

Modeling Sustainable Development in Hawaii

Karl Kim, Ph.D.

Professor & Chair

Urban & Regional Planning

University of Hawaii



Overview

- **Triple Bottom Line**
- **Economy, Environment, Society**
- **Hawaii as the “proving ground”**
- **Great data, models, tools, technologies**
- ***Mapping and modeling urban growth***
- **Socio-economic-environmental relationships**
- ***“Design of Density”* (dense cities)**
- **Concluding comments...**

Why Hawaii?



Availability of excellent data

Very Centralized System of Government

Most endangered species

Interesting mix of land uses

dense urban areas

rural areas

conservation districts

Diverse environments: coastal, forest, mountain, perennial streams, natural lakes, reservoirs, upland bogs, coastal marshes, mangrove swamps, anchialine ponds...

Rich cultural history

Economic Tools

- **Input-output tables**
- **Model of state's economy**
- **Relationship between economic growth and impact on the environment**
- **Water use, wastewater, solid waste, energy, fossil fuel use**
- **Linked to GIS**



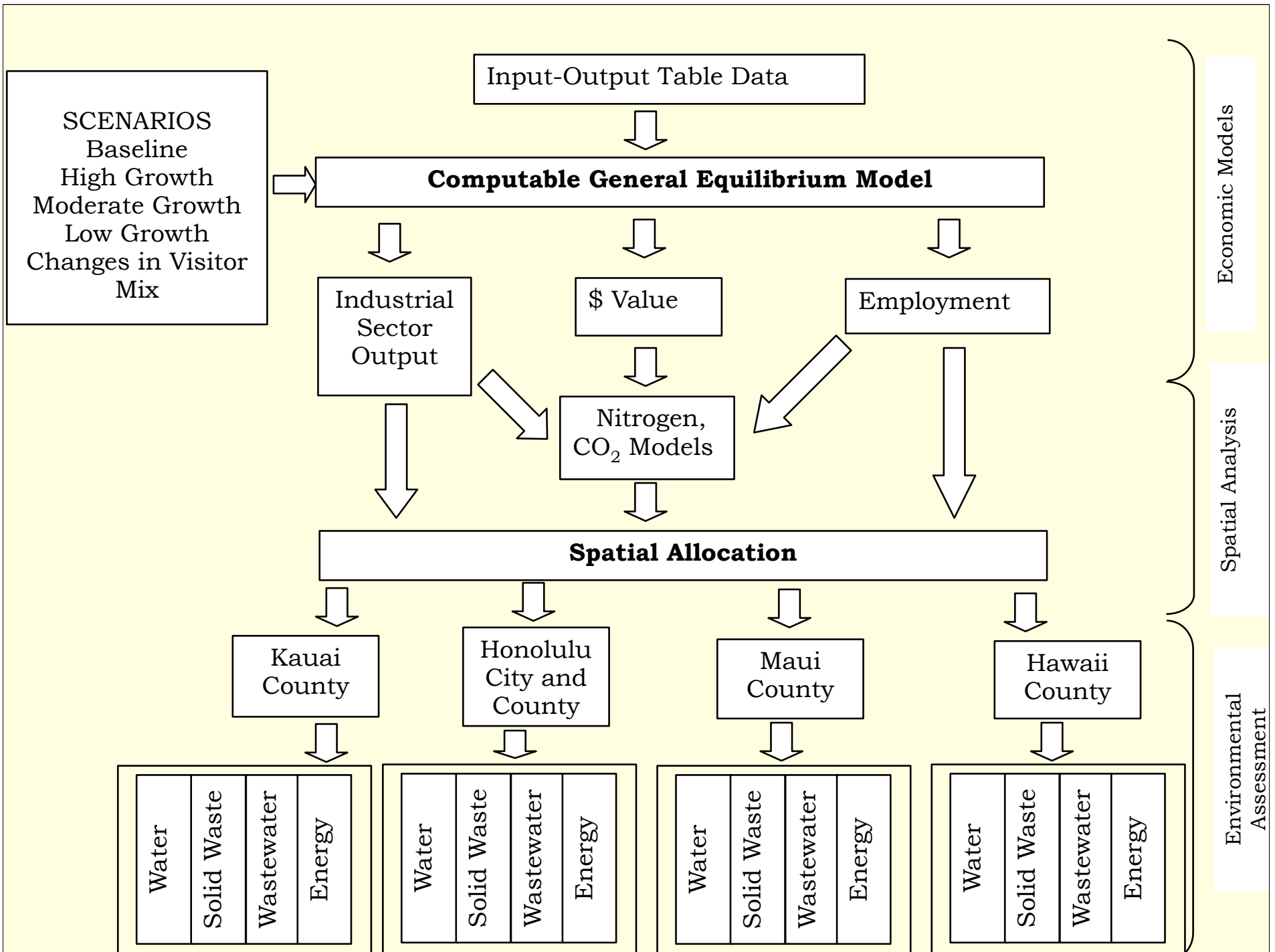
DATA SOURCES

Hawaii Input-Output Study: Benchmark Report

- 131 sectors
- Statewide report
- Output in \$ by sector
- Intermediate demand
- Employment by sector
- Households, Visitors, Government, Military
- Appendix A. NAICS Codes for industries in Hawaii

