

Coastal hazard zones and home values: The quest for an unbiased treatment effect



Christine Blinn
Rob Johnston
Klaus Moeltner



*Presented at the W3133 Meeting,
Carlsbad, CA, Feb. 22-24, 2017*

Funding by the Northeast Sea Grant Consortium is gratefully acknowledged

- Impact of location in SFHA on home values (CT,RI,MA,NH,ME)
- Existing lit: -1% to -11% loss - not much known about New England
- Here: 2 Counties in MA - interesting case studies
- Residential sales 1991 - 2014
- Focus on **1% annual flood risk** Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs)
- Matching with Bayesian regression adjustment

$$T_i = E(y_1(\mathbf{x}_i)) - E(y_0(\mathbf{x}_i))$$

basic estimate:

$$\hat{y}_0(\mathbf{x}_i) = y_0(\mathbf{x}_j)$$

$$\hat{T}_i = y_1(\mathbf{x}_i) - y_0(\mathbf{x}_j)$$

$$E(\hat{T}_i) = E(y_1(\mathbf{x}_i)) - E(y_0(\mathbf{x}_j))$$

$$T_i = E(y_1(\mathbf{x}_i)) - E(y_0(\mathbf{x}_i))$$

regression-adjusted estimate:

$$\hat{y}_0(\mathbf{x}_i) = y_0(\mathbf{x}_j) + \hat{\mu}_0(\mathbf{x}_i) - \hat{\mu}_0(\mathbf{x}_j)$$

$$\hat{T}_i = \{y_1(\mathbf{x}_i) - y_0(\mathbf{x}_j)\} - \{\hat{\mu}_0(\mathbf{x}_i) - \hat{\mu}_0(\mathbf{x}_j)\}$$

$$E(\hat{T}_i) = \{E(y_1(\mathbf{x}_i)) - E(y_0(\mathbf{x}_j))\} - \\ \{E(\hat{\mu}_0(\mathbf{x}_i)) - E(\hat{\mu}_0(\mathbf{x}_j))\}$$

Estimation risks and responses

- Mis-specified hedonic price function /
Use non-parametric matching instead
- Space-invariant temporal shocks /
Force matches to be within 1 calendar year
- Time-invariant spatial confounders /
Include SZ effects in aux. regression
- Biased standard errors /
Use Bayesian framework for regression adjustment

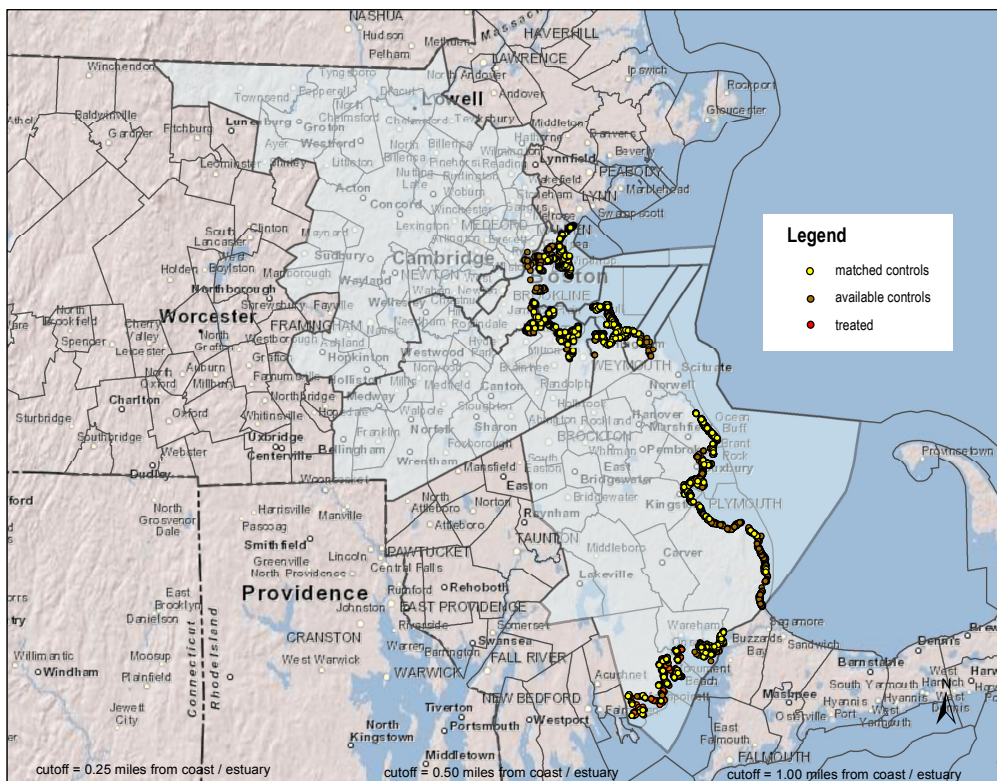
Balanced Matching

- Pick control homes such that
treatment becomes independent of observables
- Same / similar distribution of \mathbf{x} for both groups
- Less specification burden for the auxiliary regression

