Neglected No More: 
Housing Markets, Mortgage Lending, and Sea Level Rise

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The Seas are Rising and the Coast is Becoming Riskier

- Climate forecasts project growing risk of > 6 feet of sea level rise (SLR), exposing over $1 trillion of U.S. properties to chronic inundation (Dahl et al. 2018)

- In theory, home prices should immediately incorporate new information about growing coastal risks
Do Housing Markets Reflect Growing Coastal Risk?

Sales volume starts declining in 2013...

but prices rise in lockstep until 2016

Why 2013? Hurricane Sandy, IPCC AR5, National Climate Assessment, etc.
Larger Declines in Census Tracts with more 2008 Democratic Voters

10% more Democratic voters:
→ 7% greater 2019 volume decline (left),
→ 0.7% greater 2019 price decline (right)

Florida House of Representatives’ Redistricting Committee
Explaining the Volume-Price Divergence: The Role of Sellers

Even as sales fell, more-SLR-exposed owners continued to list their properties

In 2016, more-exposed list prices and days on market finally fell (not shown)
Conclusion

- By 2019, highly SLR exposed markets in Florida saw:
  - 19% annual volume decline
  - 5% price decline
  - 12 percentage point lower probability of sale conditional on listing

- Document frictions to capitalization of new climate risk information:
  - Little evidence of response by lenders, who are protected by federal flood insurance and securitization
  - Counties with more climate skeptics have seen no price or volume declines as of 2019
  - Sellers are slow to lower asking prices, leading to volume declines and delayed price response

- In sum, we provide new evidence that some markets are adapting to climate change, but slowly and unevenly