Figure 2.1 An Overview of an Input-Output Table

		INDUSTRIES	Final Demand Sectors	Total
		1,2,3,.....,131		
INDUSTRIES	1,	Block A Inter-Industry Transactions	Block B Final demand (sales to households, visitors, government, investment, and exports)	Total industry output (sales)
	2,			
	3,			
	..			
	..			
131				
Final payments Sectors		Block C Primary payments (payments for labor, capital, land, loans, taxes, and imported goods)		Total payments
Total		Total industry input (purchases)	Total expenditures	



Overview of Economy

Population (thousands)	1,211.6
Labor Force (thousands)	594.7
Job Count (full-time & part-time & self-employed) (thousands)	742.2
Visitor Expenditures (\$ million)	10,931.0
Household Expenditures (\$ million)	24,962.0
Wage & Salary Income (\$ million)	21,626.2
Proprietor's Income (\$ million)	2,088.0
Gross State Product (\$ million)	*38,537.0

*Does not include imports nor interindustry demand

Structure of Hawaii's Economy

Industry	Output (\$m)	Output (%)			
Agriculture	823	1.4%			
Construction	3,524	6.0%			
Manufacturing	3,416	5.8%			
Air Transportation	2,044	3.5%			
Transportation	1,465	2.5%			
Entertainment	844	1.4%			
Golf	230	0.4%			
Accommodations	12,496	21.2%			
Restaurants	2,275	3.9%			
Trade	6,312	10.7%			
Services	15,181	25.8%			
Utilities	1,691	2.9%			
Government	8,566	14.6%			

I/O Methods

$$R_i = \sum_{k=1}^n r_{ik} + \sum_y r_{iy}$$

i = type of infrastructure

r_{ik} = direct infrastructure use type i by the k th industry sector

r_{iy} = direct infrastructure use type i by the final demand sector, y = residents, visitors, etc.

n = number of industry sectors

$$\rho_{ik} = \frac{r_{ik}}{x_k}$$

x_k = total output of industry sector k (**DIRECT REQUIREMENTS**)

$$t_{ij} = \rho_{ik} (I - A)^{-1}_{kj}$$

$(I - A)^{-1}_{kj}$ = total requirements matrix or Leontief inverse

(TOTAL REQUIREMENTS)

$$p_i = \rho_{ik} (I - A)^{-1}_{kj} y_j$$

y_j = PCEs or visitor expenditures in sector j

(INDIRECT REQUIREMENTS)

Water and Sewer Demand by Sector

Industry	Output (\$million)	Household expenditures (\$million)	Visitor's expenditures (\$million)	Water (1000 gallons)	Sewer (1000 gallons)
Hotels	3,456.4	146.1	3,271.3	4,392,570	3,514,056
Real estate rental	9,039.8	5,278.1	620.9	4,220,882	3,376,705
Restaurants	2,274.7	1,017.1	1,126.2	3,102,155	2,481,724
Wholesale trade	1,939.0	687.9	210.0	517,582	414,066
Retail trade	4,372.8	2,290.2	1,254.8	-	-
Performing arts	155.6	62.2	31.1	206,573	165,258
Amusement	157.1	27.6	129.5	68,670	54,936
Recreation	150.7	63.7	84.7	155,794	124,635
Museums historical	77.2	38.5	38.6	83,844	67,075
Sightseeing transport	303.7	15.2	285.5	-	-
Golf courses	229.8	88.5	141.3	1,138,964	911,171
Air transportation	2,044.1	337.5	1,555.6	229,530	183,624
Trucking	279.0	99.8	20.1	86,716	69,373
Water transportation	522.8	133.9	123.2	44,838	35,870
Ground transportation	128.9	34.6	76.2	110,274	88,219
Automobile rental	393.3	32.5	314.8	571,348	457,078
Parking lots	109.4	77.2	10.4	149,095	119,276

