Snapshot

Wildfire Smoke in the Tucson Metro Area

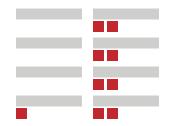
Wildfires have been increasing in frequency, duration, and intensity, measurably affecting communities. Heavy smoke is denser and more likely to be harmful or disruptive. Wildfire smoke can travel thousands of miles, potentially impacting industrial and commercial centers far from fires.

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 Tucson metro **increased by 1,330**% in 2017-2021, compared to 2011-2015.

The average person in the Tucson metro area went from experiencing about 1 day per year of medium smoke overhead to an average of 6 days per year in the second half of the decade.





Possible economic impact of wildfire smoke

Wildfire smoke is more likely to disrupt and harm frontline workers. The Tucson region, home to 81,000 frontline workers, experienced more than 402,000 frontline worker-days of heavy smoke in 2021.

	Utilities, Warehousing & Transportation	Agriculture, Fishing & Mining	Construction	Manufacturing
% of the industry in frontline jobs	70 /s	59%	77%	37%
frontline workers as % of Tucson workforce	4%	1%	7%	7%
industry's economic output (2020)		\$700M	\$1.9B	\$5.4B

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.



