

Climate Change Impacts on Real Estate and its Economic Context

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CUREMhorizonte Event, June 29, 2023

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Climate Change and Real Estate

- 1. Climate risks are already having a large and increasing direct impact on property markets**
 - E.g.: In U.S., home price penalty for sea level rise exposure has grown from 0% in 2007 to 14% by 2016 (Bernstein et al., 2019)
- 2. Climate risk capitalization remains incomplete to date**
 - Climate risk discounts demanded vary with buyer sophistication, information, and beliefs
 - Information gaps area create «climate bubble» risks & inhibiting adaptation
- 3. Climate change is having wide-ranging effects on markets and systems supporting real estate**
 - Established impacts on insurance pricing and availability, mortgage pricing and default rates, building costs, energy consumption, local public finances, infrastructure, public services, etc.
 - Established macro-level impacts on economically relevant outcomes including GDP/income levels, migration, tourism, etc.

Physical Climate Risks and Housing Markets

- Housing can be uniquely and saliently exposed to physical climate risks



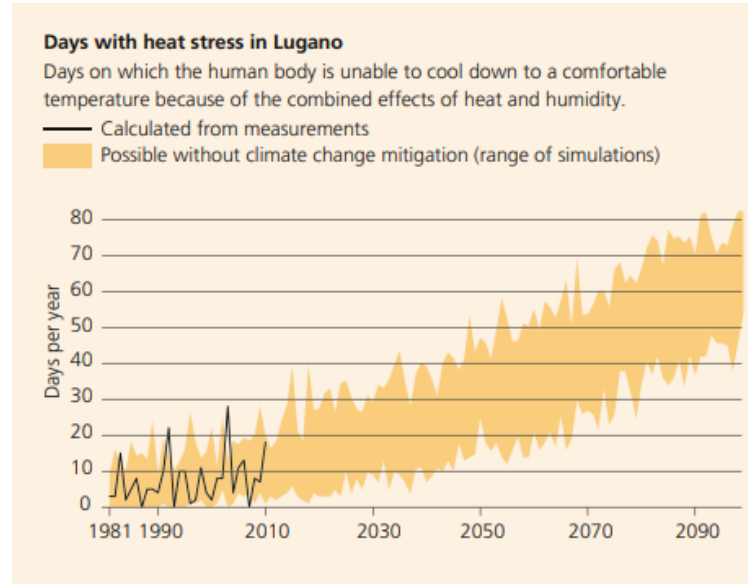
Physical Climate Risks and Housing Markets

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Physical Climate Risks and Housing Markets

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National Center for Climate Services (2018)

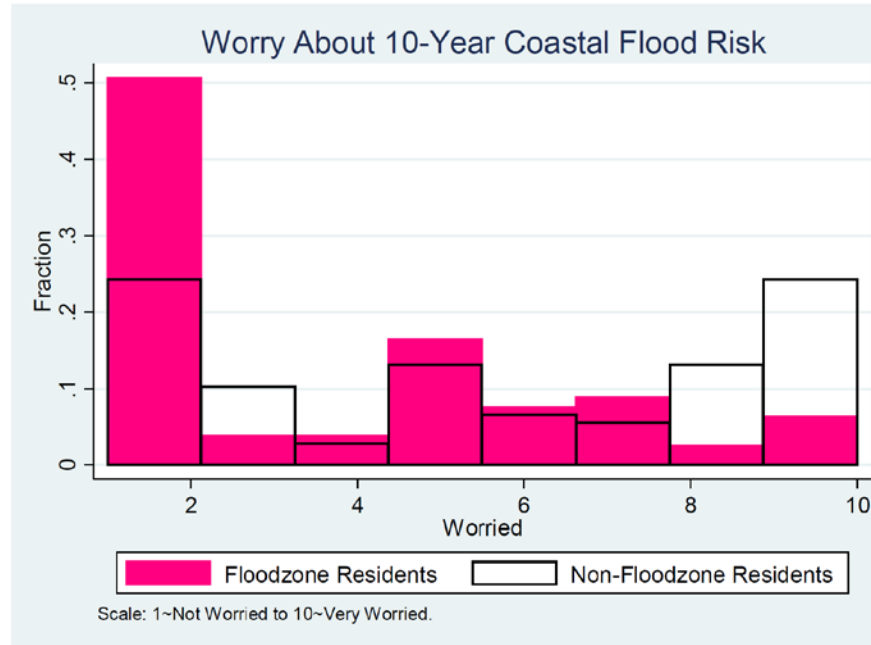
- *In theory*, home prices should already reflected expected present value of future damages / insurance costs / location desirability / re-sale value impacts of climatic risks