Infrastructure Services Demand

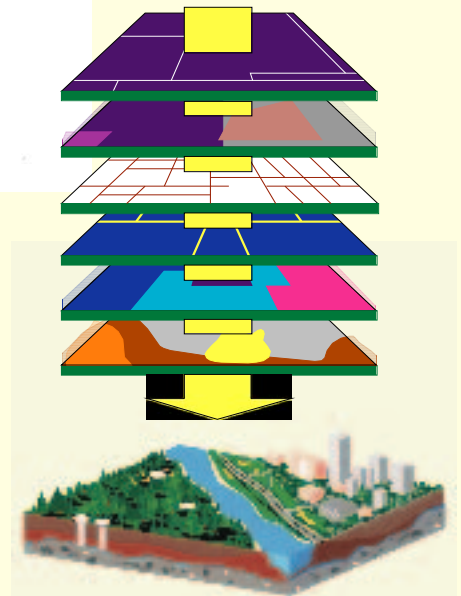
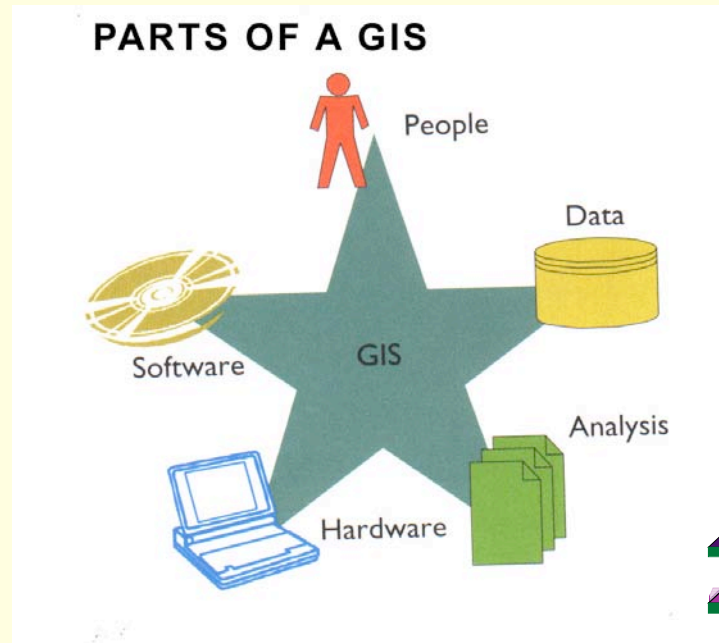
	Water (1000 gal)	Sewer (1000 gal)	Electricity (GWh)	Propane (mmBtu)	Solid Waste (1m lbs)
Direct Use Residents	43,299,259	22,953,795	2,665	559,900	1,709.9
Indirect Use Residents	17,986,206	15,489,178	2,542	715,179	707.9
Indirect Use Visitors	12,237,755	10,195,386	2,013	1,536,101	436.8
Total Use by Residents	61,285,465	38,442,973	5,207	1,275,079	2,417.9
Total Use by Visitors	12,237,755	10,195,386	2,013	1,536,101	436.8

Infrastructure Services Demand, Per Day

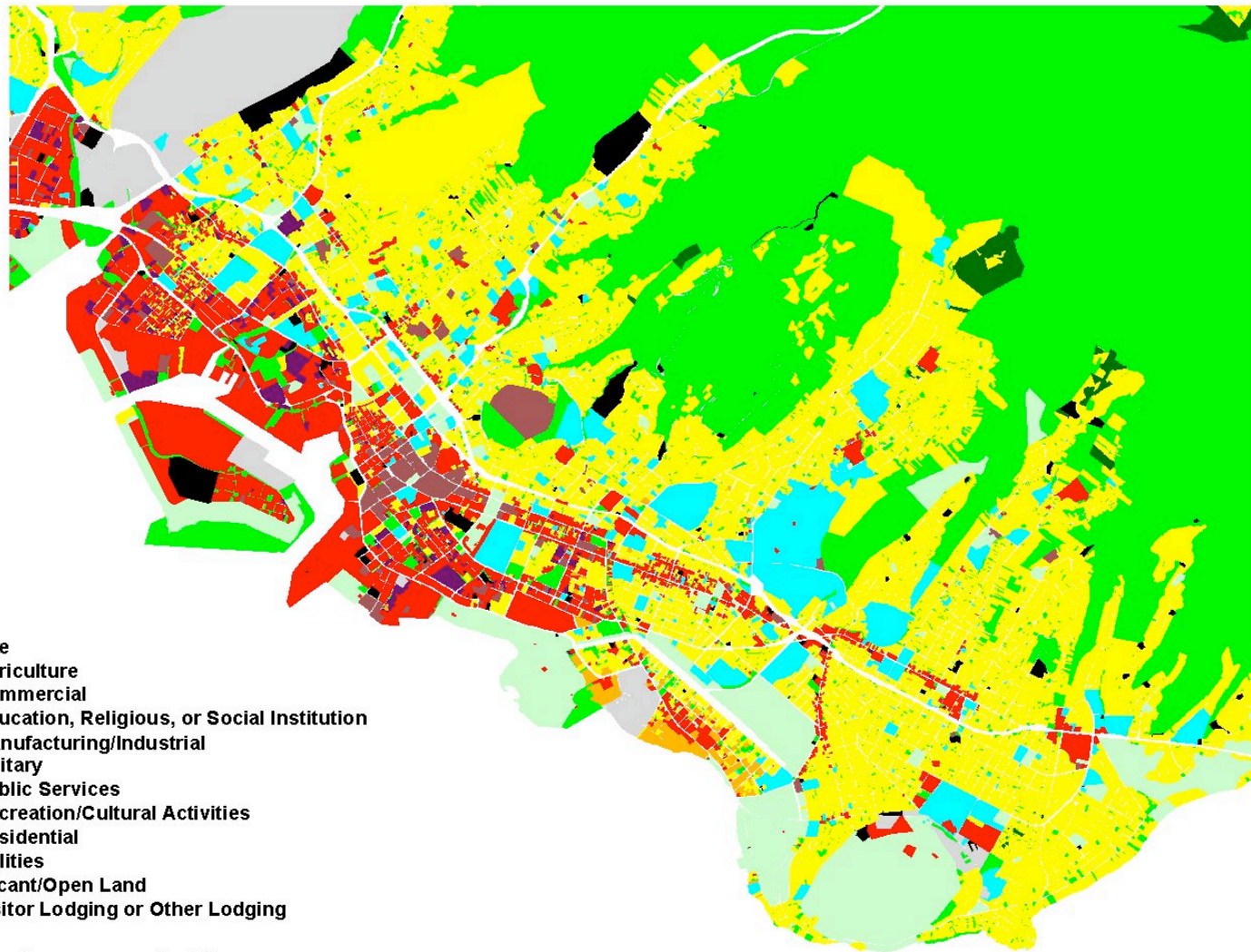
	Water (gallons)	Sewer (gallons)	Electricity (KWh)	Propane (mmBtu)	Solid Waste (lbs)
Direct Use per Resident	97.9	51.9	6.0	0.001	3.9
Direct Use per Visitor	-	-	-	-	-
Indirect Use per Resident	40.7	35.0	5.7	0.002	1.6
Indirect Use per Visitor	213.3	177.7	35.1	0.027	7.6
Total Use per Resident	138.6	86.9	11.8	0.003	5.5
Total Use per Visitor	213.3	177.7	35.1	0.027	7.6

