOR THE DATE AND WAS WAS ONE OF 13 DAYS WITH LOWS OF ZERO OR COLDER IN JANUARY. FOR THE YEAR CONCORD HAD LOWS OF ZERO OR COLDER 17 TIMES.

HERE IS A LIST OF DAILY TEMPERATURE RECORDS SET OR
TIED IN CONCORD IN 2009...

DATE	RECORD	PREVIOUS RECORD & YEAR
JAN 24	-24 - RECORD LOW TEMPERATURE	-19 DEGREES IN 1984
APR 25	90 - RECORD HIGH TEMPERATURE	85 DEGREES IN 1942
APR 28	93 - RECORD HIGH TEMPERATURE	92 DEGREES IN 1990
JUL 14	47 - RECORD LOW TEMPERATURE	47 DEGREES IN 1940 (TIED)
DEC 3	65 - RECORD HIGH TEMPERATURE	60 DEGREES IN 1932

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SJC

Residential Building Fire Trends

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data collected in the U.S. Fire Administration's (USFA's) National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data.

Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's national estimates methodology. The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current information on the United States fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

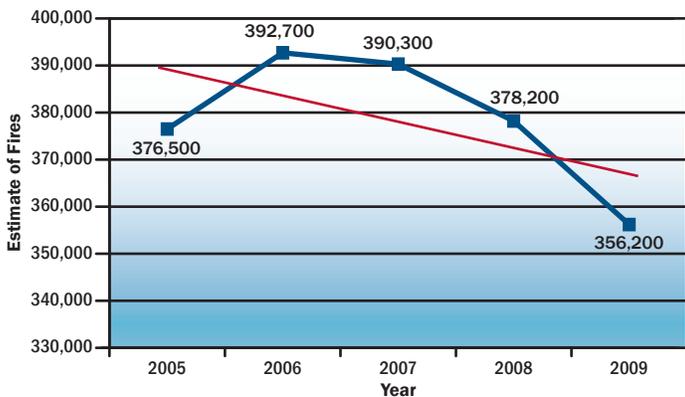
National estimates for residential building fires in 2009, the most recent year data are available, are:

- Fires: 356,200
- Deaths: 2,480
- Injuries: 12,600
- Dollar Loss: \$7,259,800,000

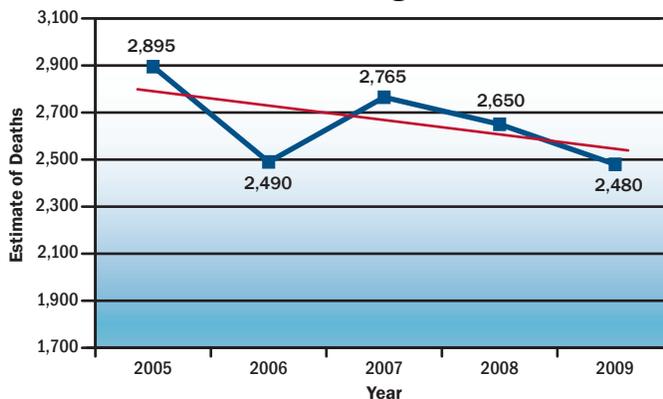
Overall trends for residential building fires for the 5-year-period of 2005 to 2009 show:

- A 6% decrease in fires.
- A 10% decrease in deaths.
- A 3% decrease in injuries.
- A 7% increase in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2009 value.)

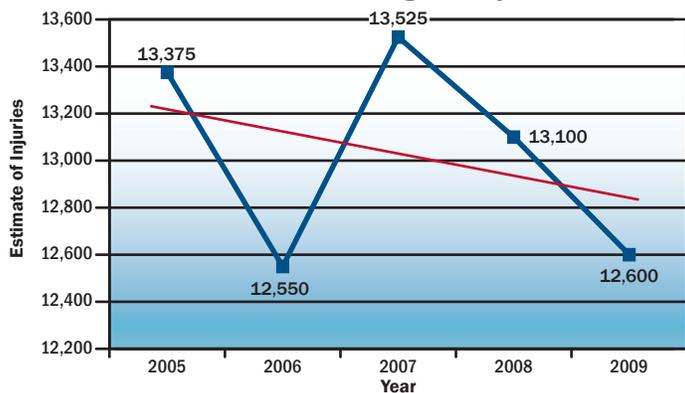
Residential Building Fires



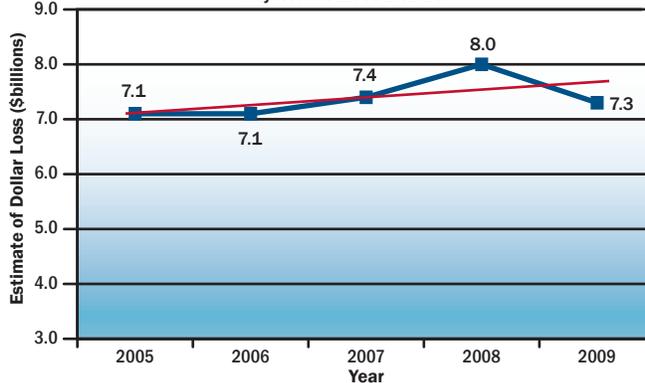
Residential Building Fire Deaths



Residential Building Fire Injuries



Residential Building Fire Dollar Loss
Adjusted to 2009 Dollars



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Residential Building Heating Fire Trends

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data collected in the U.S. Fire Administration's (USFA's) National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data.

Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's national estimates methodology. The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current information on the United States fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

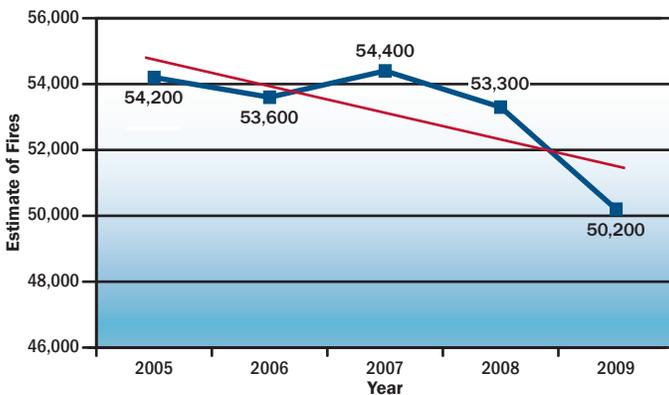
National estimates for residential building heating fires for 2009, the most recent year data are available, are:

- Fires: 50,200
- Deaths: 160
- Injuries: 550
- Dollar Loss: \$301,300,000

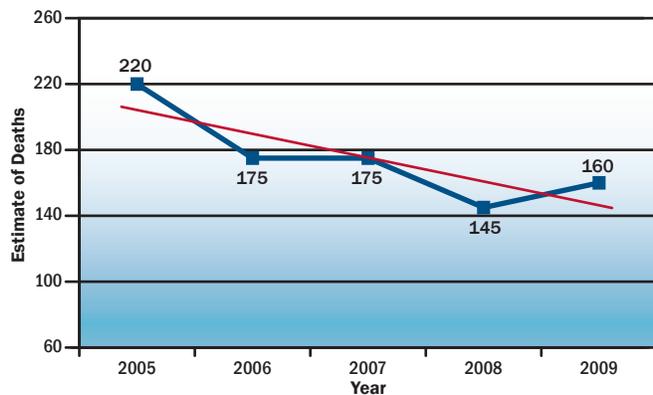
Overall trends for residential building heating fires for the 5-year-period of 2005 to 2009 show:

- A 6% decrease in fires.
- A 29% decrease in deaths.
- An 8% decrease in injuries.
- A 5% decrease in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2009 value.)

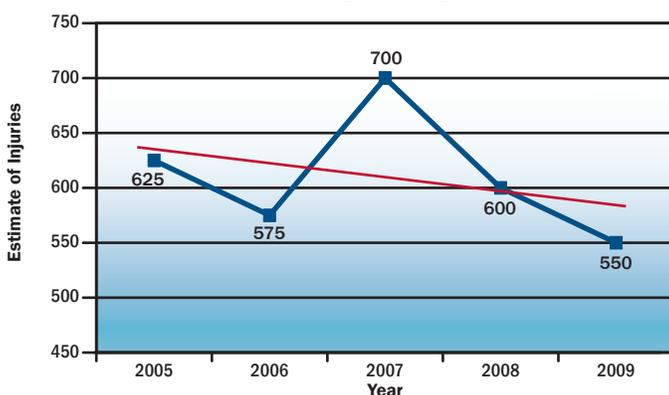
Residential Building Heating Fires



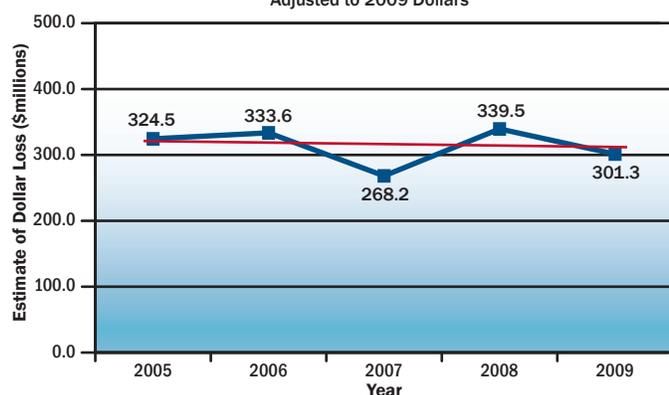
Residential Building Heating Fire Deaths



Residential Building Heating Fire Injuries



Residential Building Heating Fire Dollar Loss
Adjusted to 2009 Dollars



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Residential Building Cooking Fire Trends

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data collected in the U.S. Fire Administration's (USFA's) National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data.

Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's national estimates methodology. The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current information on the United States fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

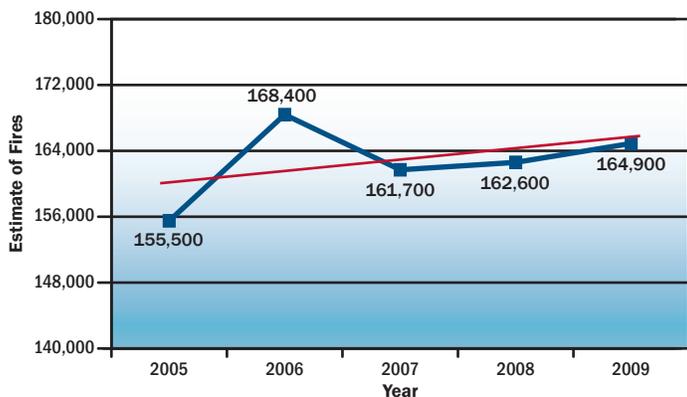
National estimates for residential building cooking fires for 2009, the most recent year data are available, are:

- Fires: 164,900
- Deaths: 105
- Injuries: 3,350
- Dollar Loss: \$307,900,000

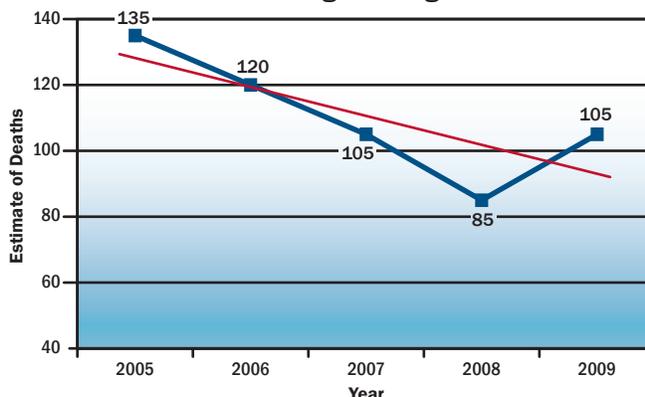
Overall trends for residential building cooking fires for the 5-year-period of 2005 to 2009 show:

- Despite annual fluctuations, a 3% increase in fires.
- A 29% decrease in deaths, despite an increase in 2009.
- A 15% increase in injuries.
- A 10% increase in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2009 value.)

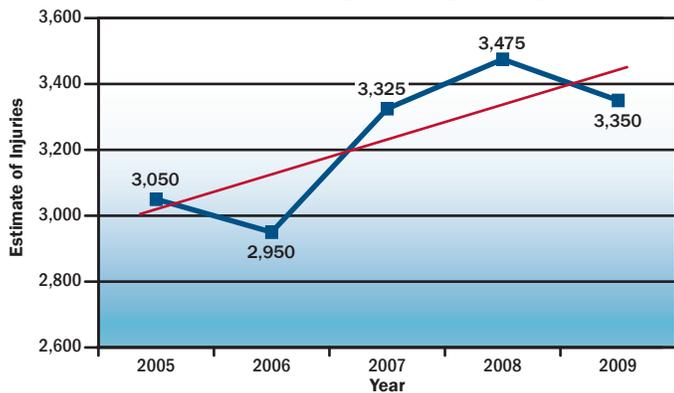
Residential Building Cooking Fires



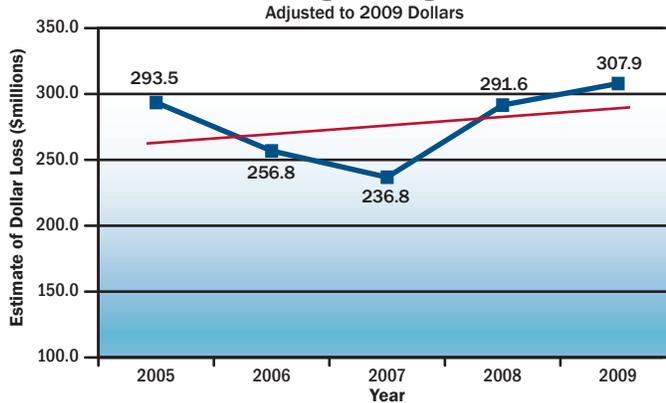
Residential Building Cooking Fire Deaths



Residential Building Cooking Fire Injuries



Residential Building Cooking Fire Dollar Loss



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Residential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fire Trends

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data collected in the U.S. Fire Administration's (USFA's) National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data.

Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's national estimates methodology. The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current information on the United States fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

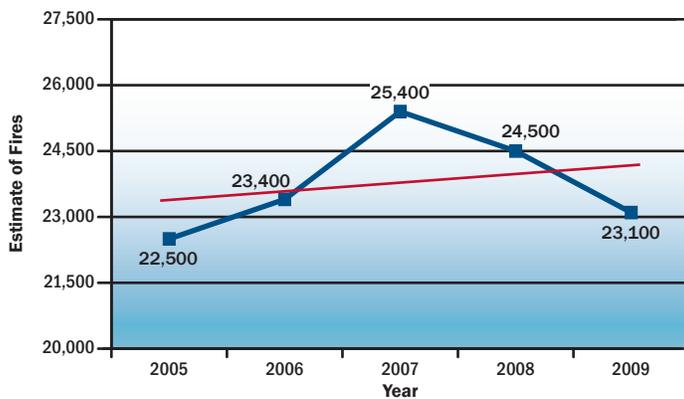
National estimates for residential building other unintentional, careless fires for 2009, the most recent year data are available, are:

- Fires: 23,100
- Deaths: 410
- Injuries: 1,525
- Dollar Loss: \$1,247,100,000

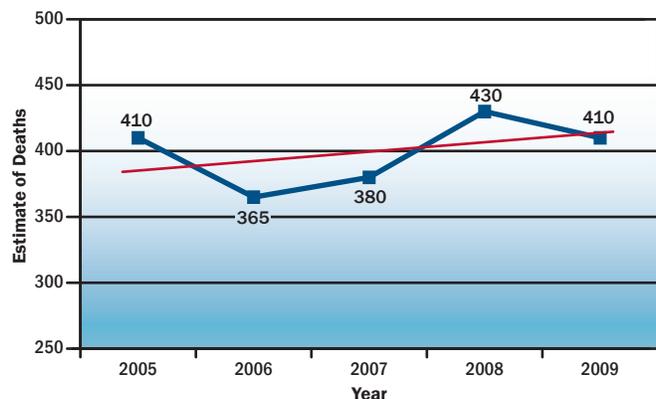
Overall trends for residential building other unintentional, careless fires for the 5-year-period of 2005 to 2009 show:

- A 4% increase in fires.
- A 7% increase in deaths.
- A 7% increase in injuries.
- A 40% increase in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2009 value.)

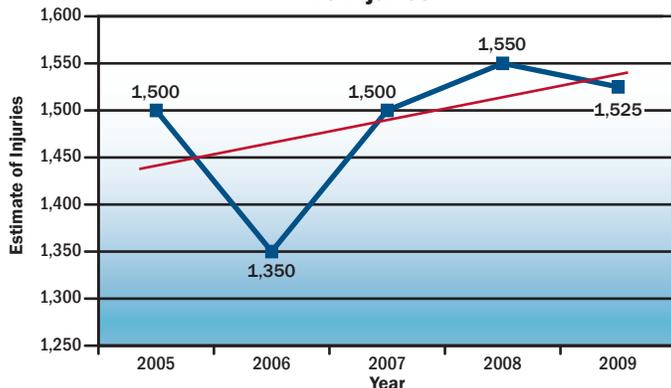
Residential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fires



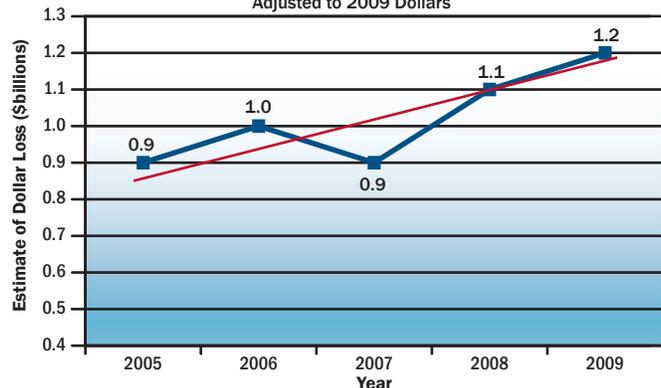
Residential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fire Deaths



Residential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fire Injuries



Residential Building Other Unintentional, Careless Fire Dollar Loss Adjusted to 2009 Dollars



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Residential Building Smoking Fire Trends

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data collected in the U.S. Fire Administration's (USFA's) National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data.

Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's national estimates methodology. The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current information on the United States fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

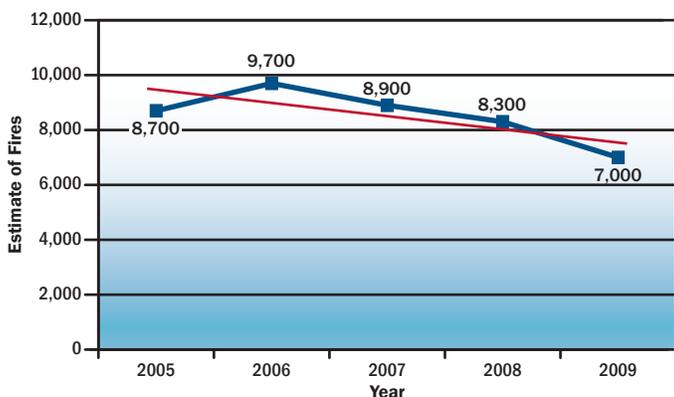
National estimates for residential building smoking fires for 2009, the most recent year data are available, are:

- Fires: 7,000
- Deaths: 360
- Injuries: 900
- Dollar Loss: \$350,700,000

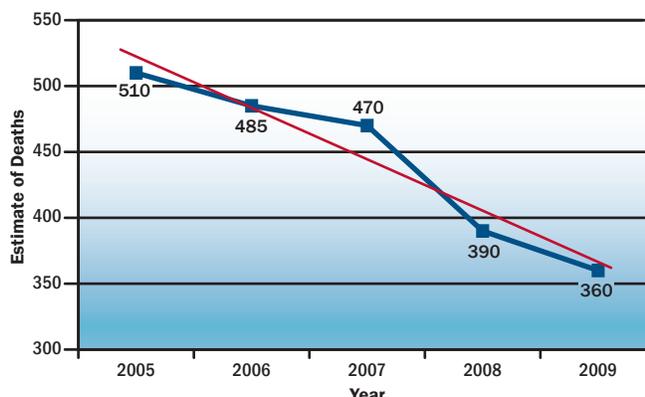
Overall trends for residential building smoking fires for the 5-year-period of 2005 to 2009 show:

- A 20% decrease in fires.
- A 30% decrease in deaths.
- A 17% decrease in injuries.
- A 2% increase in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2009 value.)

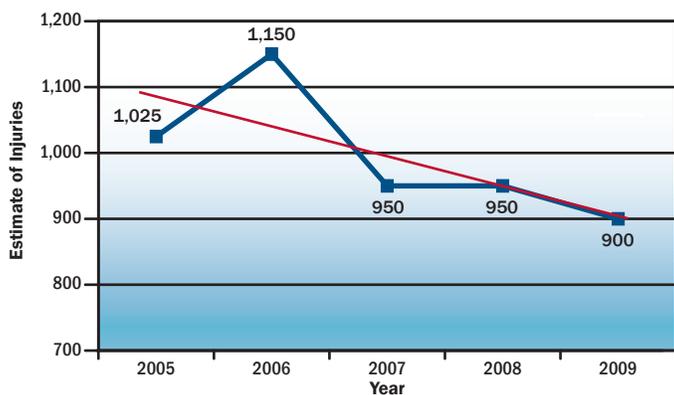
Residential Building Smoking Fires



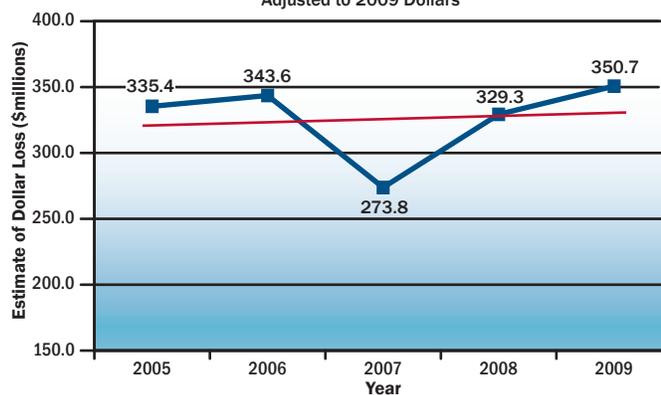
Residential Building Smoking Fire Deaths



Residential Building Smoking Fire Injuries



Residential Building Smoking Fire Dollar Loss
Adjusted to 2009 Dollars



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Nonresidential Building Fire Trends

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data collected in the U.S. Fire Administration's (USFA's) National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data.

Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's national estimates methodology. The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current information on the United States fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

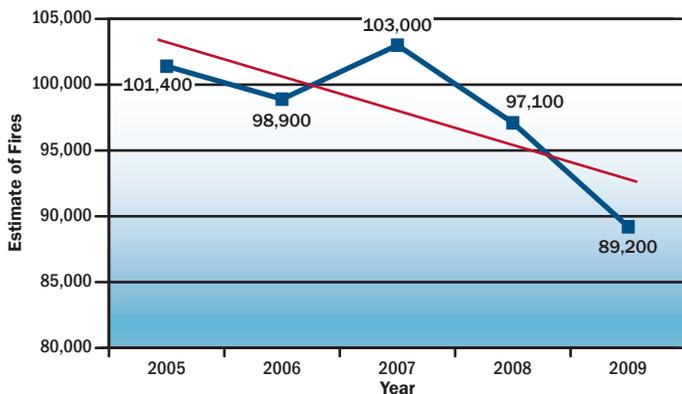
National estimates for nonresidential building fires in 2009, the most recent year data are available, are:

- Fires: 89,200
- Deaths: 90
- Injuries: 1,500
- Dollar Loss: \$2,759,500,000

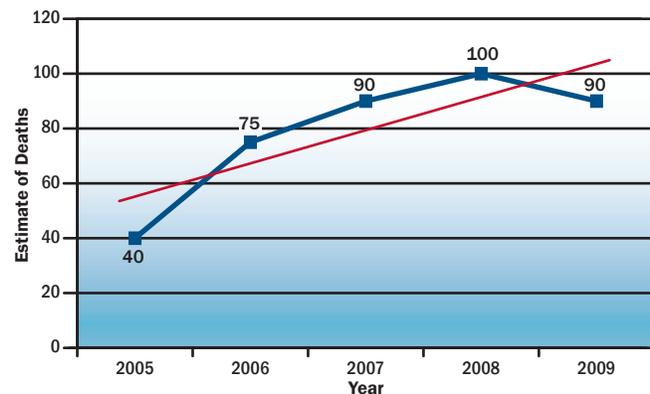
Overall trends for nonresidential building fires for the 5-year-period of 2005 to 2009 show:

- Despite fluctuations, a 10% decrease in fires.
- A 93% increase in deaths.
- A 3% increase in injuries.
- A 29% increase in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2009 value.)

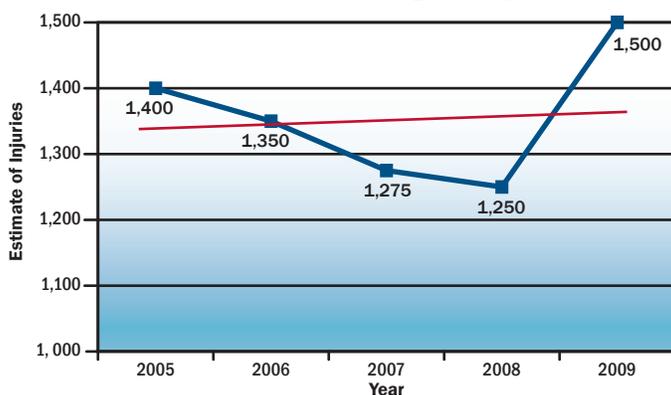
Nonresidential Building Fires



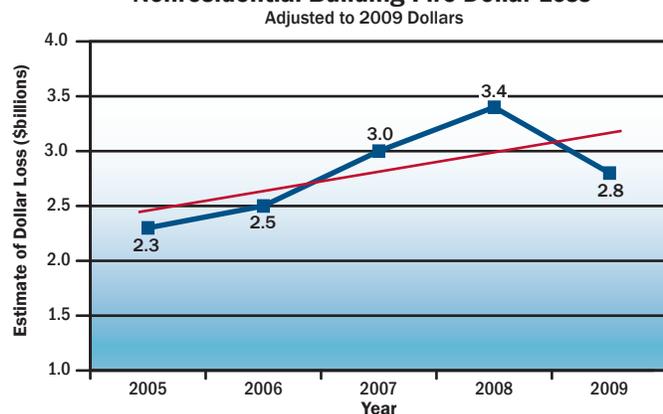
Nonresidential Building Fire Deaths



Nonresidential Building Fire Injuries



Nonresidential Building Fire Dollar Loss



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Nonresidential Building Intentional Fire Trends

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data collected in the U.S. Fire Administration's (USFA's) National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data.

Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's national estimates methodology. The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current information on the United States fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

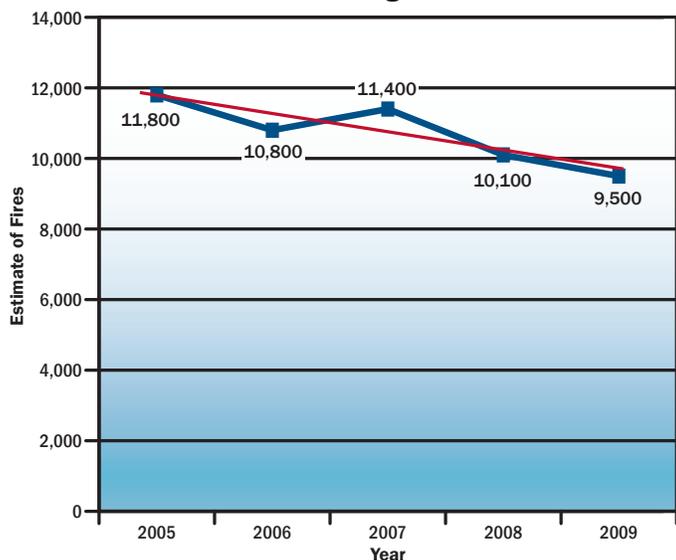
National estimates for nonresidential building intentional fires for 2009, the most recent year data are available, are:

- Fires: 9,500
- Dollar Loss: \$310,100,000

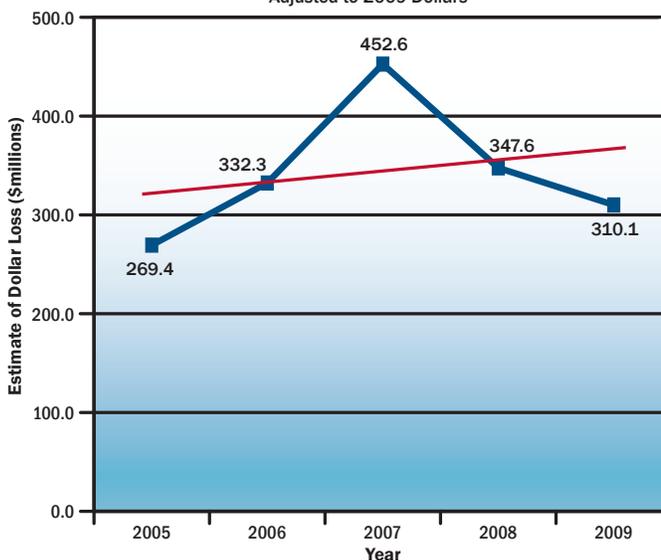
Overall trends for nonresidential building intentional fires for the 5-year-period of 2005 to 2009 show:

- Despite annual fluctuations, an 18% decrease in fires.
- The 2007 peak, caused by a \$40,000,000 Florida manufacturing fire, contributes to a 12% increase in dollar loss. (Note: This overall constant dollar loss trend takes inflation into account by adjusting each year's dollar loss to its equivalent 2009 value.)
- Deaths and Injuries by individual causes are not shown, as small numbers of nonresidential building casualties are reported to NFIRS and a large number of the fires that caused these casualties have insufficient information to determine fire cause.

Nonresidential Building Intentional Fires



Nonresidential Building Intentional Fire Dollar Loss
Adjusted to 2009 Dollars



FEMA



Nonresidential Building Fire Causes

Fire Estimate Summaries present basic data on the size and status of the fire problem in the United States as depicted through data collected in the U.S. Fire Administration's (USFA's) National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS). Each Fire Estimate Summary addresses the size of the specific fire or fire-related issue and highlights important trends in the data.

Note: Fire Estimate Summaries are based on the USFA's national estimates methodology. The USFA is committed to providing the best and most current information on the United States fire problem and, as a result, continually examines its data and methodology. Because of this commitment, changes to data collection strategies and estimate methodologies occur, causing estimates to change slightly over time. Previous estimates on specific issues (or similar issues) may have been a result of different methodologies or data definitions used and may not be directly comparable to current estimates.

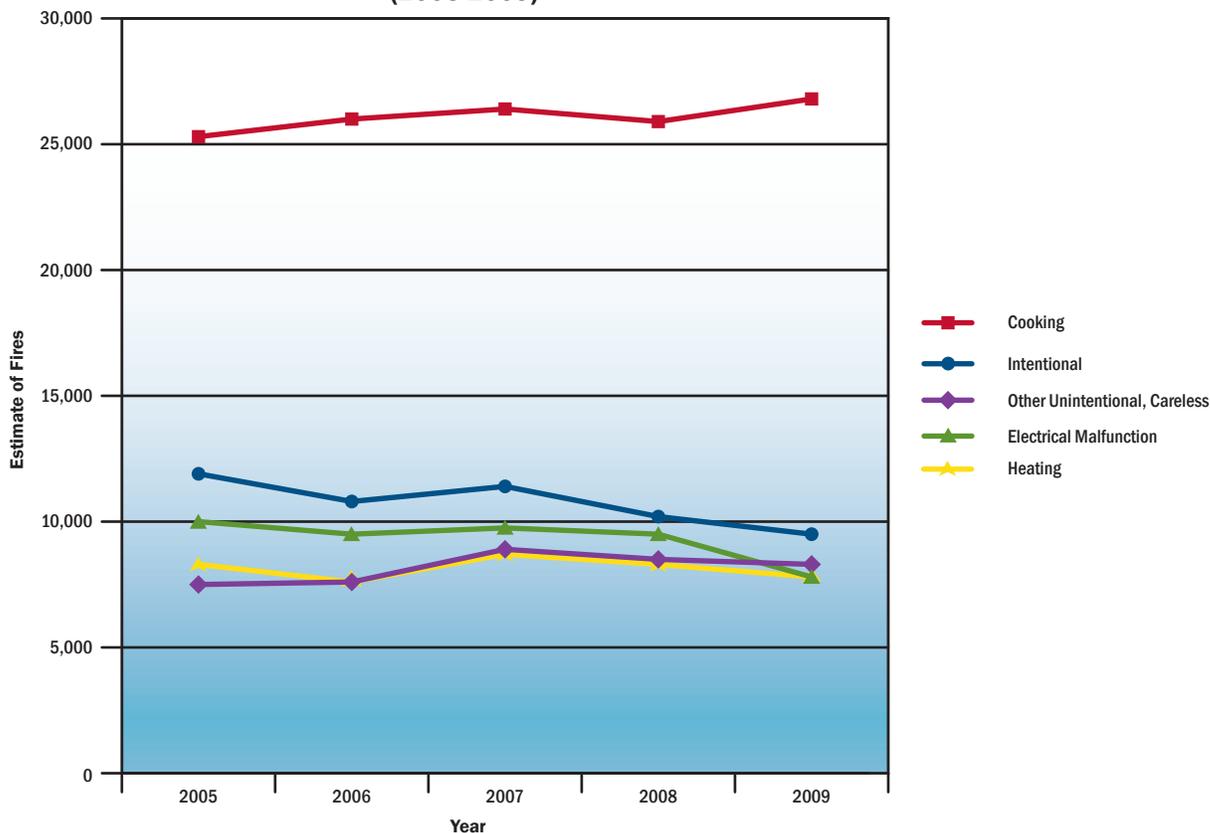
National estimates for the major causes of fires in nonresidential buildings for 2009, the most recent year data are available, are:

1. Cooking: 26,800 fires
2. Intentional: 9,500 fires

Overall trends in the leading fire causes for the 5-year-period of 2005 to 2009 show:

- Cooking as the leading cause of nonresidential building fires for the 5-year-period.
- A 5% increase in nonresidential cooking fires.
- An 18% decrease in nonresidential intentionally-set fires.

Leading Causes of Nonresidential Building Fires (2005-2009)



SUCCESS STORIES

Georgia Fires Up Prevention Programs to Save Lives

Steve Davidson

Summary

The Georgia Division of Public Health (GDPH) started the Smoke Alarm Installation and Fire Safety Education (SAIFE) Program in October 1998 with the help of funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC). The SAIFE Program solicits the help of local fire departments to install smoke alarms in the homes of local residents. On average, one life is saved for every thousand smoke alarms installed through the program. The program also collects data about fire injuries, deaths, and property costs.

Challenge

A working smoke alarm reduces the risk of dying from a residential fire by at least 50%; however, as many as 50% of the homes in rural areas of Georgia do not have working smoke alarms. According to GDPH, in addition to the lack of them in residential homes, smoke alarms are frequently installed improperly when they are provided. In the high risk houses, that the GDPH visits, 62% do not have working smoke alarms. To remedy this problem, GDPH created coalitions to properly install smoke alarms and educate residents about fire safety.



Quote

"At the end of the day, our job as firefighters is to save lives. There's not a better way to do that than prevention and early detection of fire risk."

Lavon Cooper, Fire Marshal
Moultrie, Georgia

Target Audience

The main audience includes high risk households, where residents have the highest risk of fire injury or fatality such as those in locations with high poverty or in vacant buildings. The program should then be expanded to include all residents in the area.

Solution

In Georgia, the SAIFE Program solicits the help of local fire departments to install 4,000 to 5,000 smoke alarms each year. GDPH staff, teach firefighters how to conduct the program and, in particular, how to select neighborhoods with the greatest need for smoke alarms. Firefighters go door-to-door, providing information about fire safety to residents and installing the correct number of smoke alarms. Once the fire fighters join the project, they choose to participate indefinitely as long as the department participates. This continuous participation enables SAIFE Program staff to track trends among homes in SAIFE program areas over a number of years. Among homes that do catch on fire, data indicate whether the home had a smoke alarm, if the smoke alarms were provided by the SAIFE program, how many people were in the home at the time of the fire and their ages, the cost of property damage from the fire, and how many fire trucks responded.

Success

The SAIFE Program is considered successful when a residential fire occurs and the smoke alarm the program helped to get installed alerts residents, allowing them to get out safely. Program staff track the number of people who escape and the number of lives potentially saved. During the last seven years, the program has contributed to saving more than 150 lives—from October 2008 to January 2009 alone, it may have contributed to saving 22 children and 14 adults. Moultrie, Georgia has experienced the most notable success. As of March 2009, 20 fires occurred in program homes and 56 lives have potentially been saved. SAIFE's success has stimulated a number of other community-based fire prevention programs in Georgia.

Strategies for Success

Collect data as part of the program to help identify people and/or areas most at risk.

Build partnerships between local fire departments, coalitions, and state public health divisions to reduce the risk of residential fires.

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