Physical Climate Risks and Housing Markets

- How are housing markets responding to climatic risks in reality?
 - Caveat: Evidence mostly from the United States due to data availability, market liquidity
- **Sea level rise exposure:**
 - Average price discount (over statistically identical homes in same area): -7% (2007-16)
 - However, price impacts vary strongly across market segments:
 - Non-owner occupied buyers demand -13% discount on average
 - Owner-occupied buyers do not command statistically discernible discount for sea level rise risk...
 - ...except in areas with high levels of general climate change concern (-8.5% discount at 90th percentile)
 - Price discounts also increasing in the *salience* of climatic risks (after, e.g., storms, floods, media coverage, etc.)
 - E.g., after Hurricane Sandy, NYC price penalty for (undamaged) high flood risk homes rose from 0% (2003-12) to -8% (2013-17)
 - Risk discounts / safety premiums also depend on climatic risk information/disclosure rules

Climate Risks, Housing, and Beliefs

- At-risk homes appear increasingly occupied by those disproportionately unconcerned about climatic risks
- 70% of coastal residents surveyed underestimate their home's flood risk relative to inundation model



Climate Risks, Housing, and Beliefs

- Excessive optimism about climatic risk may lead to overvaluation, risk of «climate risk bubble» (Bakkensen and Barrage, 2021)
 - Future coastal home price change due to sea level rise -3% with fully informed public vs. -17% with 35% of pop. underestimating risk
- Recent US-wide estimates imply overvaluation of properties at flood risk of US\$121-237 bil. (Gourevitch et al., 2023)
- New housing construction response to climatic risks also depends on local population beliefs (Barrage and Furst, 2019)

Climate Change and Real Estate: Broader Market Impacts

- **Insurance:** Prices increasing or availability decreasing depending on regulatory context

 San Francisco Chronicle

Allstate has quietly stopped new home insurance policies in California
22 days ago



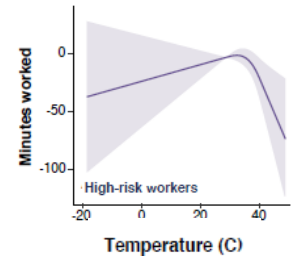
 CNBC

State Farm to stop accepting homeowners insurance applications in California
due to wildfires, construction costs
May 27



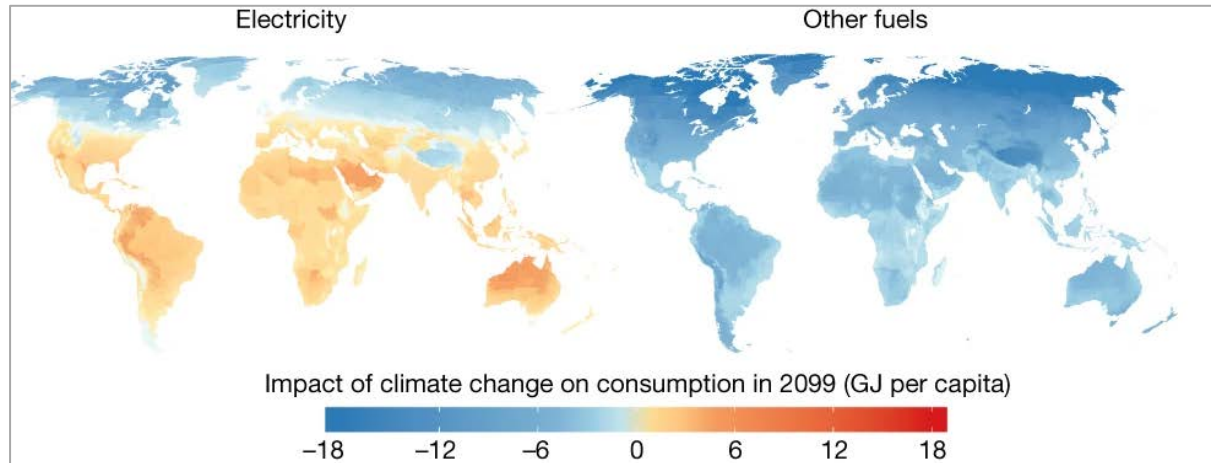
Climate Change and Real Estate: Broader Market Impacts

