



# BENEFITS & COSTS OF COUNTER - TERRORISM SECURITY MEASURES IN URBAN AREAS

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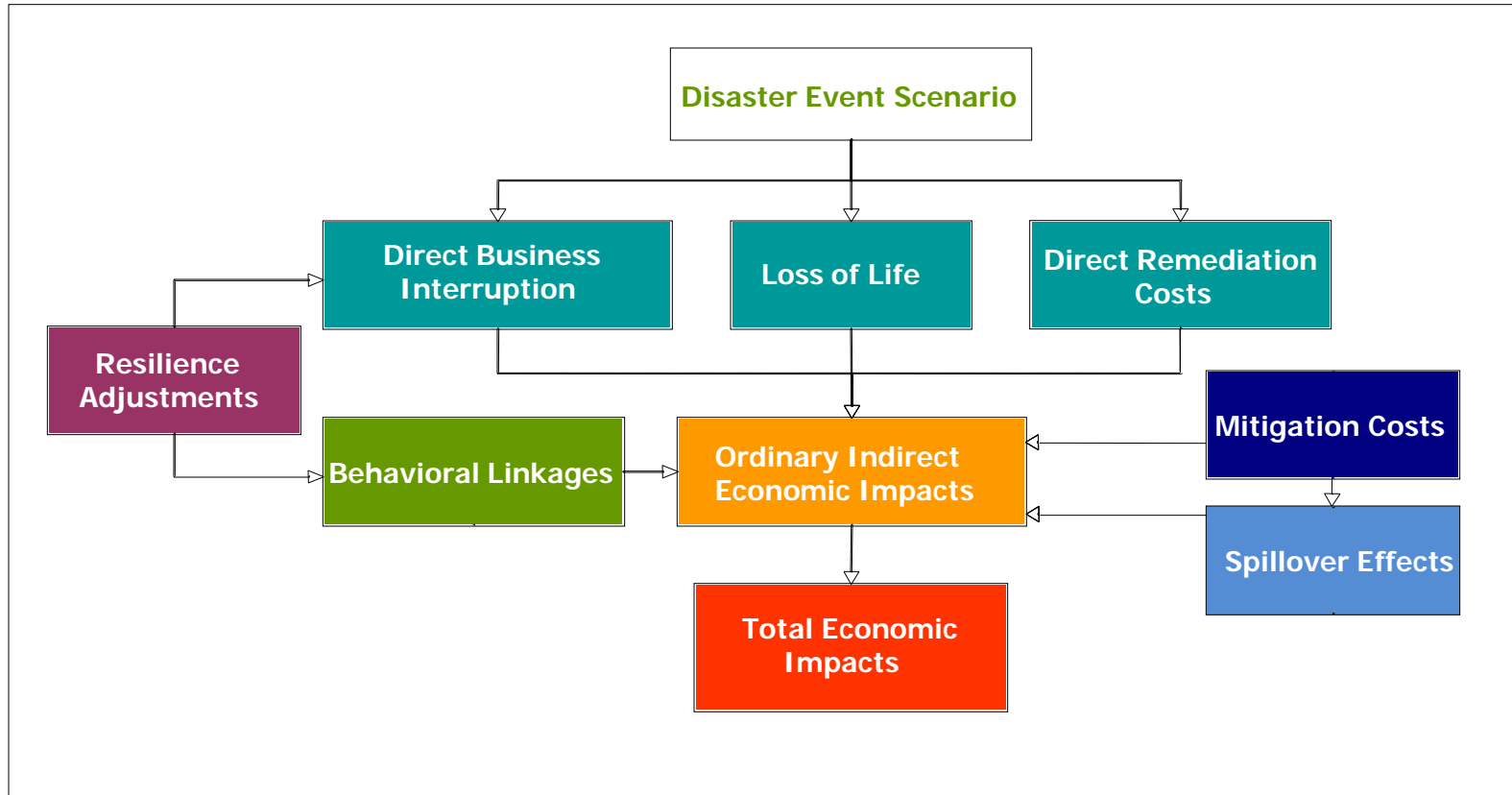
# BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS

- Costs
  - direct & indirect (through the market)
  - spillovers (beyond the market)
  - avoid double-counting (flows only; no transfers)
- Benefits
  - *losses from a terrorist attack that can be prevented by the security measures*
  - positive spillovers too (improved business environ)

# Urban Commerce and Security Study (U-CASS)



HOMELAND SECURITY UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS  
TODAY'S RESEARCH & EDUCATION, TOMORROW'S SECURITY



**CREATE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCE FRAMEWORK**



# BEHAVIORAL LINKAGES

- Post-event, and often offsite, responses arising from skewed risk perceptions that translate into losses
  - social amplification of risk in S-R
  - stigma effects in L-R
- 9/11: 80% of BI from 2-year fear of flying
- LA RDD Attack: Behavioral 16X ordinary losses



## RESILIENCE EXAMPLE

- 95% of 1,100 WTC area firms relocated after 9/11
- If all of firms in the WTC area went out of business, direct business interruption (BI) loss would = \$58.4B
- If all relocation were immediate, then BI = 0
- Businesses relocated within 8 months, BI = \$16.1B
- Resilience Metric: Avoided Loss ÷ Max Potential Loss  
$$\$42.3\text{B} \div \$58.4\text{B} = \underline{72\%}$$



