



AgEcon SEARCH
RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search

<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>

aesearch@umn.edu

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

The Effects of Adaptation Measures on Hurricane Induced Property Losses

Meri Davlasheridze

PhD Candidate & Research Assistant

Agricultural, Environmental and Regional Economics

Department of Agricultural Economics, Sociology and Education

The Pennsylvania State University

E-mail: mzd169@psu.edu

Karen Fisher-Vanden

Associate Professor of Environmental and Resource Economics

Department of Agricultural Economics, Sociology and Education

The Pennsylvania State University

kaf26@psu.edu

Allen H. Klaiber

Assistant Professor

Department of Agricultural, Environmental and Development Economics

The Ohio State University

E-mail: klaiber.16@osu.edu

Poster prepared for presentation at the Agricultural & Applied Economics Association's 2012 AAEA Annual Meeting, Seattle, Washington, August 12-14, 2012

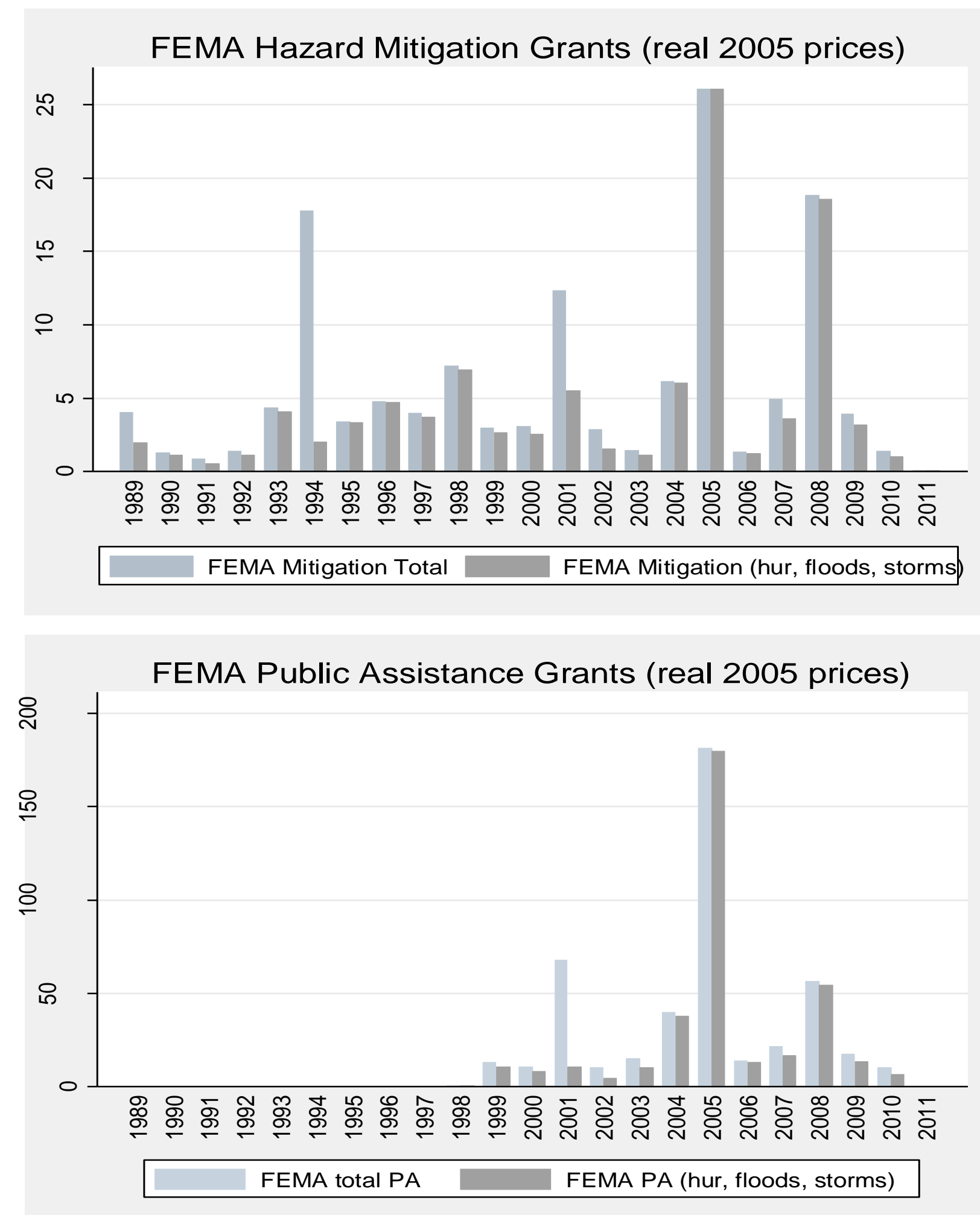
Copyright 2012 by [authors]. All rights reserved. Readers may make verbatim copies of this document for non-commercial purposes by any means, provided that this copyright notice appears on all such copies.