- **Insurance:** Prices increasing or availability decreasing depending on regulatory context
- **Mortgages:** More defaults after disasters (Issler et al. 2020), higher interest rates on risky properties (Nguyen et al. 2022)
- **Building costs:** Construction workers vulnerable to labor supply, productivity effects of warming
 - Very hot days decrease outdoor labor supply by 30 mins on average (Rode et al., 20022)



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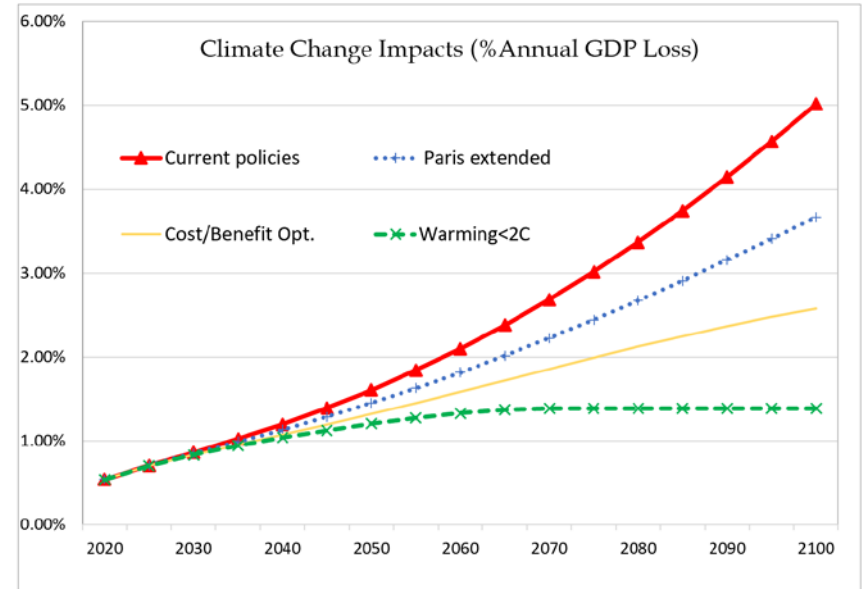
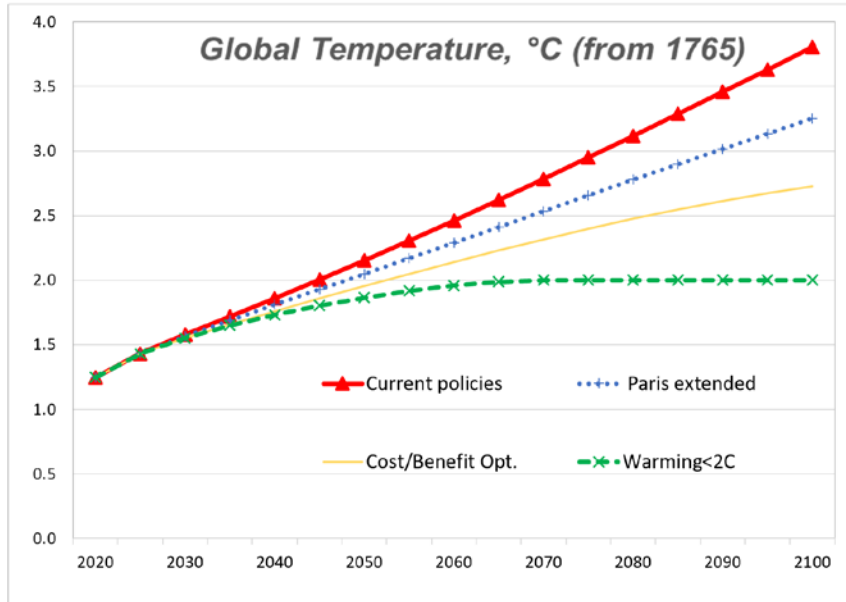
Rode et al.
(2021)

