



Federal Housing Finance Agency

Damage vs. Risk Perception: Why Do House Prices Recover After Hurricanes?

Discussion

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Disclaimer: The analysis and conclusions are those of the authors alone and should not be represented or interpreted as conveying an official Federal Housing Finance Agency position, policy, analysis, opinion, or endorsement.

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Figure 2: Event Study, Effects of Hurricane Sandy on Prices of Damaged Properties.

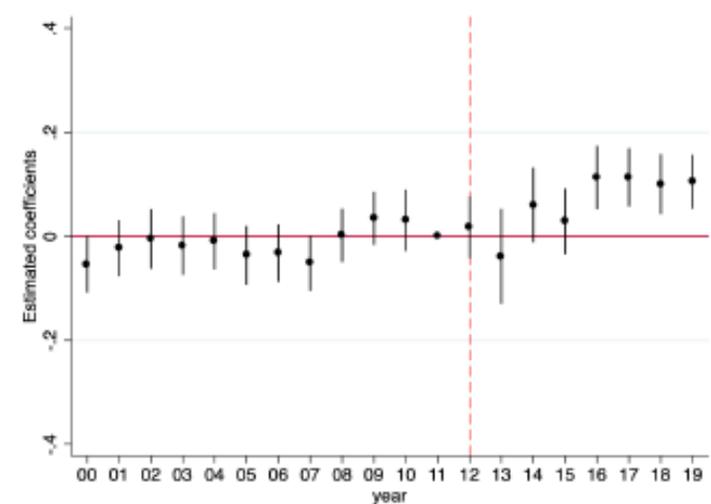
Thesis:

- Hurricane Sandy damages cause initial price decline, but these prices eventually recover
- Construction spending improves damaged homes, causing long-term price premium
- No evidence of risk updating after Sandy

Results:

- Price effects from Sandy only impacted homes in floodplains with differences by damage level
- Damaged homes spend more on renovations/rebuilding after Sandy

(a) Floodplain



(b) Non-Floodplain

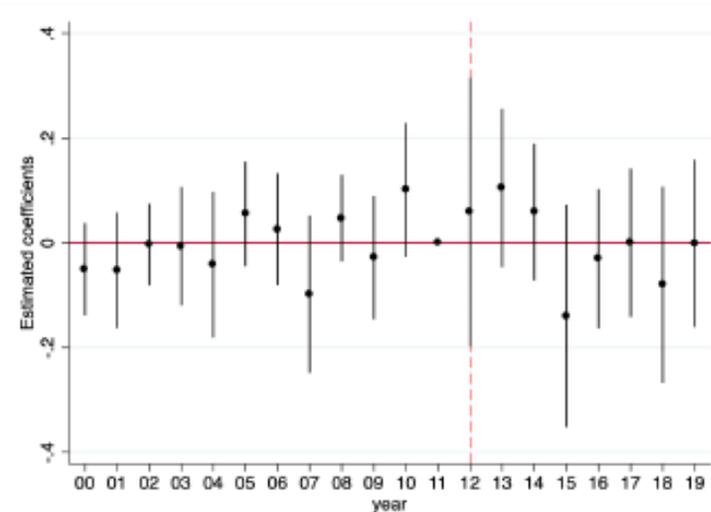
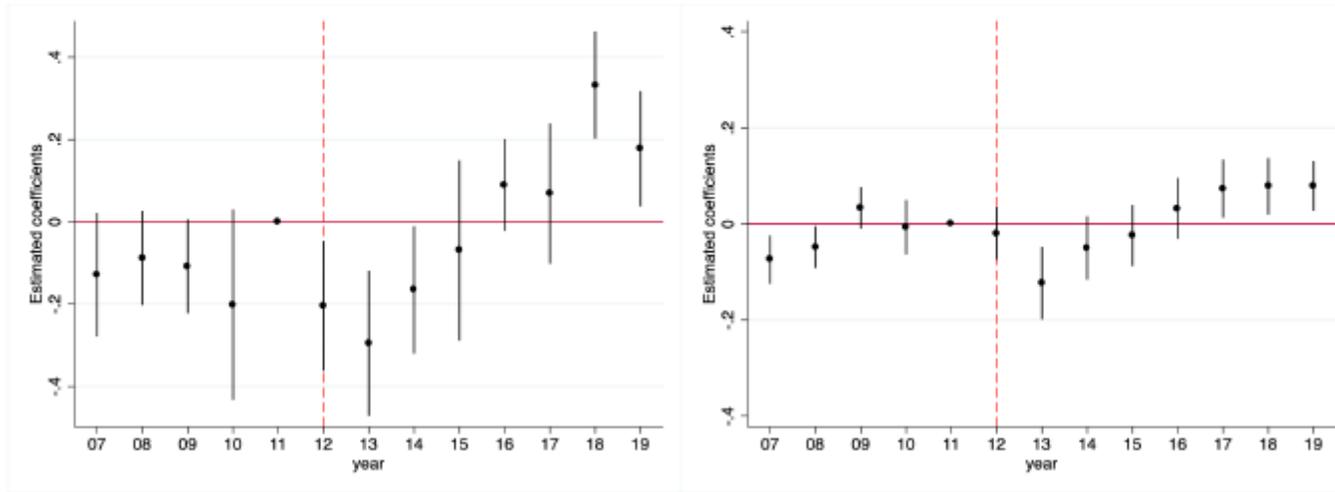