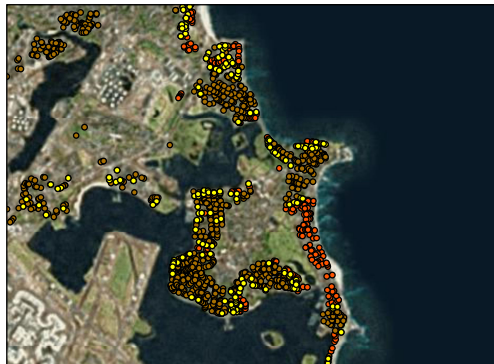
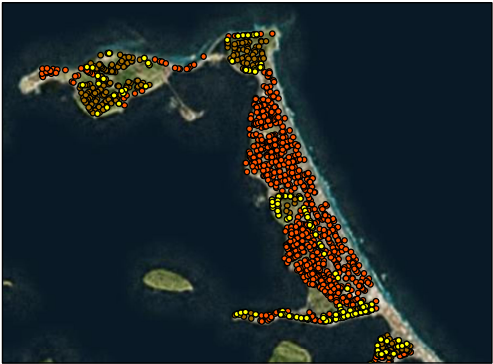
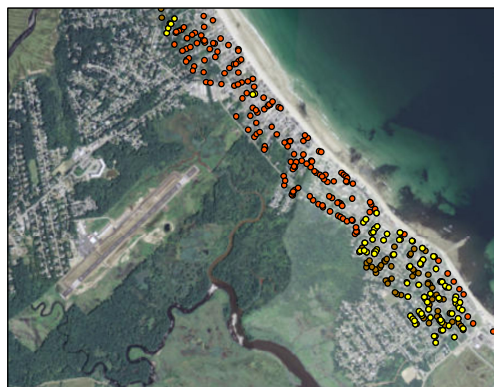
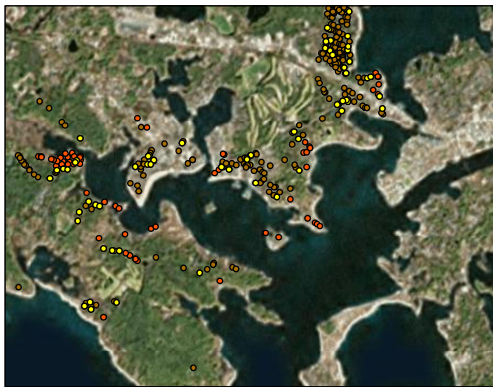
Matching Variables

structural	nature	urban
age	elevation	interstate (miles)
sqft00	beach (miles)	principal artery (miles)
lot000	coast, estuary (miles)	high-density development (miles)
bedrooms	reservoir, lake (miles)	acres of industrial land 1000m
bathrooms	river (miles)	acres of agricultural land 1000m
		acres of open land 1000m