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- **Local public finances:** Higher expenditure requirements (firefighting, infrastructure, healthcare, etc.), lower tax revenues, higher deficit probability, higher borrowing costs → Tax increases, lower public services provision possible as a result of increasing climatic risks (Barrage 2021; Liao and Kousky 2022; Jerch et al. 2022; Painter 2022; etc.)

Climate Change and Relevant Macro-Level Impacts

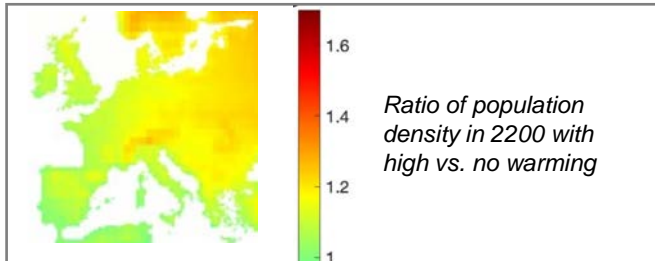
- Globally, current policies projected to lead to significant warming and global income losses



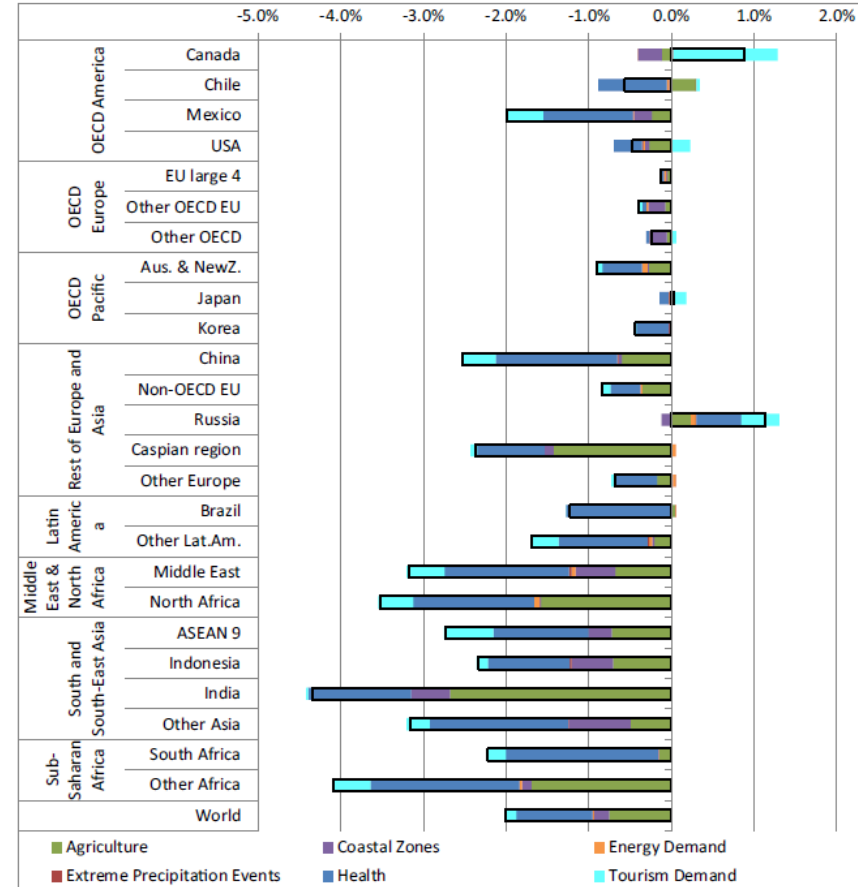
Barrage and Nordhaus (2023)