Spatial Analytic Tools

- USGS
- Census
 - Population
 - Housing
 - Employment
- Land Use files
- Environment



Land Use Classification



- Land Use
- Agriculture
 - Commercial
 - Education, Religious, or Social Institution
 - Manufacturing/Industrial
 - Military
 - Public Services
 - Recreation/Cultural Activities
 - Residential
 - Utilities
 - Vacant/Open Land
 - Visitor Lodging or Other Lodging

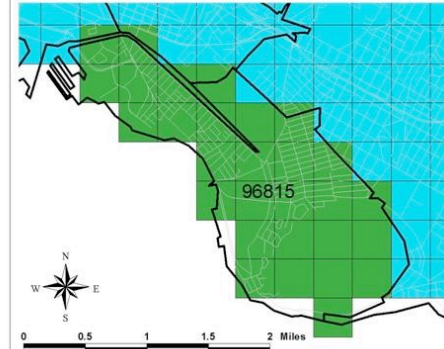
0 1 2 Miles







Waikiki Area

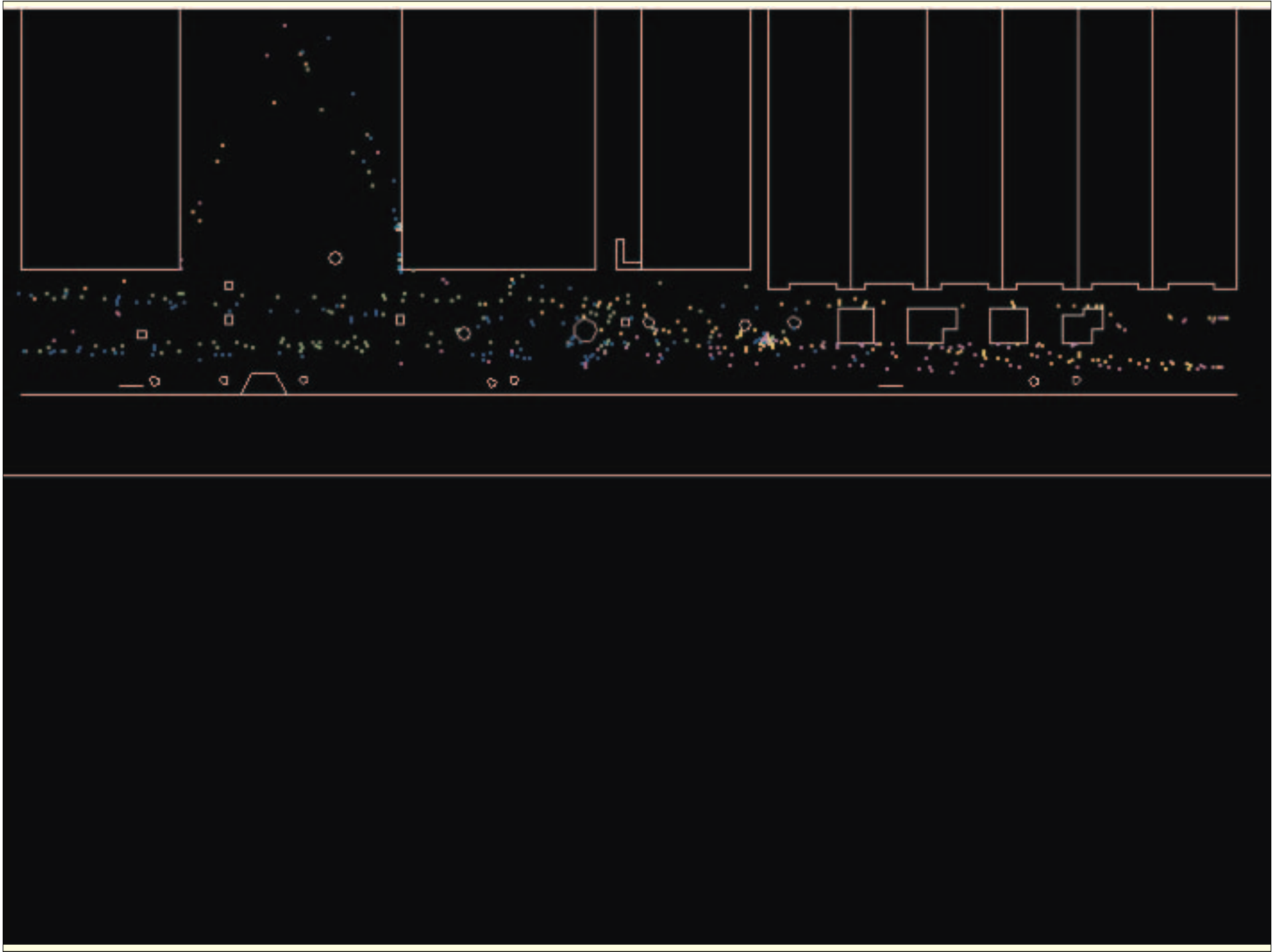


ZipCode Boundary
 Street
 Waikiki Area

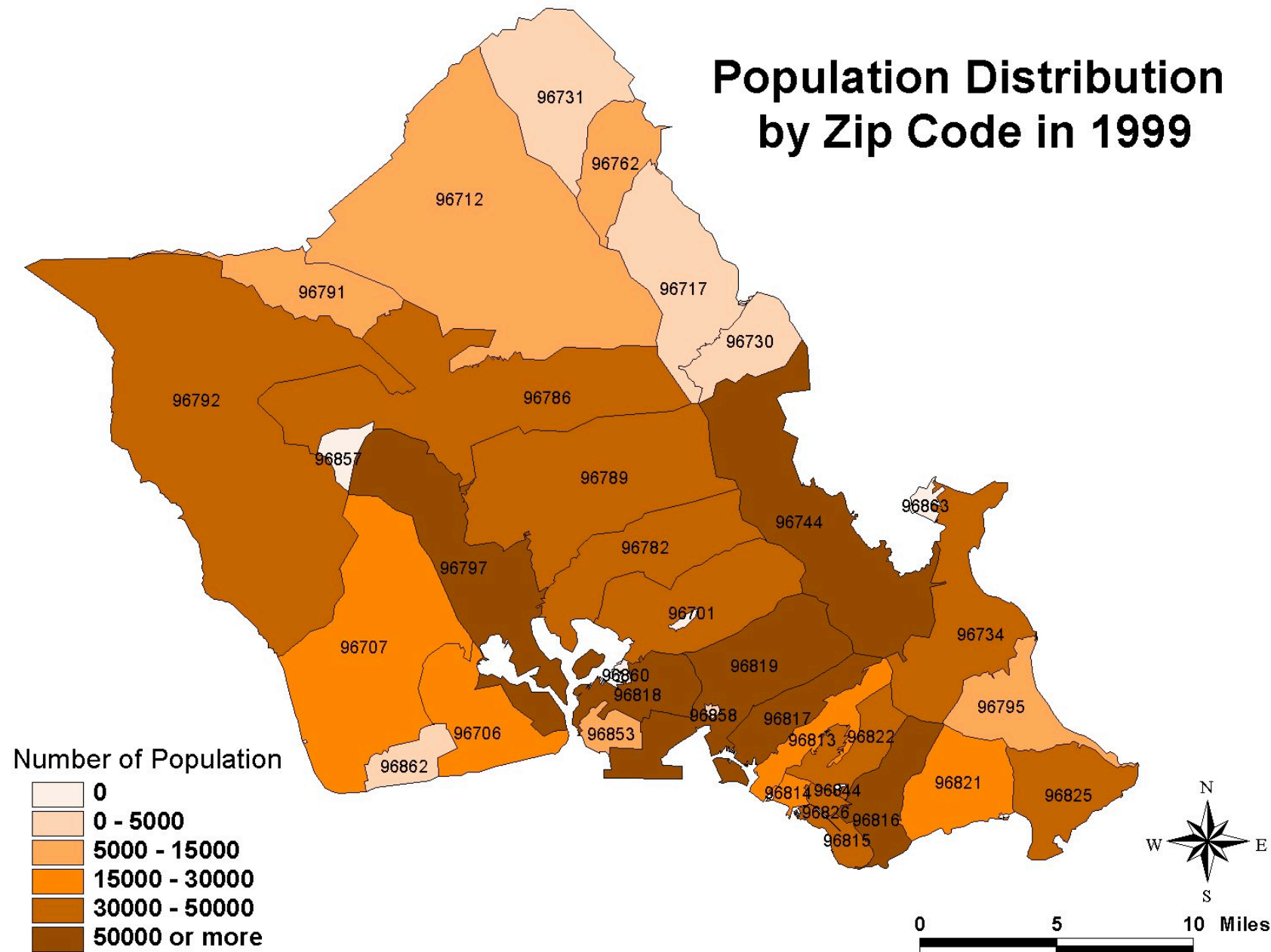
TMK Parcels

Land Use Activity

Unknown	Commercial Recreation
Household Dwelling	Membership Recreation
Visitor Lodging	Public Recreation
Boarding	Native Exhibition
Large Scale Repair - Ship Building	Public Administration
Air Transport	Military
Food and Liquor	Public Order
General Merchandise	Educational Services
Apparel	Religious
Eating and Drinking	Social Services
Motor Vehicle	Other Services
Financial	Communication
Personal Services	Assembly
Business Services	Subdivided Vacant
Automotive Services	Unsubdivided Vacant
Entertainment	Resort
	Restricted
	Right-of-Way