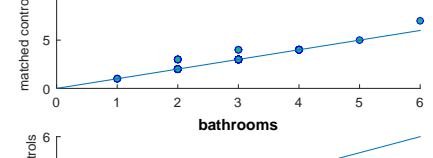
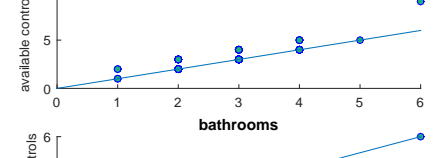
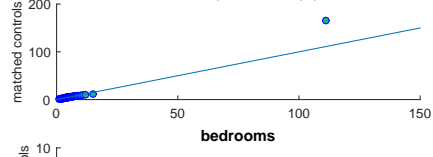
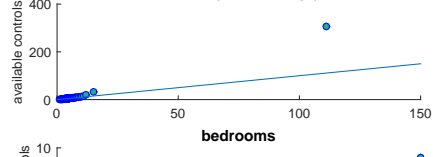
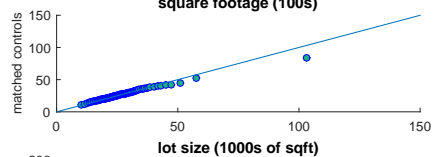
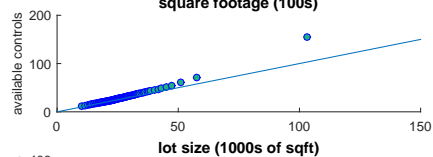
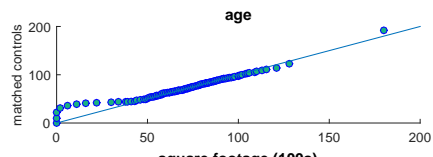
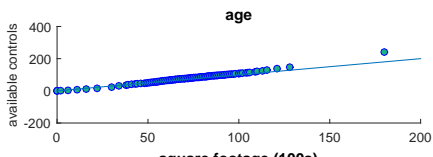
sale year forced to be **within 1 year** on either side of treated



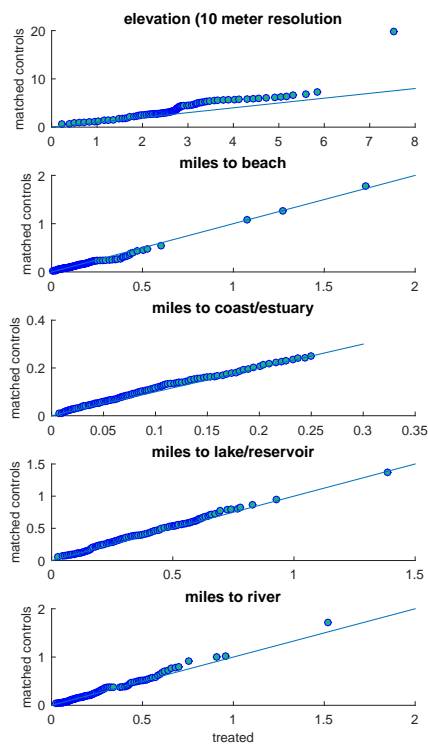
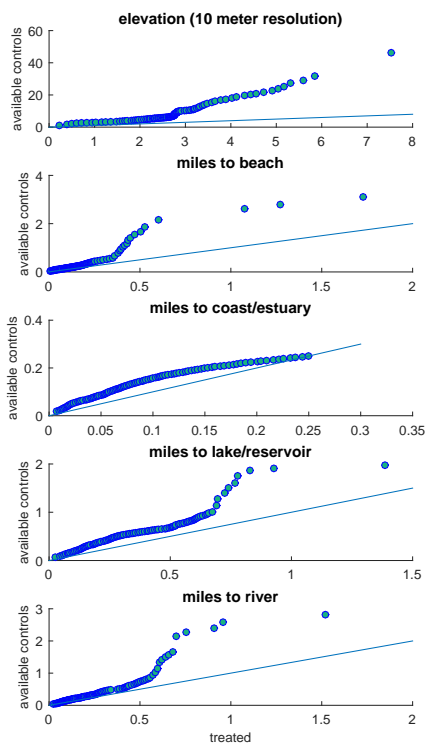
Matching



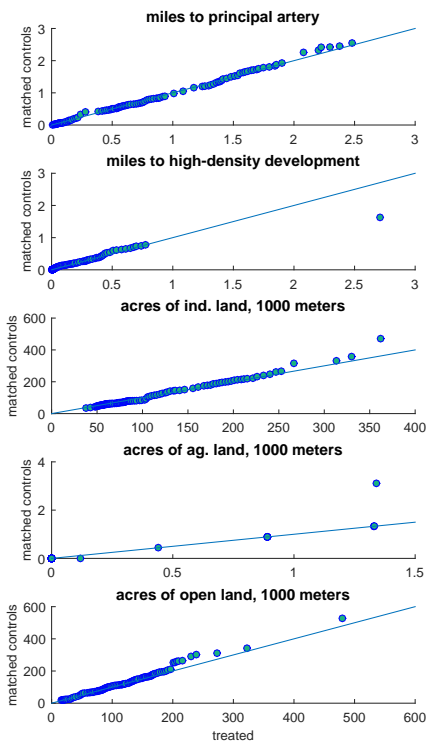
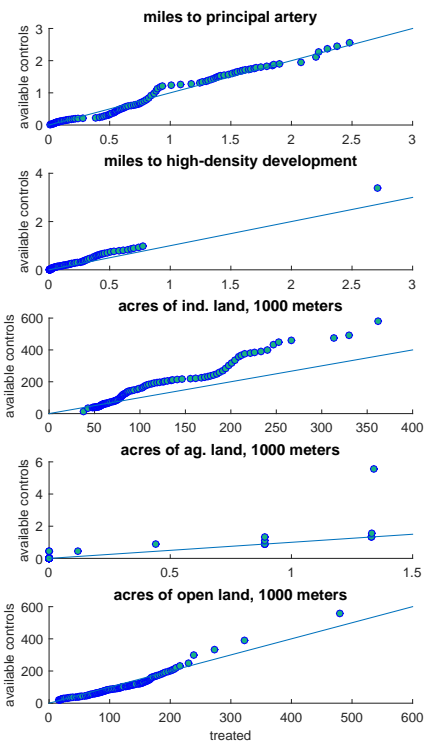
Matching



