

Estimating Connections
Between Wildfire Smoke Impact

Respiratory-Related Mortality in Fresno, California

#### Data provided by:

- United States Geological Survey
- Environmental Protection Agency
- California Health and Human Services



# Fresno: Medium-sized city in California Central Valley



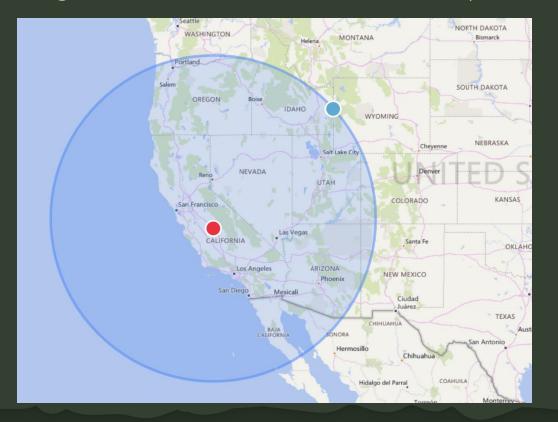
- Flat, agricultural corridor
  - o North-west prevailing winds
- Smoke Estimate:

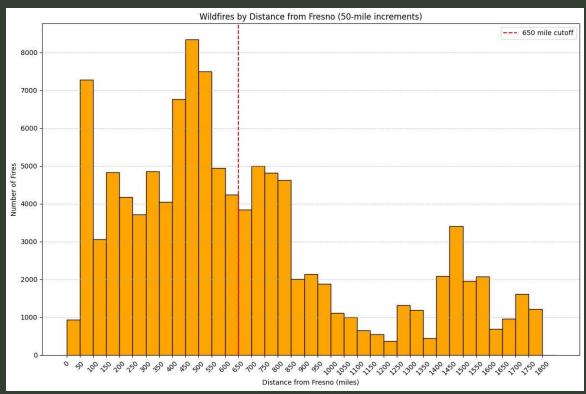
 $rac{ ext{GIS\_Acres} imes ext{Cardinal Weight}}{( ext{Distance to Fresno} + 1)^2/5}$ 



# Not at the Doorstep, but Definitely in the Front Yard

### 650-mile radius around Fresno, CA



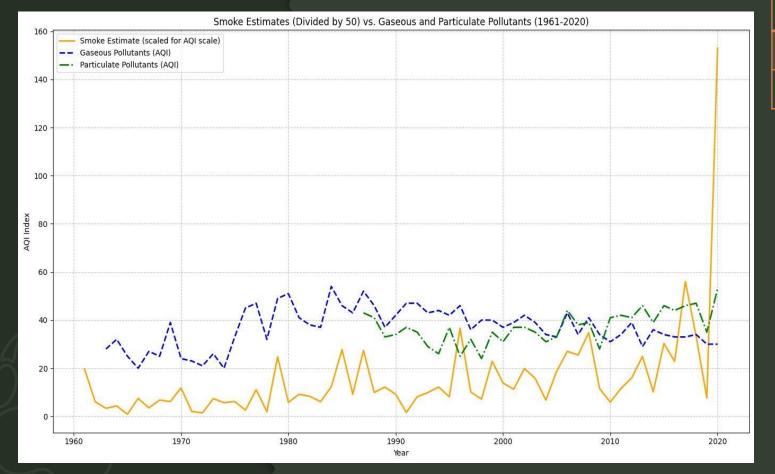




**Majority of fires within radius** 

# Smoke Estimate Compared to AQI Data

- Preliminary Estimate, Averaged Annually
  - o Orange Smoke Estimate
  - **Blue Gaseous Pollutants**
  - **o** Green Particulate Pollutants

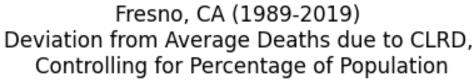


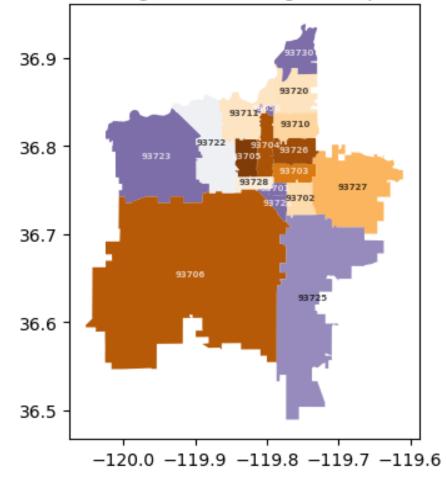
Pollutant Type	Pearson Correlation	Kendall Tau
Gaseous	0.31	0.23
Particulate	0.26	0.03

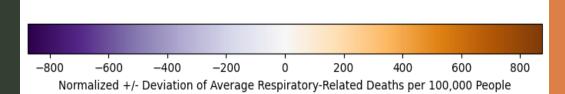
Low positive association between pollutants and preliminary smoke estimate

## Who's All Here?

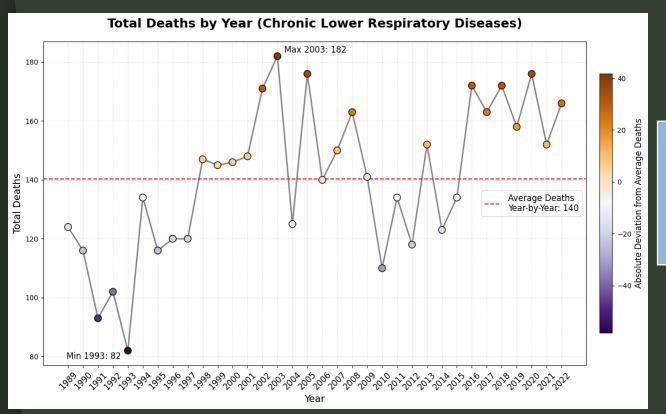
- How To Read:
  - Darkest Orange = +CLRD than avg.
  - $\bigcirc Darkest Purple = -CLRD than avg.$
- Limitations:
  - Controlling for income/occupation
- Findings:
  - 10/19 zip codes higher than average







