

Snapshot

Wildfire Smoke in the Bakersfield Metro Area

Wildfires have been increasing in frequency, duration, and intensity, measurably affecting communities. Heavy smoke is denser and more likely to be harmful or disruptive. Wildfire smoke can travel thousands of miles, potentially impacting industrial and commercial centers far from fires.

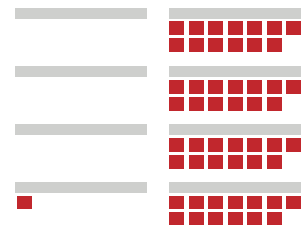
How is wildfire smoke changing?

A “person-day” (one person being under smoke for one day) describes the potential impact of smoke to a region. The annual average person-days of heavy smoke in the Bakersfield metro **increased 4,504%** in 2017-2021, compared to 2011-2015.

The average person in the Bakersfield metro area went from experiencing about 2 days per year of medium smoke overhead to an average of **13 days per year** in the second half of the decade.



Heavy smoke in the Bakersfield metro area went from about 1 day every 4 years to about **13 days each year**.



Possible economic impact of wildfire smoke

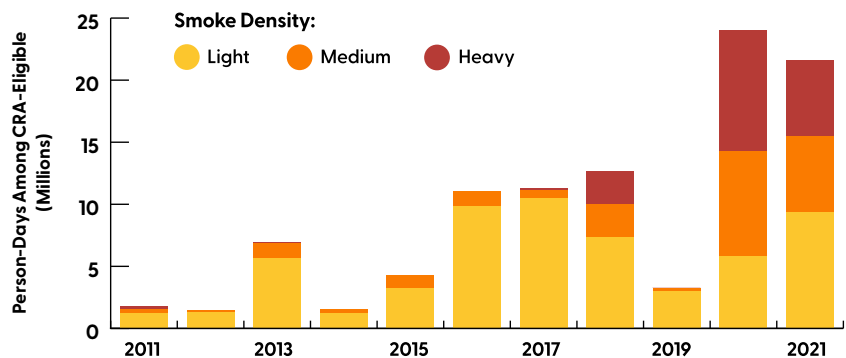
Wildfire smoke is more likely to disrupt and harm frontline workers. The Bakersfield region, home to **121,000 frontline workers**, experienced more than **2.6 million frontline worker-days of heavy smoke in 2021**.

	Utilities, Warehousing & Transportation	Agriculture, Fishing & Mining	Construction	Manufacturing
% of the industry in frontline jobs	73%	83%	79%	66%
frontline workers as % of Bakersfield workforce	6%	16%	7%	5%
industry's economic output (2020)	\$6.2B	\$7.8B	\$1.8B	\$3B

Prioritizing resilience through the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA)

Communities that experience dramatic increases in disruptive smoke – such as low- and moderate-income and underserved or distressed communities – may be eligible for existing financing programs through the CRA that could help build resilience to smoke-related damages.

 **33% of the Bakersfield Metro population is CRA-eligible**



Data in this snapshot comes from the SF Fed research brief “Disruptions from Wildfire Smoke: Vulnerabilities in Local Economies and Disadvantaged Communities in the U.S.” and from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. Learn more at <https://sfed.us/wildfire-smoke>.