The Effects of Adaptation Measures on Hurricane Induced Property Losses

Meri Davlasheridze, the Pennsylvania State University; Karen Fisher-Vanden, the Pennsylvania State University and Allen Klaiber, the Ohio State University

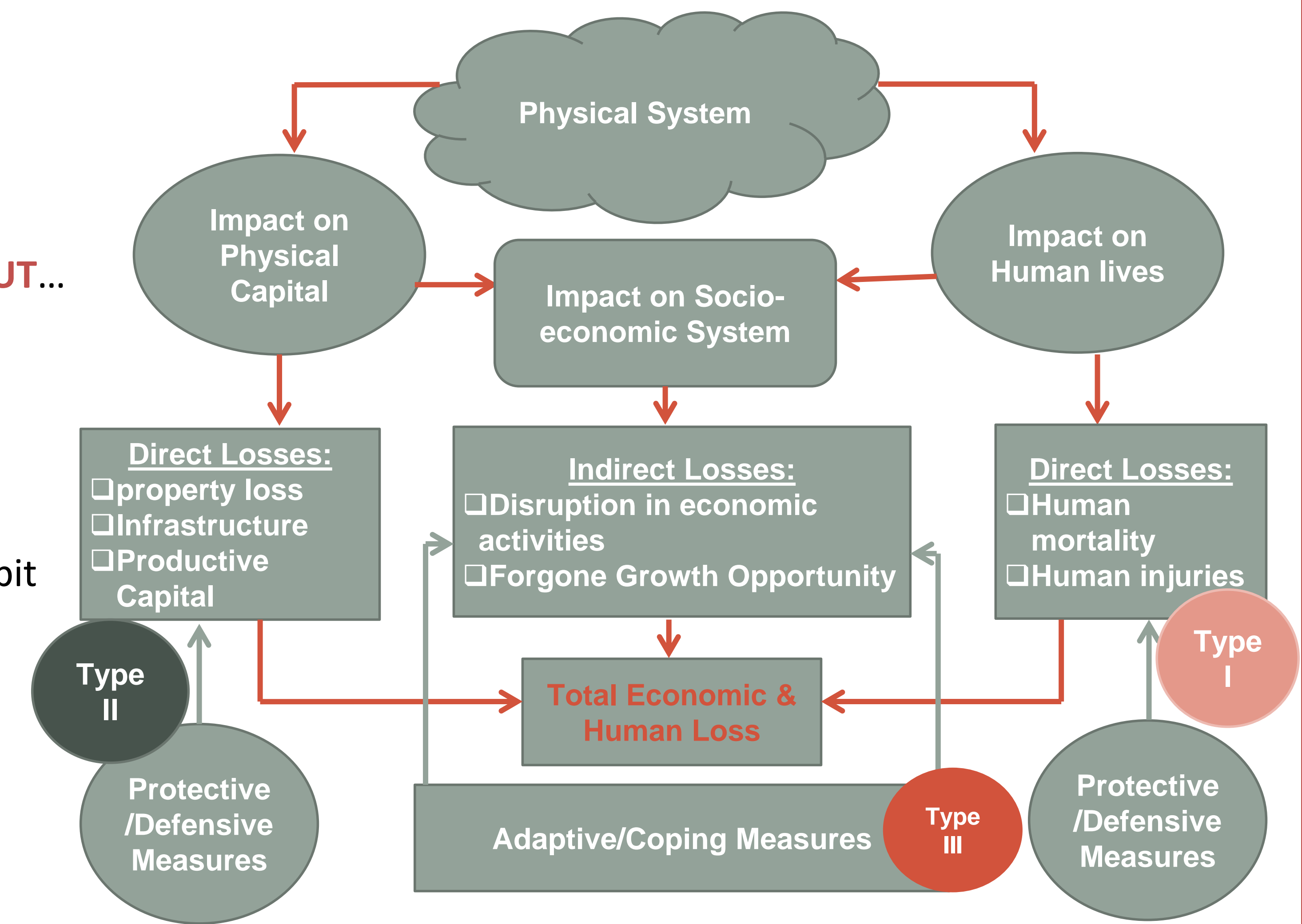
MOTIVATION

- ❑ Continued rise in tolls from disasters
 - ❑ Direct losses
 - ❑ Indirect losses
- ❑ Increased burden to taxpayers to provide relief to disaster victims
- ❑ Changing physical environment due to global climate change
- ❑ Gap between theory and empirics about adaptation impacts on natural disasters