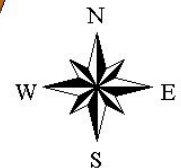


Population Distribution by Zip Code in 1999

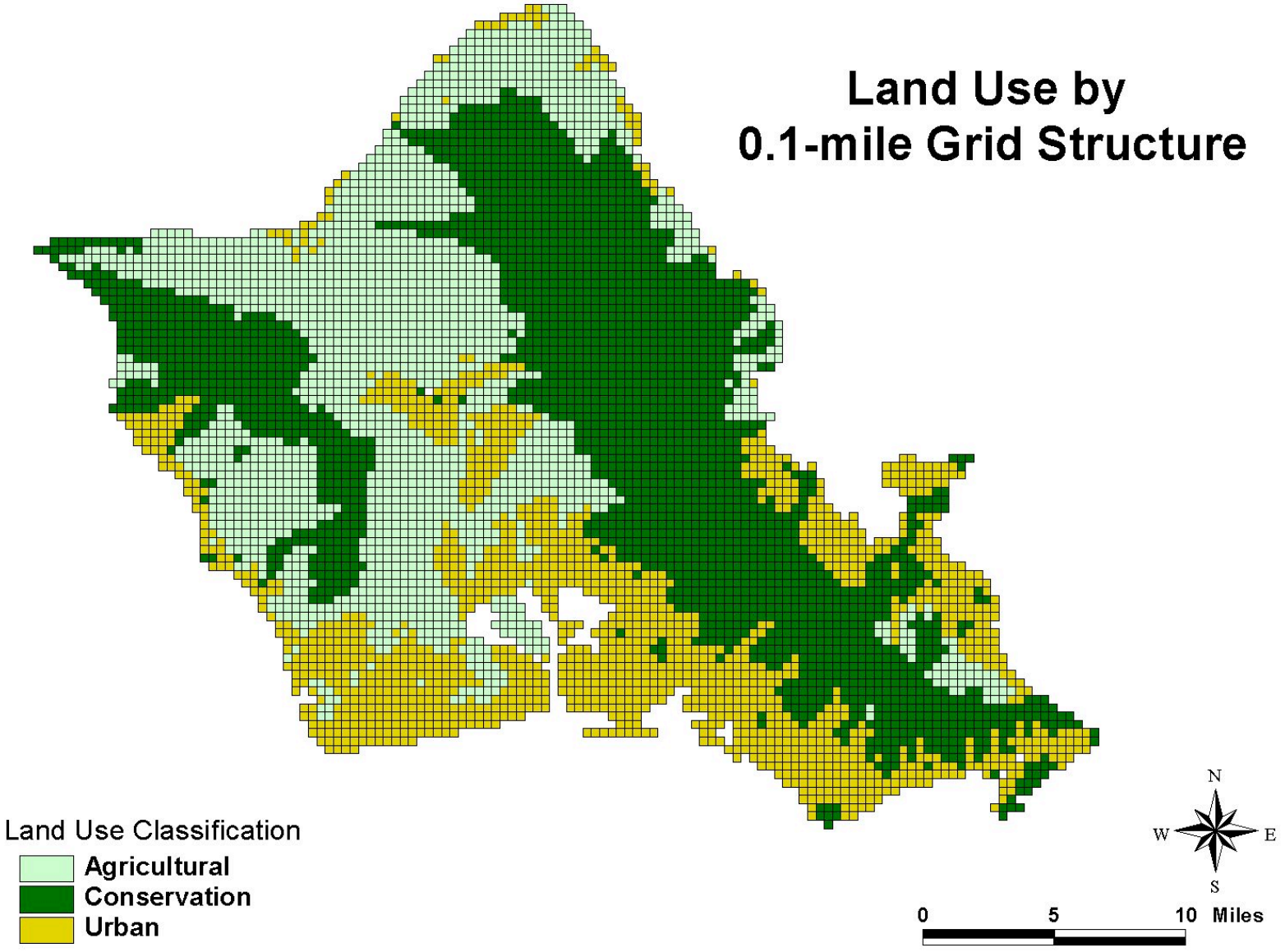


Number of Population

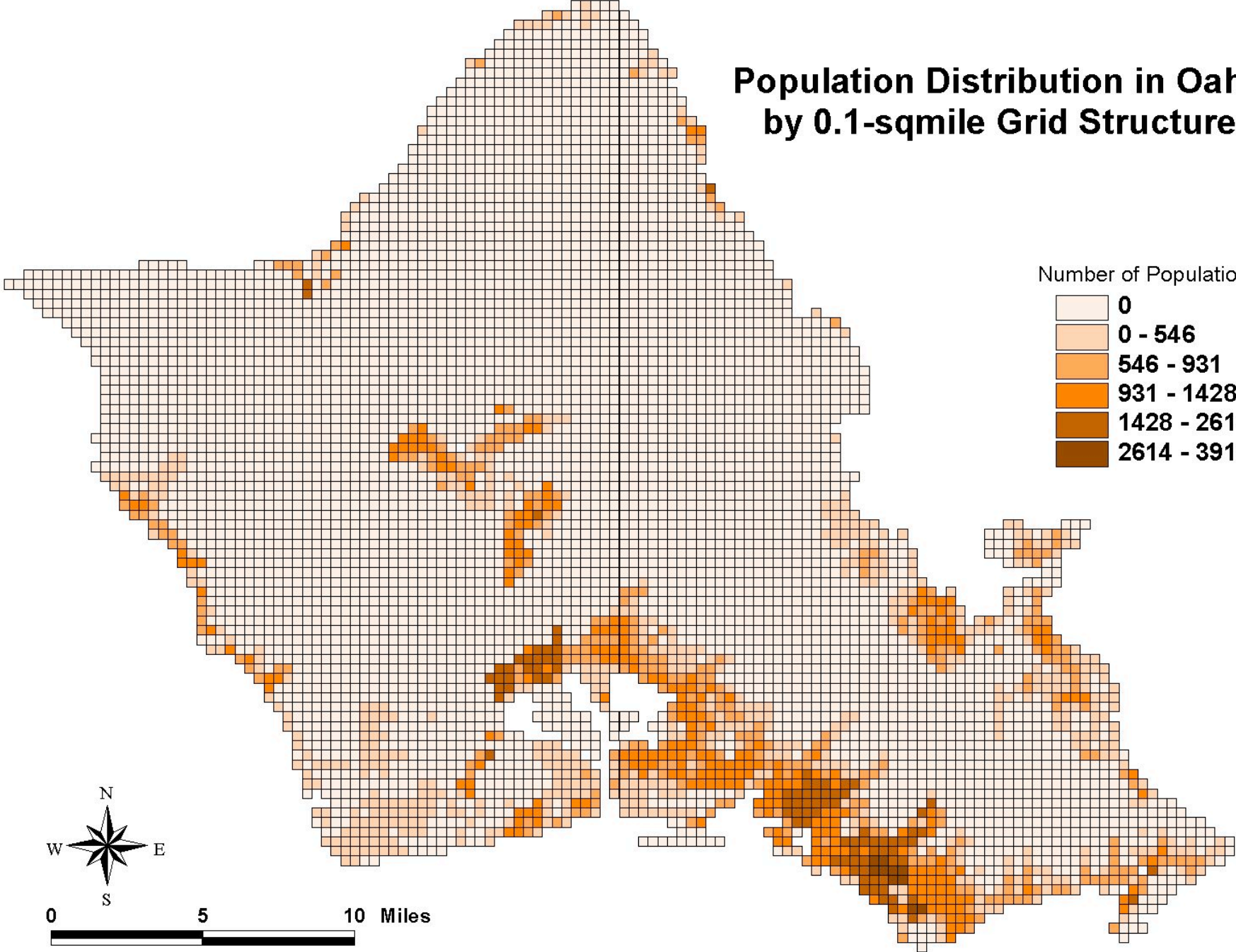
- 0
- 0 - 5000
- 5000 - 15000