Matching



Matching



Regression Adjustment

Regression Adjustment, Plymouth

variable	mean difference	coefficient estimates		
		mean	$p > 0$	b*mean
age	2.124	-0.069	0.318	-0.147
sqft00	-0.128	4.665	1.000	-0.598
lot000	0.403	0.332	0.920	0.134
bedrooms	0.097	14.282	0.992	1.382
bathrooms	-0.018	13.731	0.947	-0.246
elev10	-4.753	4.998	1.000	-23.757
ISMi	-0.055	-10.579	0.064	0.584
PAMi	0.147	-2.389	0.427	-0.352
beaMi	-0.018	22.997	0.816	-0.414
hidMi	0.050	-2.082	0.439	-0.104
coaestMi	-0.005	-288.980	0.003	1.549
reslkMi	0.042	-53.107	0.010	-2.238
rivMi	0.004	3.979	0.568	0.017
ag10	0.458	-1.804	0.081	-0.826
ind10	0.674	-0.276	0.106	-0.186
op10	-7.082	-0.197	0.002	1.395
total:				-23.807

13 / 26

Regression Adjustment

Regression Adjustment, Suffolk & Norfolk

variable	mean difference	coefficient estimates		
		mean	$p > 0$	b*mean
age	-1.678	-0.380	0.001	0.637
sqft00	-0.113	4.347	1.000	-0.492
lot000	0.075	2.385	0.999	0.180
bedrooms	-0.089	10.118	0.996	-0.900
bathrooms	0.011	6.338	0.869	0.067
elev10	-0.963	0.376	0.564	-0.362
ISMi	0.155	-26.875	0.000	-4.172
PAMi	0.001	-46.714	0.000	-0.058
beaMi	0.014	51.409	0.995	0.697
hidMi	-0.016	53.280	0.996	-0.851
coaestMi	-0.010	-67.039	0.141	0.681
reslkMi	-0.032	-100.150	0.000	3.215
rivMi	-0.020	-66.871	0.000	1.354
ag10	-0.001	25.846	0.996	-0.029
ind10	-0.469	-0.587	0.000	0.275
op10	-8.287	-0.697	0.000	5.776
total:				6.020

14 / 26

PLYMOUTH:

- 90% of matched pairs are in the same SZ
- average spatial distance between pairs = 2.49 miles

