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The Effects of Adaptation Measures on Hurricane Induced Property Losses

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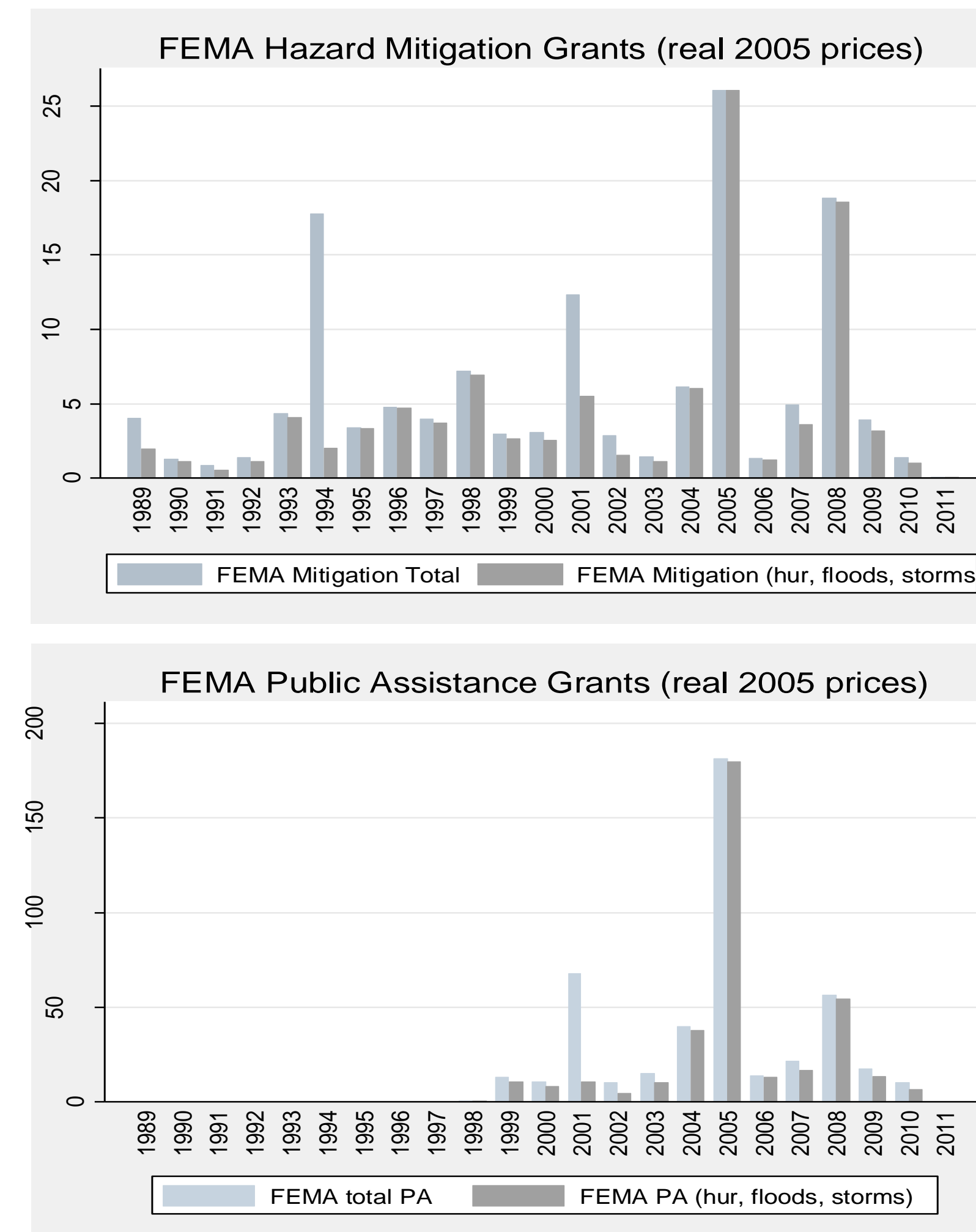
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The Effects of Adaptation Measures on Hurricane Induced Property Losses