- ❑ "The United States has been – and still is – creating for itself increasingly catastrophic future disasters" (Mileti, 1999)



TYPES OF ADAPTAION & MAJOR HYPOTHESIS

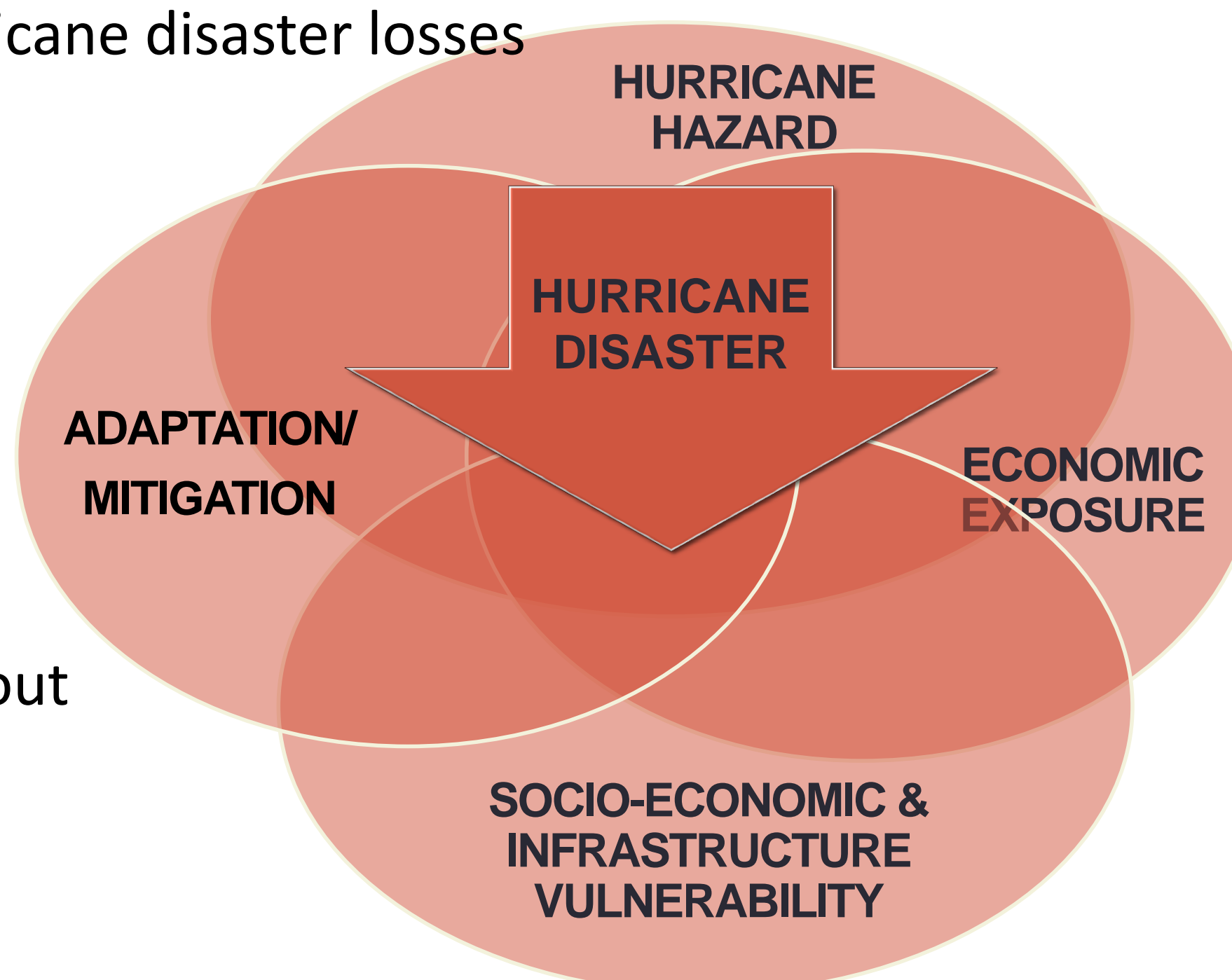
- ❑ **Type I** minimize disaster losses, **BUT ...**
 - ❑ "Syndrome of natural hazard", (Kunreuther, 2001)
- ❑ **Type II** adaptation mostly loss-reducing, **BUT...**
 - ❑ Capacity limit (Mileti, 1999)
 - ❑ Induced development (Kousky et al., 2006)
- ❑ **Type III** minimize disaster losses ...
 - ❑ Disaster relief & clean-up exhibit shock-smoothing effect
 - ❑ Zoning & relocation → out of harm's way
- ❑ Public programs could crowd-out private adaptation