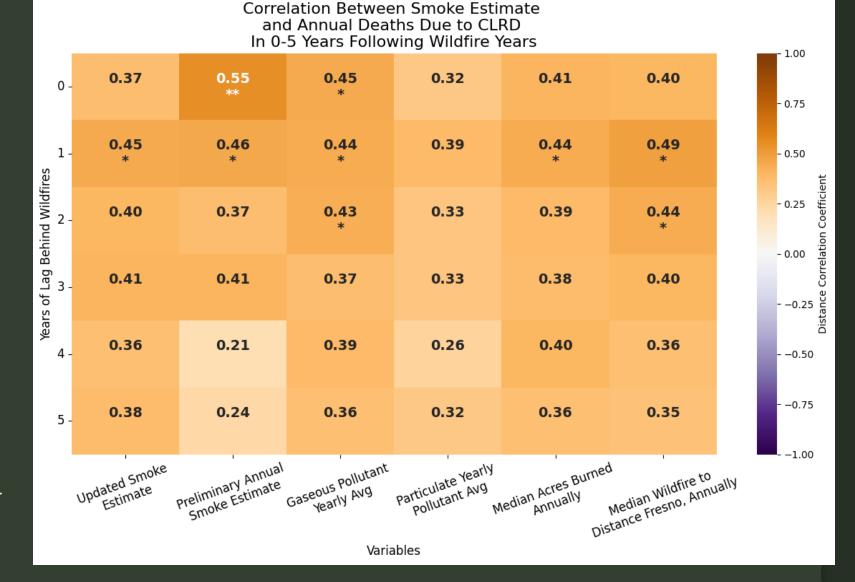
# Fresno's Trend in Chronic Lower Respiratory Deaths (CLRD)



But wait, chronic means LONG TERM, not ACUTE! Could there be a lag in high-smoke years and high-mortality years?

# High smoke prevalence in year 1

High CLRDcaused mortality in year 1+lag



<sup>\* =</sup> p-value < 0.05 \*\* = p-value < 0.01

# Don't Blink!

Final Estimate

Annual Aggregate, medians

Estimates Impact on CLRD Mortality

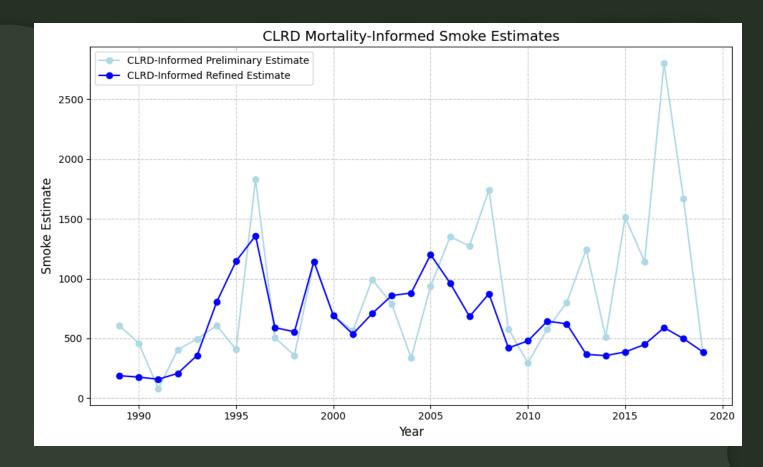
Statistically significant

Preliminary Estimate

Annual aggregate, averages

Estimates Smoke "Prevalence"?

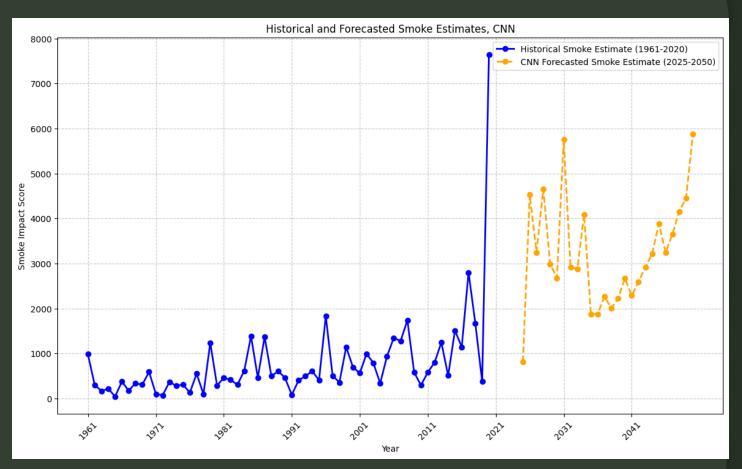
Not statistically significant



Final Smoke Estimate informed by linkages with mortality due to chronic, low-respiratory diseases (CLRD)

# Forecasting for Fresno's Future

- Near-future: high smoke impact variability
- Far-future: increasing effects



### Discussion

Stronger statistical signal for mortality 0–12 months after wildfire year in preliminary vs. refined estimates.

### Limitations

Pollutants may travel above the atmospheric layer of prevailing winds.

### Considerations

Promising links between mortality lag and wildfire smoke prevalence.