- 15000 - 30000
- 30000 - 50000
- 50000 or more



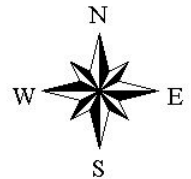
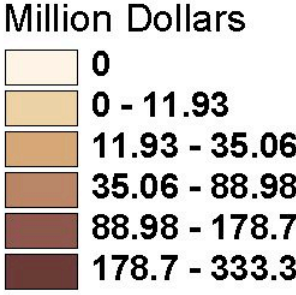
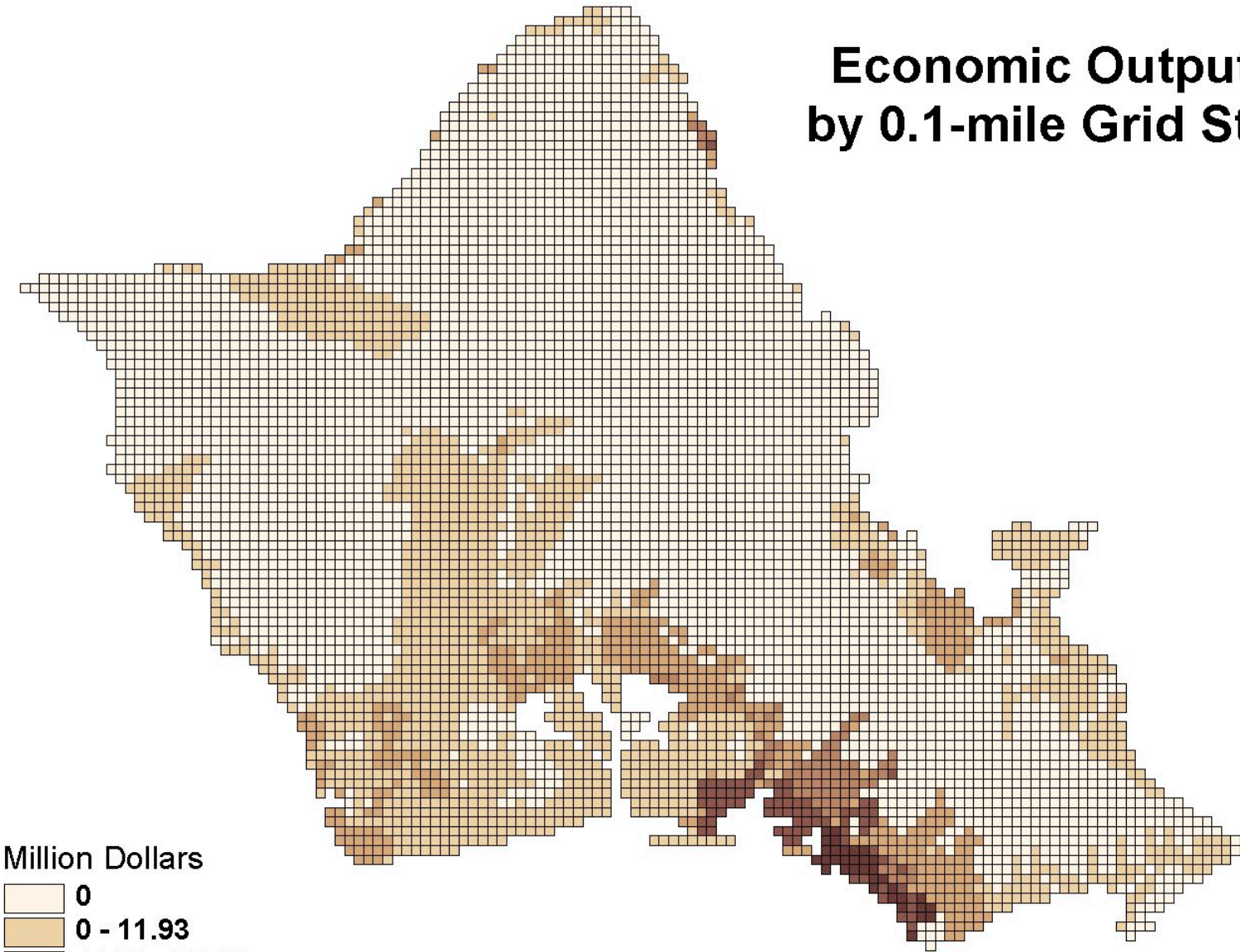
Land Use by 0.1-mile Grid Structure