RESEARCH QUESTION

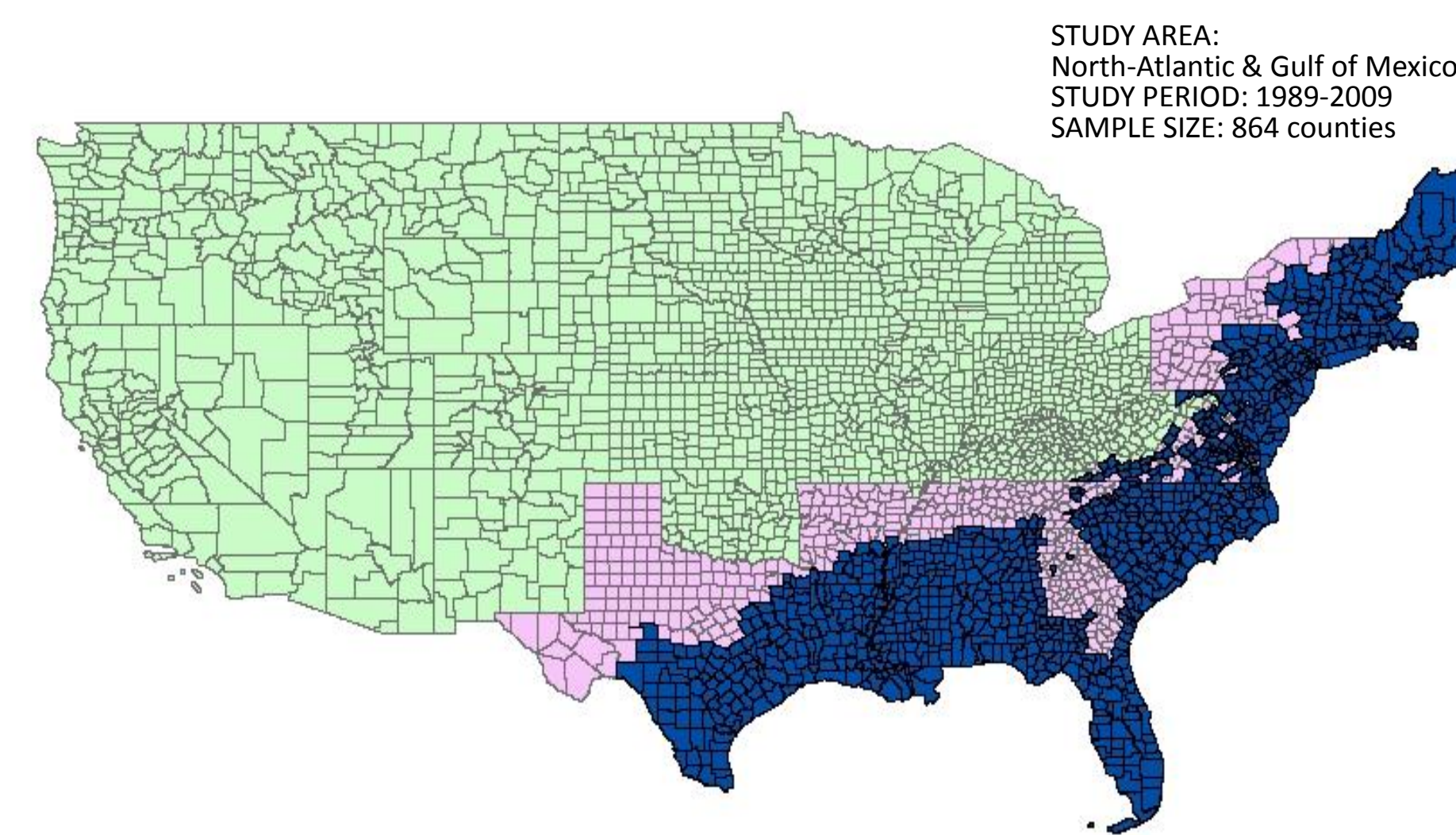
The role of adaptation measures in addressing hurricane disaster losses

- ❑ What type of adaptation measures are most effective in terms of reducing property losses?
- ❑ Do certain measures exacerbate damages?
- ❑ Does public provision of protection crowd out private incentives to self-protect?
 - ❑ Moral Hazard (Charity hazard)?



ESTIMATION METHODOLOGY

The standard Pooled PanelTobit model
 $y_{it}^* = x_{it}\beta + u_{it}, \quad u_{it}|x_{it} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$
 $y = \max(0, y_{it}^*) = \max(0, x_{it}\beta + u_{it})$



$$\begin{aligned} \frac{Loss_{i,t}}{Pop_{i,t}} &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln\left(\frac{Inc_{i,t}}{Pop_{i,t}}\right) + \beta_2 \left[\ln\left(\frac{Inc_{i,t}}{Pop_{i,t}}\right)\right]^2 + \beta_3 \Delta Pop_{i,t-1} \\ &+ \beta_4 \Delta Bus. Est_{i,t-1} + \beta_5 \frac{Unemp_{i,t}}{Pop_{i,t}} + \beta_6 \frac{Vul. Inf_{i,t}}{Pop_{i,t}} + \beta_7 Hur_{i,t} \\ &+ \beta_8 \left(\sum_{t_0}^{t-1} Hur_{i,t_0}\right) + \beta_9 MH_{i,t} + \beta_{10} Dis_{i,t-1} + \beta_{11} (dc * ts_{i,t}) \\ &+ \beta_{12} \ln\left(\sum_{t_0}^{t-2} \left[\frac{Type I_{i,t_0}}{Pop_{i,t_0}}\right]\right) + \beta_{13} \ln\left(\sum_{t_0}^{t-2} \left[\frac{Type II_{i,t_0}}{Pop_{i,t_0}}\right]\right) \\ &+ \beta_{14} \ln\left(\sum_{t_0}^{t-2} \left[\frac{Type III_{i,t_0}}{Pop_{i,t_0}}\right]\right) + \beta_{15} \ln\left(\sum_{t_0}^{t-2} \left[\frac{BC \& Des_{i,t_0}}{Pop_{i,t_0}}\right]\right) \\ &+ \beta_{16} BCEGS_{i,t} + \beta_{17} (CRS_{i,t}) + \mu_i + \lambda_t + \varepsilon_{i,t} \end{aligned}$$