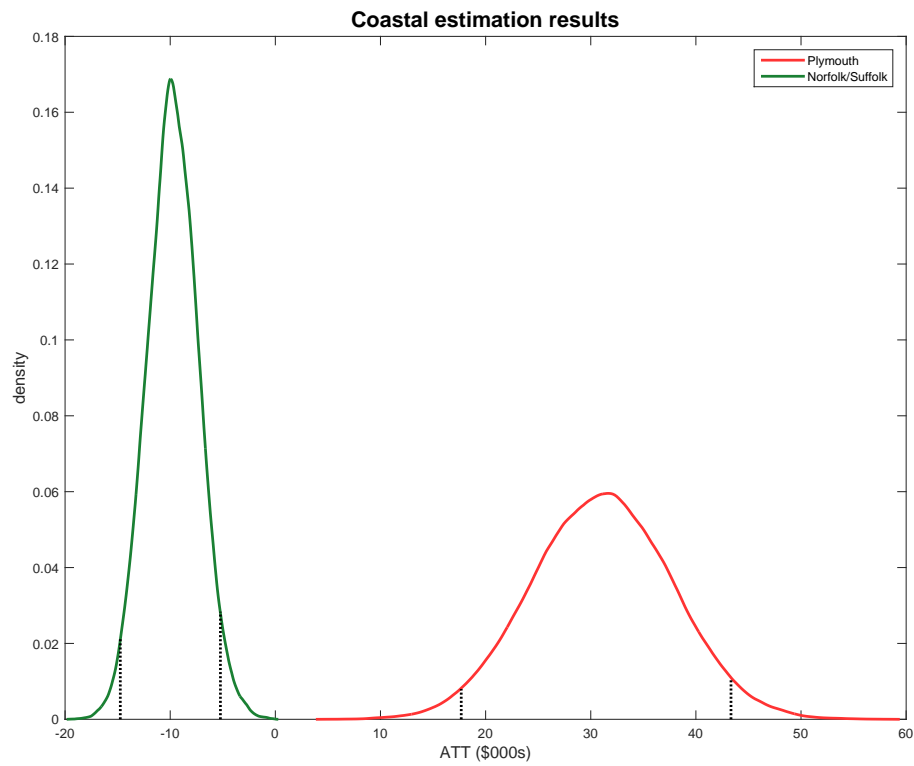
SUFFOLK / NORFOLK

- 89% of matched pairs are in the same SZ
- average spatial distance between pairs = 1.69 miles

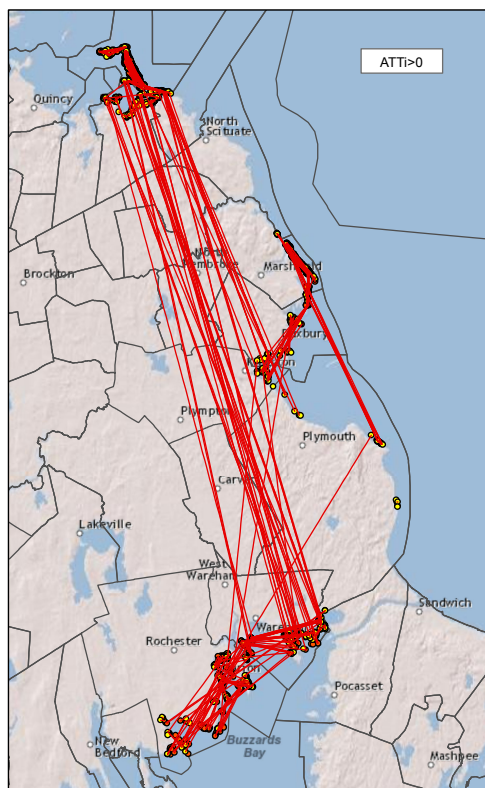
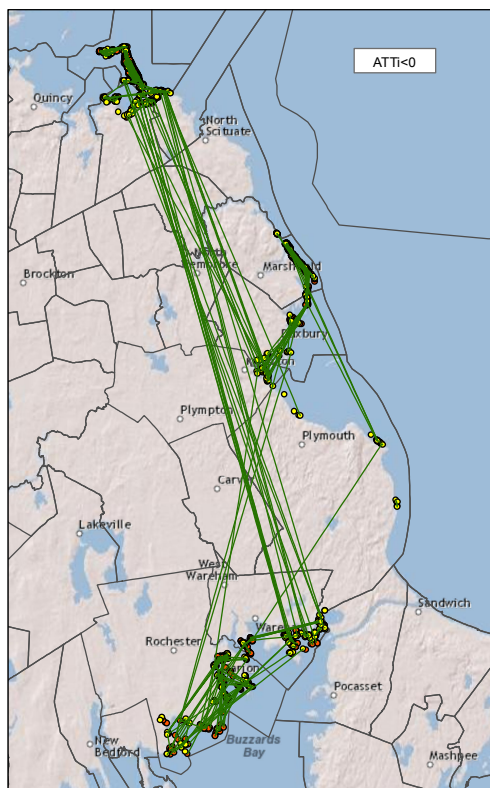
Coastal Results

hedonic		ATT	adjusted ATT			Ts	origCs	mCs
			mean	lo	hi			
PLYMOUTH								
10.631	**	8.724	31.074	17.681	43.339	2153	5058	766
SUFFOLK & NORFOLK								
-3.557	ns	-6.787	-9.75	-14.747	-5.225	2036	5748	958