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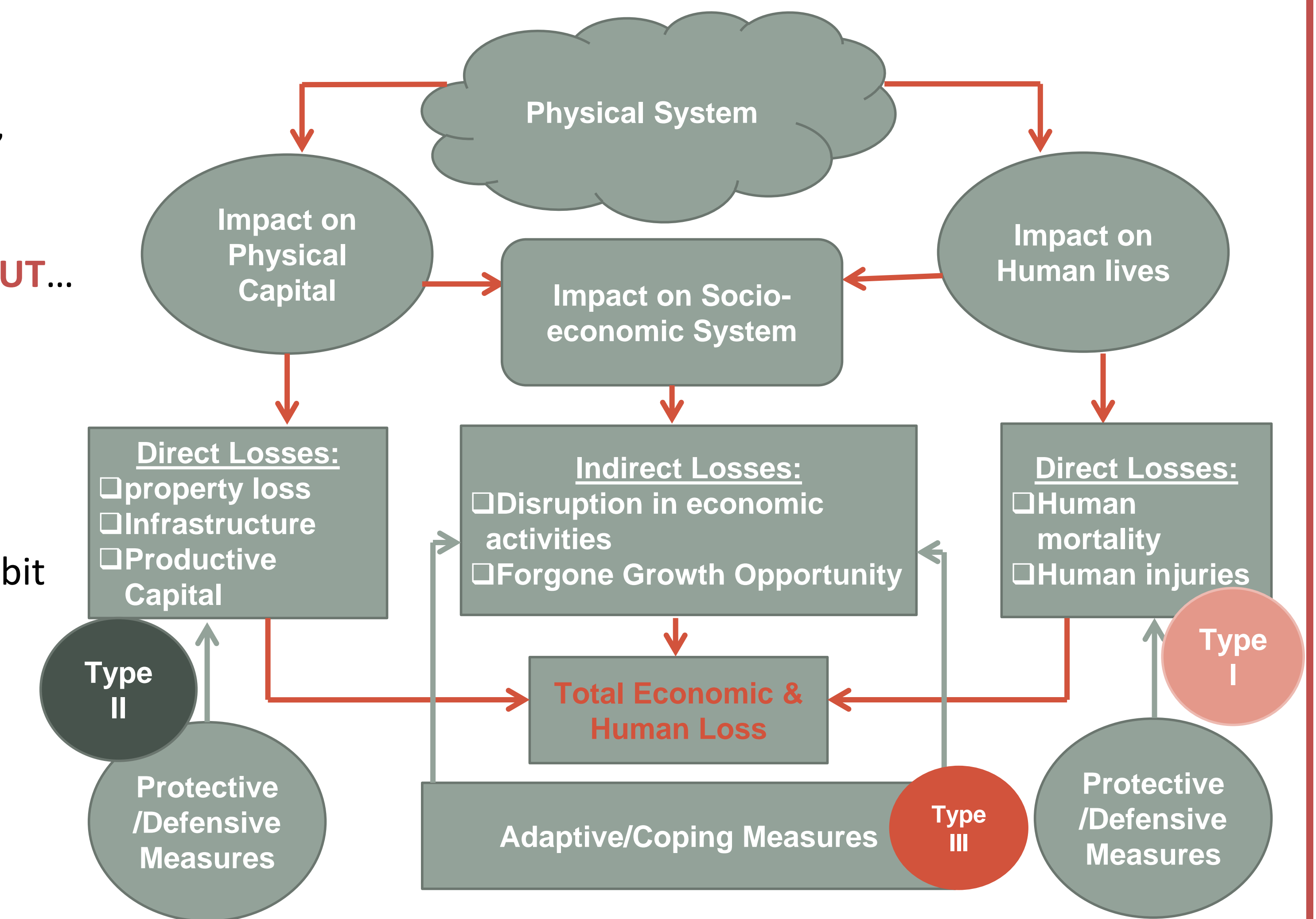
MOTIVATION