MAJOR FINDINGS & POLICY IMPLICATIONS

- ❑ Non-structural projects provide less-costly solutions to costly disasters
 - ❑ Restrict development
 - ❑ Regulate land use & zoning
 - ❑ Hazard identification & studies
- ❑ Effective Adaptation
 - ❑ Building codes & engineering studies
 - ❑ Effective enforcement of codes
- ❑ Improved warning & forecasting systems make hurricanes SAFER!
- ❑ Encourage local/private level adaptation via incentive based mechanism
- ❑ Public provision of protection could crowd-out market adaptation initiatives
- ❑ The effective federal policy mix is one that entices local level adaptation behavior rather than crowding out or distorting it.

RESULTS

Dependent Variable: real per capita property loss	ME on E(Y X, Y>0) (2-year lagged cum. adaptation)	ME on E(Y X, Y>0) (1-year lag difference in cum. adaptation)
Log of per capita income	7879.299***	7680.522***
Log of per capita income squared	-369.0715***	-360.0463***
Lag of population change	0.0007201***	0.0004004***
Lag of establishment change	0.008562***	0.0118015***
Per capita vulnerable housing	998.8789***	1021.98***
Unemployment rate	8.198969***	6.438758***
Hurricane hits cat. 1-5	111.2485***	116.9171***
Dummy for Major Hurricanes	62.71808***	55.43653***
Dummy for coastal county * tropical storms	22.35104***	22.11925***
Lag of cumulative hurricane hits cat. 1-5	-1.666263***	-1.026806***
Lag of other types of disasters declared	-13.54604***	-13.7974***
CRS total credit points	-0.0276939***	-0.0357285***
Building codes and engineering design studies	-13.55664***	-7.486047***
BCEGS (county with CRS class 7 or lower)	-15.79538***	-20.54468***
Type I (Warning and forecasting systems)	-21.87539***	-34.26248***
Type II (Structural & Infrastructural Projects)	12.02885***	-38.04243***
Type III (adaptive/responsive measures)	-13.55664***	-6.675527***

SELECTED REFERENCES

- Emanuel, K.A., 2005: Increasing Destructiveness of Tropical Cyclones over the Past 30 Years. *Nature*, 436: 686-688.
- Fisher-Vanden K, I.S. Wing, E. Lantzi and D. Popp. Modeling Climate Change Adaptation: Challenges, Recent Developments and Future Directions. 2011.
- Kousky C., E.F.P. Luttmer, and R.J. Zeckhauser, 2006: Private Investment and Government Protection. *Journal of Risk and Uncertainty*, Vol. 33, No.1-2: 73-100.
- Kunreuther, H. 2001: Mitigation and Financial Risk Management for Natural Hazards. *The Geneva Papers on risk and insurance* 26(2): 277-296.
- Mileti D.S. 1999: Disasters by Design. Joseph Henry Press. Washington D.C.
- Nordhaus W. D., 2010: The Economics of Hurricanes and Implications for Global Warming. *Climate Change Economics*, Vol. 1, No.1: 1-20.
- Pielke Jr, R.A., Gratz J., Landsea CW, Collins D., Saunders M.A., and R. Musulin, 2008: Normalized Hurricane Damage in the United States. *Natural Hazards Review*, Vol. 9, No. 1: 29-42.
- Webster P.J., G.J. Holland, J.A. Curry, H.-R. Chang, 2005: Changes in Tropical Cyclone Number, Duration, and Intensity in a Warming Environment. *Science* 309, 1844