

The Capitalization of Stricter Building Codes in Miami, Florida House Prices

by

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Introduction

- **Hurricane Andrew in 1992 destroyed 25,000 homes and damaged 100,000**
- **Insurance claims totaled over \$16 billion**
- **In 2004 Florida was impacted by Charley, Francis, Ivan, and Jeanne**
- **In 2005 Florida was impacted by Katrina, Rita, Wilma, and Dennis**
- **Total insured losses for 2004 and 2005 were \$36 billion**

Introduction

- **Following Hurricane Andrew, Broward and Dade Counties passed new, tougher building codes effective in September 1994 (the South Florida Building Code)**
- **Total damage for 2004 and 2005 disasters was reduced by stricter building codes**
- **Newer homes suffered less damage than older homes**

Introduction

- **While newer homes could be presumed to be “safer” , no previous research has measured the extent to which stricter building codes are valued by homeowners**
- **This study uses a hedonic pricing model to measure the capitalization of the stricter building code in house prices**

Building Codes and Disaster Mitigation

- **The first model code was published by the National Board of Fire Underwriters in 1905**
- **Building codes are justified for at least two reasons: (1) to correct information asymmetries and (2) to prevent externalities that may endanger adjacent properties**

Building Codes and Disaster Mitigation

- **Consumers value saferooms in tornado-prone areas**
- **Consumers value storm shutters and structural integrity**
- **Properties built under code changes of National Flood Insurance Program were more likely to sustain damage (wind and/or flood)**

Building Codes and Disaster Mitigation

- **Lack of consumer willingness to buy insurance or adopt cost-effective measures against disaster related to “natural disaster syndrome”**
- **Individuals underestimate the probability of disaster and future benefits have a small present value relative to costs**
- **Other factors: government aid will be forthcoming and lengthy periods of coverage without losses**

Building Codes and Disaster Mitigation

- **Three factors contribute to consumers' reluctance to invest in mitigation**
- **Misperceptions of personal risk exposure**
- **Misperceptions of severity of disasters**
- **Procrastination in implementation (with uncertain benefits consumers often default to doing nothing)**

Building Codes and Disaster Mitigation

- **Fronstin and Holtmann (1994) found that, with Hurricane Andrew, homes built before the 1970s withstood the hurricane better than homes built afterwards. Reasons:**
- **A decline in building codes beginning in the 1970s**
- **Consumers found it more cost effective to substitute homeowners insurance for quality construction and structural integrity**

Building Codes and Disaster Mitigation

- **Less expensive and more efficient evacuation. Issue becomes property damage and not loss of life**
- **Cheaper inputs mean lower costs. Buyers favored characteristics over solid construction**
- **Social insurance in the form of low interest loans and National Guard protection of property**

Data

- **Owner-occupied single-family homes in Miami-Dade County**
- **Data available on physical characteristics, age, etc.**
- **GIS is used to determine locational risk for each parcel**
- **Final data set contains 60,163 homes that were built between 1970 and 2007**

Data

- **Data are divided into three zones**
- **Zone 1 includes homes within 1,500 feet of the coastline in the Storm Surge Coastal Control Line. These homes would be exposed to extreme hurricane risk including winds greater than 150 MPH**
- **Zone 2 includes houses more than 1,500 feet from the coast but within ten miles of the coastline**

Data

- **Zone 2 falls within the 140 MPH wind contour and would have less risk exposure but still subject to extreme conditions**
- **Zone 3 includes properties located more than ten miles from the coastline and outside the wind contour and would be expected to have somewhat lower risk exposure**

Empirical Model

- To examine the effect of the change in building code, the hedonic model is:

$$\ln(sp) = \alpha_0 + \beta_i X_{ij} + \beta \text{Bldgcode}_j + \text{Bldgcode2006}_j + \text{Bldgcode2007}_j + \varepsilon_i$$

Results

- For the aggregate data, *Bldgcode* is negative and significant indicating that houses built under the new code sold for less, on average
- The difference is small at 0.6 percent
- The post-catastrophe variables, *Bldgcode 2006* and *Bldgcode2007*, are not significant indicating no effect on building code value after “reality check”

Results

- For Zone 1, the *Bldgcode* variable is positive indicating an 8 percent premium for houses built under the stricter code
- The post-catastrophe variables are not significant indicating no greater premium after the 2004 and 2005 disasters