Results



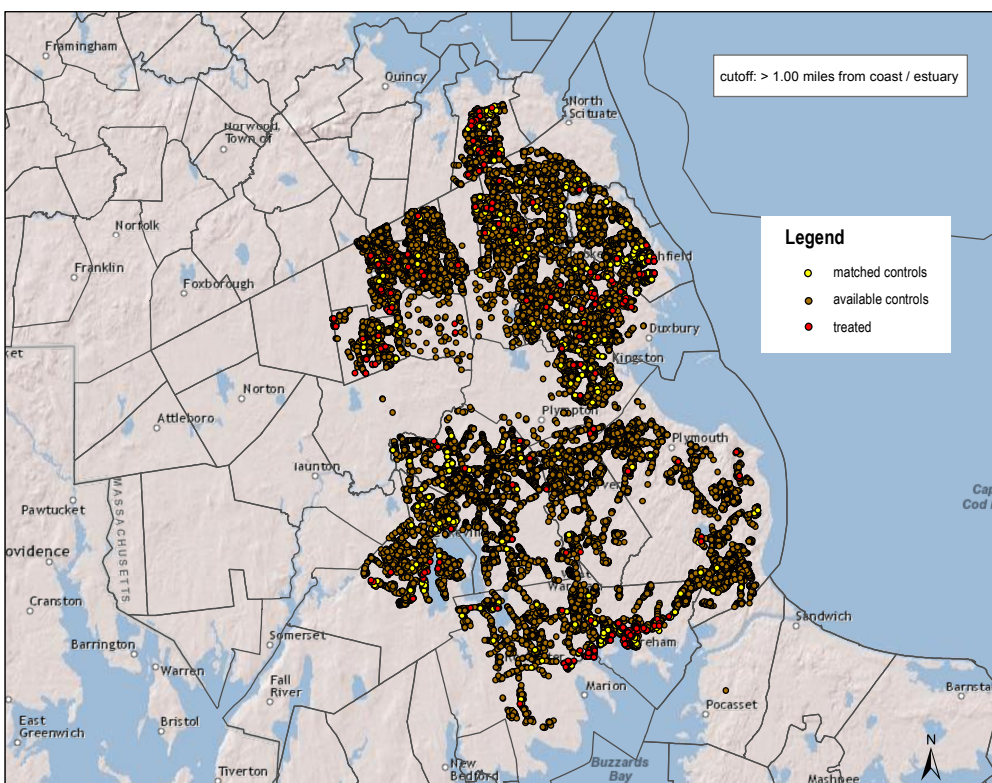
Results



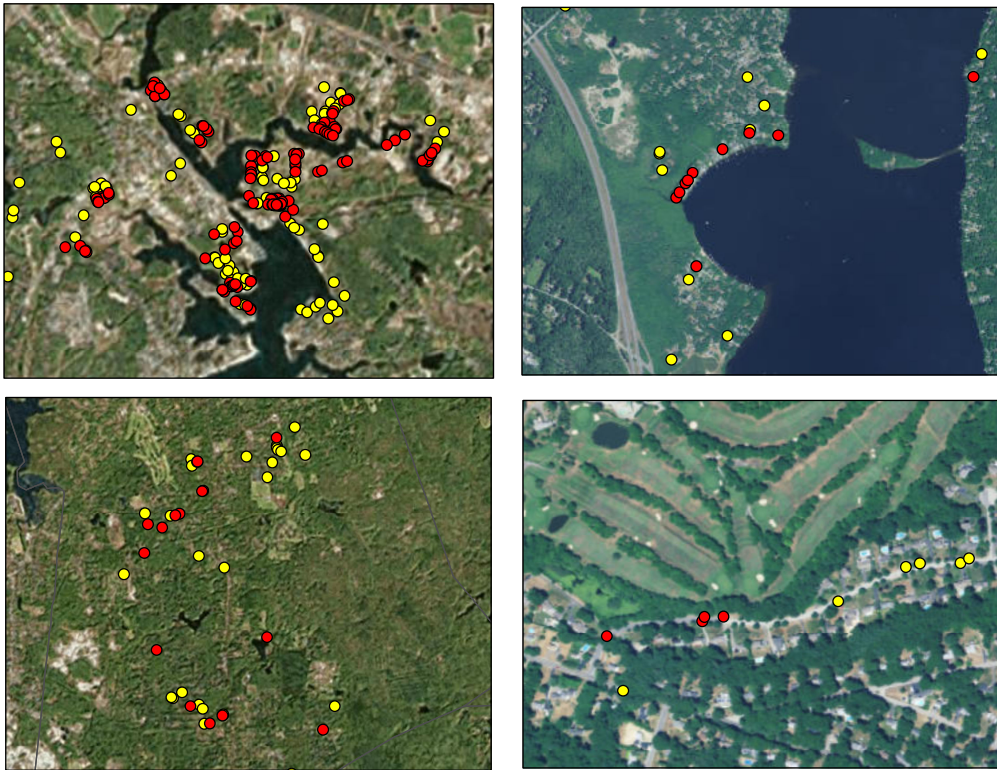
Results



Interior Analysis



Interior Analysis



21 / 26

Interior Analysis

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{T}_{coast} &= T_{coast} + A_{coast}, & A_{coast} &\geq 0 \\ \hat{T}_{int} &= T_{int} + A_{int}, & A_{int} &\geq 0 \\ T_{coast} &\leq T_{int} & & \text{(in real terms)} \\ A_{coast} &\geq A_{int}, & \text{so} & \\ T_{int} + A_{int} &\geq T_{coast} & & \end{aligned}$$

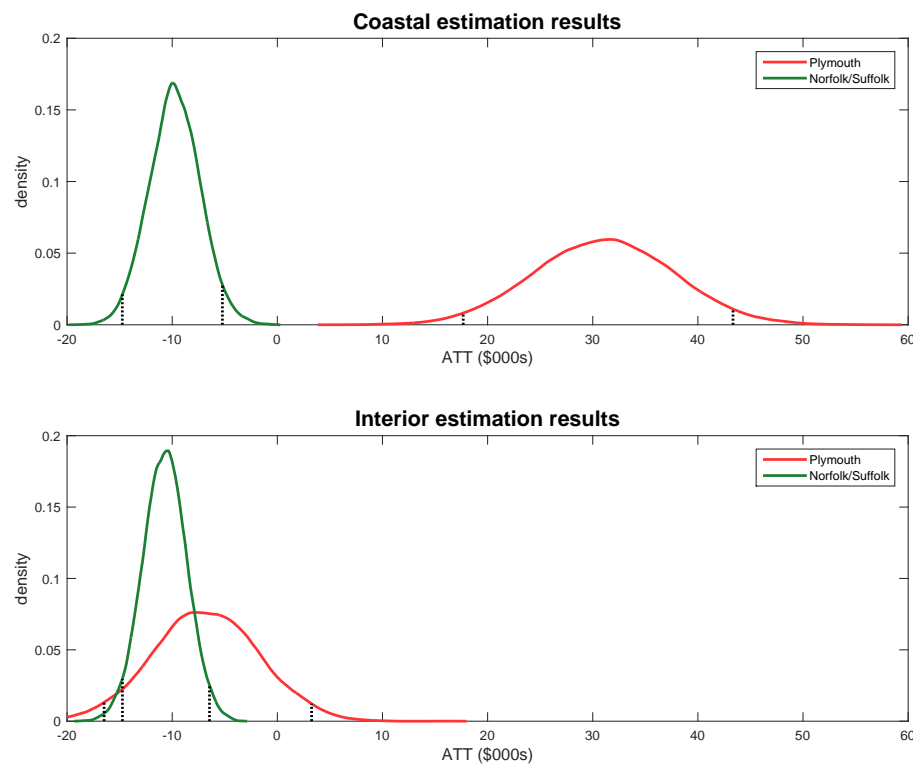
So \hat{T}_{int} = upper bound for T_{coast} , in real terms.

Also: $\hat{T}_{coast} - \hat{T}_{int}$ = lower bound for A_{coast} , in real terms.

22 / 26

Combined Results

adjusted ATT								
hedonic		ATT	mean	lo	hi	Ts	origCs	mCs
PLYMOUTH (row 1 = coastal, row 2 = interior)								
10.631	**	8.724	31.074	17.681	43.339	2153	5058	766
2.424	ns	-14.232	-6.787	-16.476	3.258	588	34843	488
SUFFOLK & NORFOLK (row 1 = coastal, row 2 = interior)								
-3.557	ns	-6.787	-9.75	-14.747	-5.225	2036	5748	958
-8.116	***	-11.1318	-10.17	-14.736	-6.454	2715	184922	2350



Interior Analysis