- 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

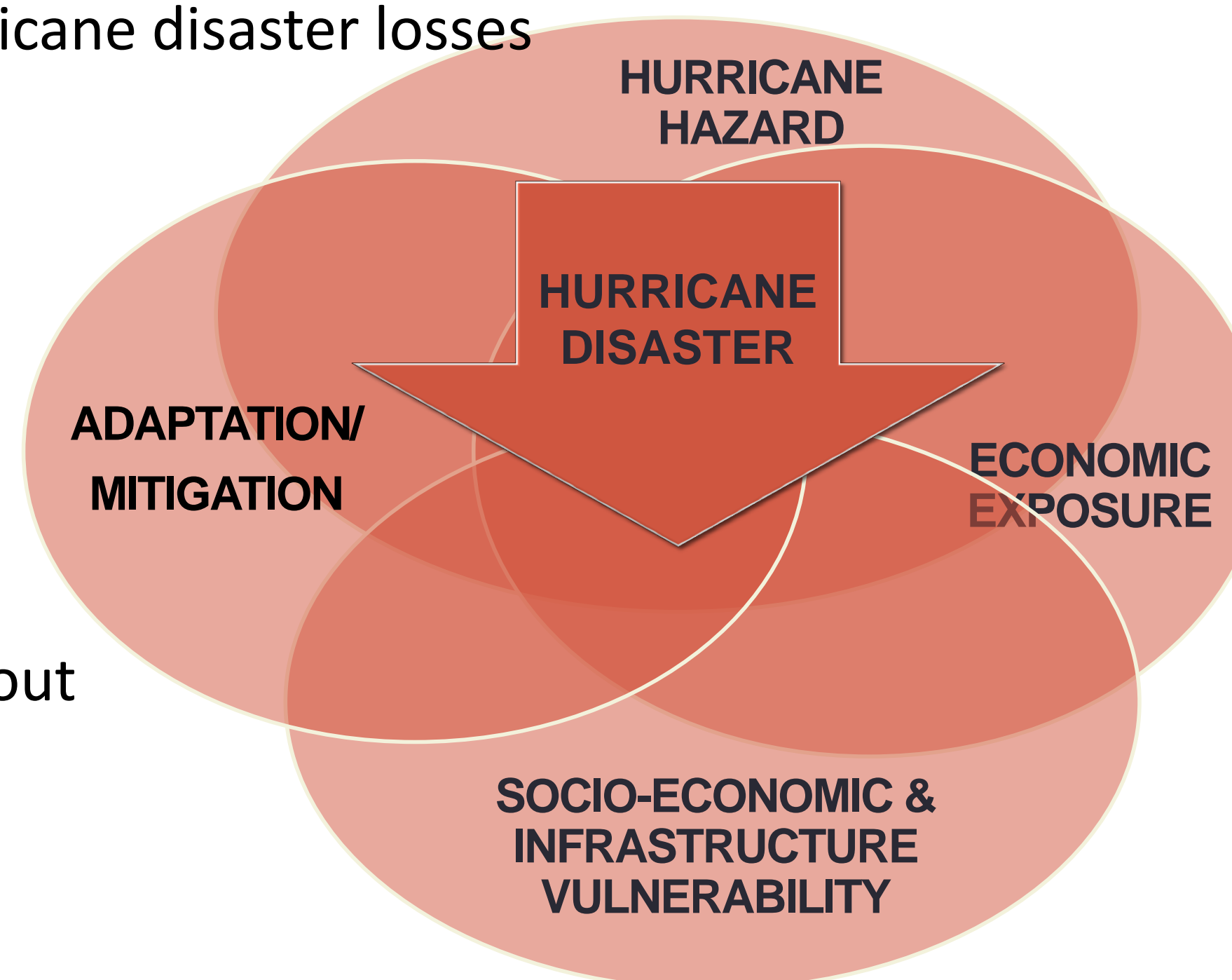
- Type I** minimize disaster losses, **BUT ...**
 - “Syndrome of natural hazard”, (Kunreuther, 2001)
- Type II** adaptation mostly loss-reducing, **BUT...**
 - Capacity limit (Mileti, 1999)
 - Induced development (Kousky et al., 2006)
- Type III** minimize disaster losses ...
 - Disaster relief & clean-up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