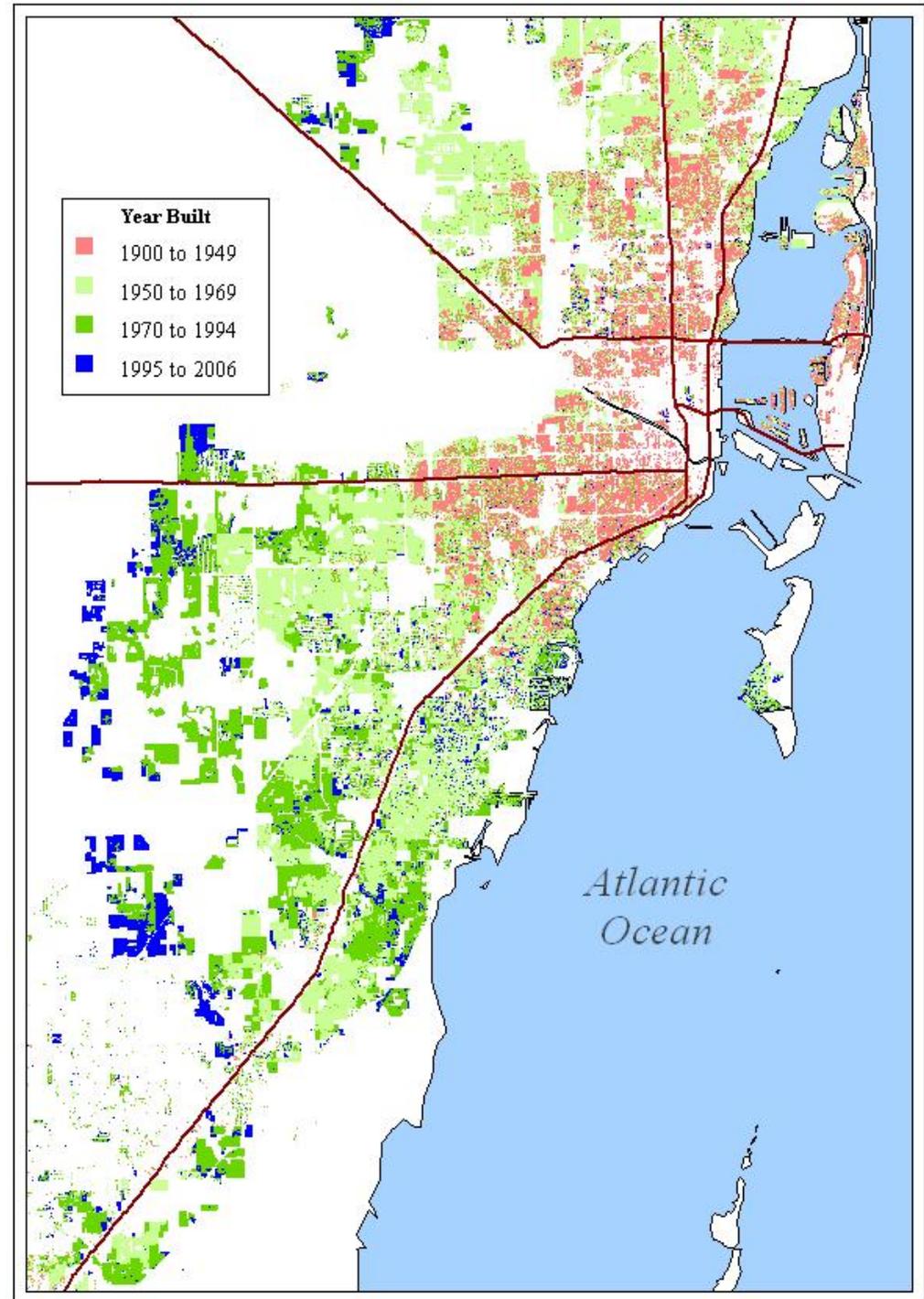
Results

- For Zone 2, *Bldgcode* is negative and significant, indicating that homes under the newer, stricter code sold for about 2.70 percent less than homes built under the older, less strict code
- The post-catastrophe variables are not significant

Results

- For Zone 3, *Bldgcode* is positive and significant, indicating that homes under the newer, stricter code sold for about 4 percent more, than homes built under the older, less strict code
- *Bldgcode2006* is negative and significant, although the combined effect of *Bldgcode* and *Bldgcode2006* is positive