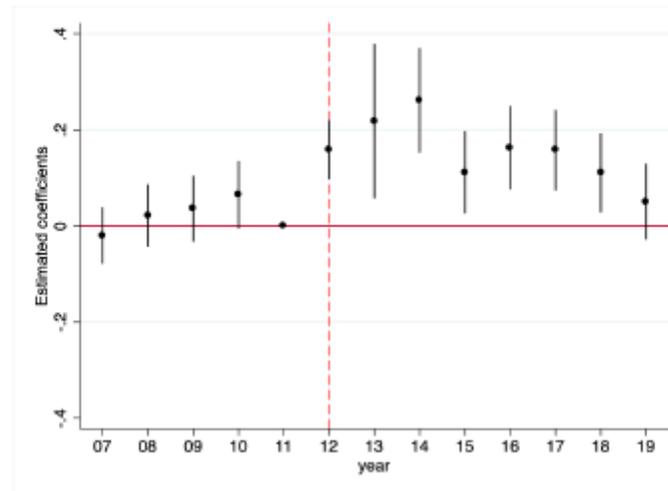
Figure 3: Event Study, Effects of Hurricane Sandy on Prices of Damaged Properties.

(a) Major vs. Non-Damaged

(b) Minor vs. Non-Damaged



(c) Very Minor vs. Non-Damaged





Literature:

- Negative price effects for damaged homes immediately after a natural disaster - Athukorala et al. (2019), Zhang (2016), Zhang and Leonard (2019)
- Evidence of dynamic price path after disasters with some positive effects - Ortega and Taspinar (2018), Muller and Hopkins (2019)
- Other papers use heterogenous treatments - Ortega and Taspinar (2018)
- Using building permits data to study rebuilding efforts after Sandy - McCoy and Zhao (2018)

Le (2023):

- Applying building permits data to explain price premium after Hurricane Sandy
- Longer time horizon after Sandy



Discussion

Claim: Construction spending explains the entire price premium for damaged homes after Hurricane Sandy

Evidence:

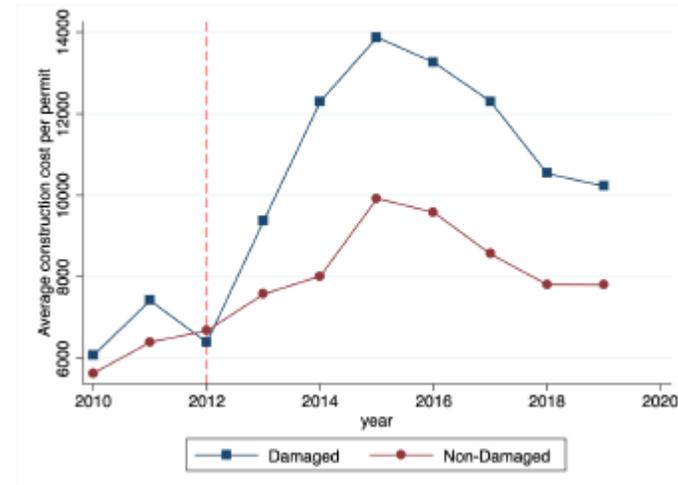
Following Hurricane Sandy...

- Damaged properties followed a dynamic price path
- Renovation spending among damaged properties increased compared to non-damaged properties

Also, risk updating didn't occur because...

- Flood insurance take-up rates didn't change much among damaged properties

(b) Average Spending on Renovation



	(1) spending
damage x postS	10380.834*** (1274.524)
damage	-2013.736* (922.394)
house age	15.132** (4.872)

Remaining questions:

- How are damages impacting housing supply/demand?
- How does the pre-Sandy home quality compare to the post-Sandy quality?
- What other evidence is there that risk updating did not occur?

Additional suggestions:

- Comment on possible dynamics that might be lost with an annual frequency
- Parallel trends test – see Roth (2022), Rambachan & Roth (2023)
- Apply methodology outside of floodplains

Figure 7: Share of Properties with Flood Insurance Aggregated by Census Tract