RESEARCH QUESTION

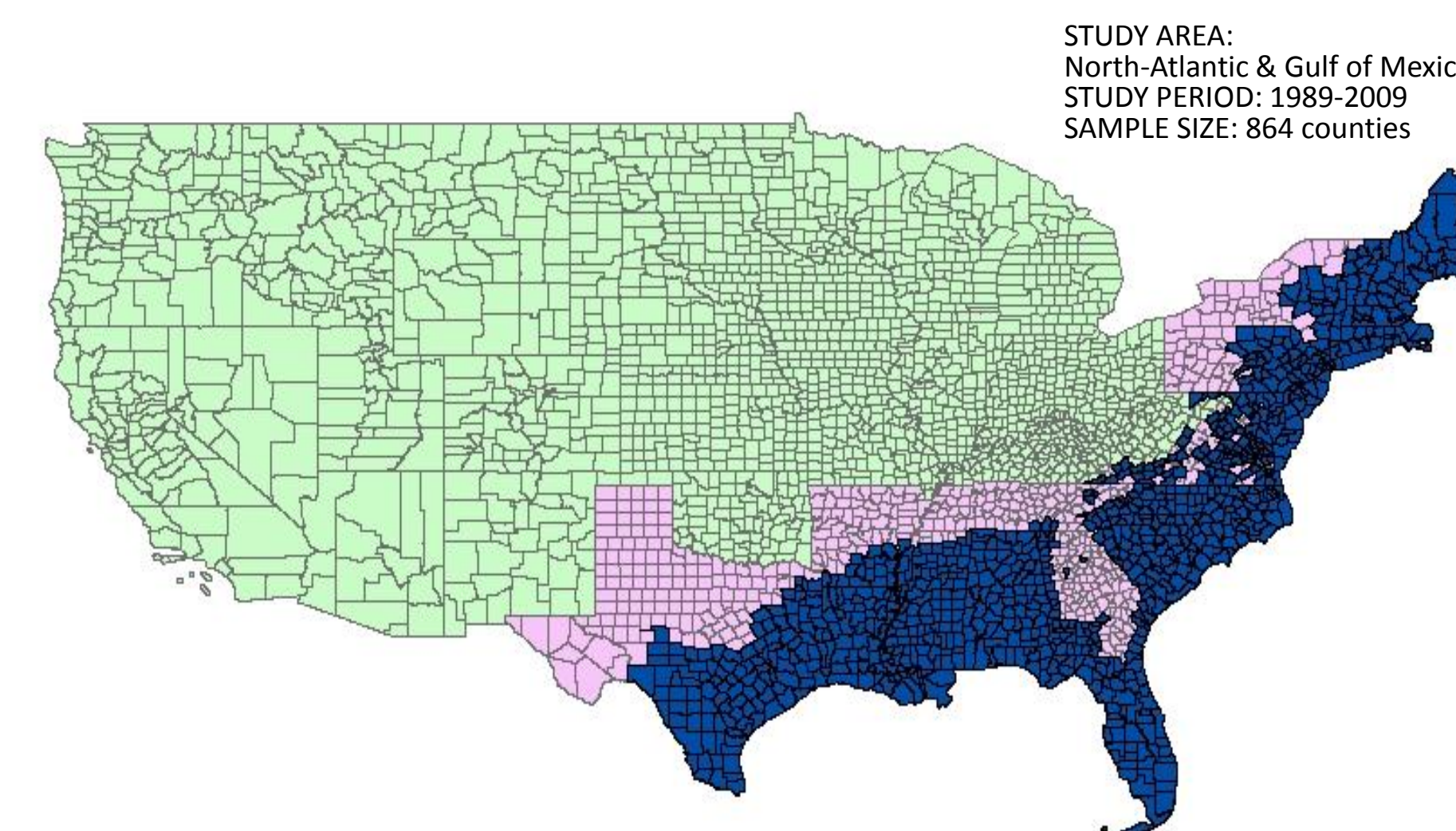
The role of adaptation measures in addressing hurricane disaster losses

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



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

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***

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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.