Spatial Pattern of Houses by Year Built- Miami, Florida



Variable Definitions

<i>Ln(sp)</i>	Log of sale price $\ln(sp)$ = dependent variable
<i>SqFt</i>	The square footage of the house
<i>Lotsize</i>	Size of the lot
<i>Age</i>	The age of the house in years
<i>Baths</i>	The number of bathrooms
<i>Swimming Pool</i>	Binary variable with a value of one if the house has a swimming pool, zero otherwise
<i>Bldgcode</i>	Binary variable with a value of one if the house was built under the stricter 1994 South Florida Building Code, zero otherwise
<i>Bldgcode_2006</i>	Binary variable with a value of one if the house was built under the stricter 1994 South Florida Code and was sold in 2006, zero otherwise
<i>Bldgcode_2007</i>	Binary variable with a value of one if the house was built under the stricter 1994 South Florida Code and was sold in 2007, zero otherwise
<i>Zone 1</i>	Binary variable with a value of one if the house is within 1,500 feet from the coast, zero otherwise
<i>Zone 2</i>	Binary variable with a value of one if the house is between 1,500 feet and ten miles from the coast, zero otherwise
<i>Zone 3</i>	Binary variable with a value of one if the house is located more than ten miles from the coast, zero otherwise
<i>Y2000 – Y2007</i>	Time trend variables for the years 2000 through 2007

Regression Model Output				
Dependent Variable = ln(sp)				
	Aggregate	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Constant	11.5305 (.008416)*	11.9210 (.039537)*	10.8803 (.005388)*	11.1803 (.006685)*
Sqft	.000371 (.000002)*	.000234 (.000011)*	.000397 (.000002)*	.000320 (.000003)*
Lotsize	.000001 (.000001)*	.000006 (.000002)*	.000001 (.000001)*	.000001 (.000001)*
Age_Resid	.000290 (.000165)	-.004106 (.001483)*	.001805 (.000207)*	-.003141 (.000257)*
Baths	.075663 (.002135)*	.105524 (.009849)*	.075846 (.002774)*	.037954 (.003340)*
Swimming Pool	.171784 (.002640)*	.212529 (.027642)*	.184394 (.003278)*	.127999 (.003773)*
Bldgcode	-.006587 (.002468)*	.077661 (.024326)*	-.027041 (.003202)*	.040017 (.003221)*
Bldgcode_2006	-.011166 (.007394)	.030285 (.072365)	-.013348 (.009081)	-.027226 (.010911)*
Bldgcode_2007	.013961 (.009939)	-.001701 (.084991)	.018278 (.012250)	-.005077 (.014675)
Y2001	.085350 (.003919)*	.105947 (.035335)*	.090573 (.005225)*	.074335 (.004824)*
Y2002	.213375 (.003935)*	.171007 (.035726)*	.222974 (.005200)*	.192280 (.004926)*
Y2003	.349773 (.003982)*	.277159 (.035455)*	.360151 (.005157)*	.325198 (.005239)*
Y2004	.525924 (.003900)*	.414577 (.033249)*	.526625 (.005033)*	.530806 (.005213)*
Y2005	.754629 (.003996)*	.679691 (.034485)*	.754233 (.005141)*	.761151 (.005370)*
Y2006	.909366 (.004816)*	.733023 (.044147)*	.904529 (.005923)*	.958486 (.007382)*
Y2007	.922542 (.005950)*	.769043 (.051698)*	.915401 (.007227)*	.962845 (.009374)*
Zone 2	-.591741 (.006492)*			
Zone 3	-.540348 (.006674)*			
R ²	.8453	.6752	.8302	.8341
N	60163	1865	40237	18061

*Significant at the 1% level.

Regression Model

Dependent Variable: ln(sp)

	Aggregate	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3
Constant	11.5305	11.9210	10.8803	11.1803
Sqft	.000371	.000234	.000397	.000320
Lotsize	.000001	.000006	.000001	.000001
Age_Resid	.000290	-.004106	.001805	-.003141
Baths	.075663	.105524	.075846	.037954
Pool	.171784	.212529	.184394	.127999
Bldcd	-.006587	.077661	-.027041	.040017
Bldcd_2006	-.011166	.030285	-.013348	-.027226
Bldcd_2007	.013961	-.001701	.018278	-.005077
Y2001	.085350	.105947	.090573	.074335
Y2002	.213375	.171007	.222974	.192280
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