# ECONOMIC COMPONENTS OF SECURITY

Costs of Mitigation		Costs of Attack		Transfers	
Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Within region	Outside region
Capital	} Mitigation stimulus (+?)	Death		Tax revenues	FEMA assistance
Operating		Injury		User fees	Insurance
Spillovers	} Congestion (-)	Property damage			Subsidies for mitigation
		Delays (-)	Business interruption	Business interruption	
		Inconvenience (-)	Iconic values		
		Change in business environment (+,-)			
		Property values (+,-)			
	} Fear factor (-)				



# COSTS OF MITIGATION

- Capital & Operating Costs -- *direct* stimulus (+?)
  - depends on alternative use of the resource
  - likely to be positive for NY Metro area if attracts outside investment or federal gov't subsidies
- Capital & Operating Costs -- *indirect* stimulus (+?)
  - urban security may have higher multipliers than alternative uses
  - depends in part on where inputs are produced



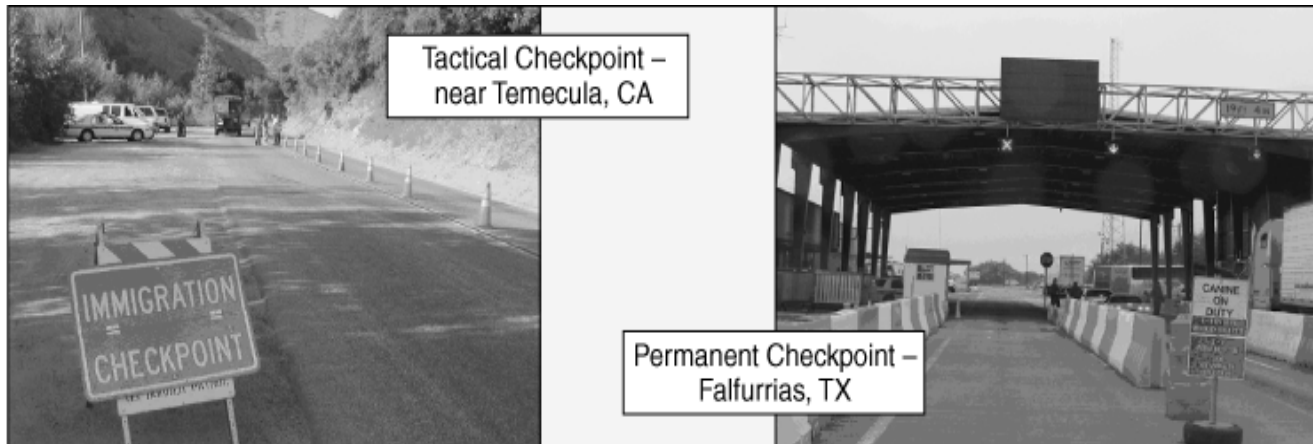
- Congestion (-): value of lost time
- Delays (-): value of lost time
- Inconvenience (-): willingness to pay to avoid it
- Change in Business Environment (+,-): output/sales
- Property Values (+,-): capitalized values of profits
- Environmental Quality (-): air pollution





# TRAFFIC CHECKPOINTS

- Prevent unauthorized or undesired movement of traffic and personnel
  - U.S. Border Patrol: Permanent and Tactical



- Urban Areas: Tactical (e.g., sobriety, security)



# BENEFITS AND COSTS OF TRAFFIC CHECKPOINTS

- RAND Study (2004): suggested adding permanent vehicle security checkpoints with bomb detection capability at the Los Angeles International Airport
  - Low-cost (\$12 million annually)
  - Greatly reduces vulnerability to large vehicle bombs
- Local law enforcement, community, business leaders agree that benefits of checkpoint operations include reduction in crime & vandalism



# TRAFFIC CHECKPOINTS SUMMARY

- Some residents & business owners feel more secure, leading to positive impacts on property values or quality of life
- May raise concerns about the overall safety of the region and instill perceptions of fear, possibly leading to decreased business, real estate values & tourism
- Traffic congestion results in cost increases passed along in terms of price increases to customers of trucking companies & ultimately to consumers
- Improvements in the business environment result in increased direct economic activity & multiplier effects



# COMPUTABLE GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM ANALYSIS

Definition: Multi-market model of behavioral responses by individual producers & consumers to price signals & external shocks, subject to resource constraints.

- H1N1 Epidemic (Dixon et al. 2010)
- RDD Attack (Giesecke et al. 2011)
- September 11 Attacks (Rose et al. 2009)
- ARkStorm Scenario (Sue Wing et al. 2010)
- FMD (Oladosu et al. 2009)



# CGE ADVANTAGES

- Individual behavior
- Market behavior
- Non-market considerations
- Economic disequilibria
- Economic resilience at micro, meso, macro levels
- Macroeconomic repercussions
- Distribution of impacts across socioeconomic groups



# CONCLUSION

- *Benefit-Cost Analysis* is a comprehensive approach
- Supplemented by *CREATE Consequence Analysis*
- Not without challenges, especially *spillovers*
- *CGE* is an excellent empirical framework