Climate Change Macro Impacts

- Agriculture and health among key vulnerabilities
- Projected impacts vary significant across countries
- Warming projected to produce some benefits but losses on net
- In some countries, losses may be existential (e.g., agricultural productivity declines of >70%) (Nath, 2022)
- Switzerland projected to see more **migration**, higher population as a result of warming (Cruz and Rossi-Hansberg, 2023)



(Percentage change in GDP in 2060 w.r.t. no-damage baseline)



Dellink et al. (2019)

Climate Change and Real Estate: Concluding Thoughts

- U.S. evidence suggests that vulnerability from (some) climatic risks is already affecting property prices
- More sophisticated, informed buyers command increasing risk discounts / safety premiums
- Availability of granular climate risk information increases safety premiums, helps avoid bubbles
 - U.S.: First Street Foundation collaboration of researchers, industry, government

2818 VALENCIA DR, SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA 93105

This property has risk from 3 of 4 environmental factors

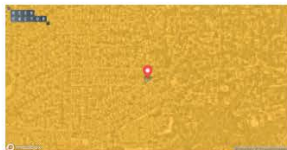
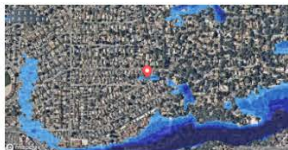


[View flood report](#)

[View fire report](#)

[View heat report](#)

[View wind report](#)



Water to building

1ft | 1ft
This year | In 30 years

[Explore flood maps](#)

Likelihood of being in a wildfire

0.02% | 0.07%
This year | In 30 years

[Explore fire maps](#)

Total days above 84°F

10 | 26
This year | In 30 years

[Explore heat maps](#)

Prior nearby severe wind events

13 | Unknown
Total Events | Strongest Event

[Explore wind maps](#)

Estimated cost of 1 ft of water

1 ft
First floor elevation

\$0
Estimated repair cost

0
Estimated days to repair

[Calculate flood damages](#)

Estimated cost to rebuild after wildfire

High Risk
Nearby combustible vegetation

\$656,039
Estimated cost to rebuild

Yes
In the ember zone of potential nearby wildfires

[Calculate fire damages](#)

Estimated A/C usage this year

70°F
Desired cooling temperature

1,324
Annual A/C energy consumption (kWh)

230
Annual emissions from A/C (lbs CO2)

[Calculate heat damages](#)

Estimated damage from 80 mph gusts

Unknown
Direction of building

More information needed
Estimated cost (\$) to repair

More information needed
Estimated days to repairs

[Calculate wind damages](#)

FIRST STREET FOUNDATION Mission Methodology

Press / Redfin Publishes Flood Risk Data from Flood Factor for Over 94 Million Homes

PRESS RELEASE

Redfin Publishes Flood Risk Data from Flood Factor for Over 94 Million Homes

Climate Change and Real Estate: Summary

- U.S. evidence suggests that vulnerability from (some) climatic risks is already affecting property prices
- More sophisticated, informed buyers command increasing risk discounts / safety premiums
- Availability of granular climate risk information increases safety premiums, helps avoid bubbles
 - U.S.: First Street Foundation collaboration of researchers, industry, government
- Climate risk impacts also increasingly evident for insurance prices and availability, mortgage pricing, construction costs, heating/cooling demand, local public finances, and other relevant markets
- At macro level, climate change poses global income risk (on net), may increase CH migration
- Wildcard: Climate *policy*. So far, have focused on projected impacts of physical climate change.
 - Climate policy likely to impact property prices, valuation of home energy efficiency, building costs, etc.
 - Details depend entirely on how climate policy is implemented (e.g., who pays for oil heater replacements?)