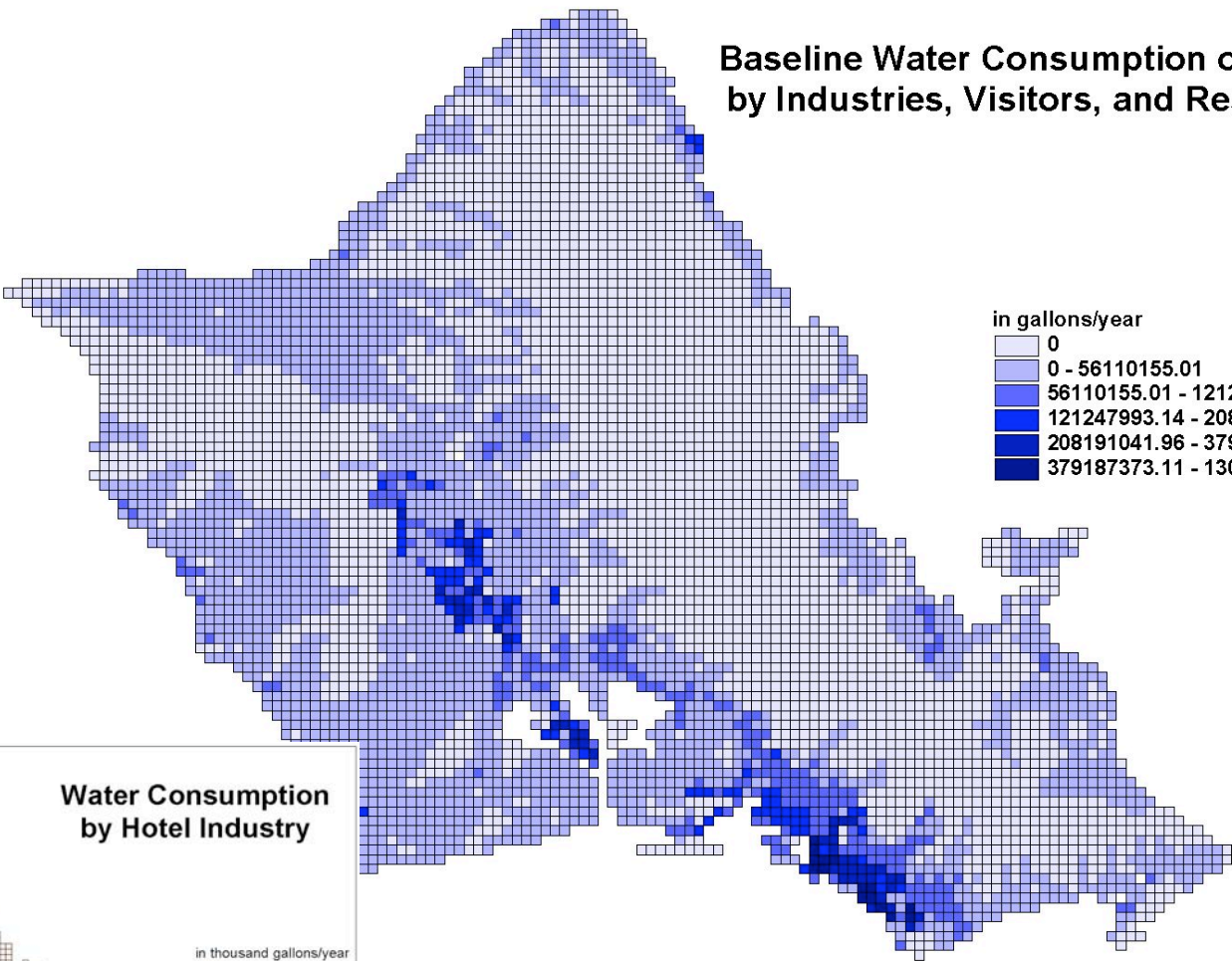
Population Distribution in Oahu by 0.1-sqmile Grid Structure



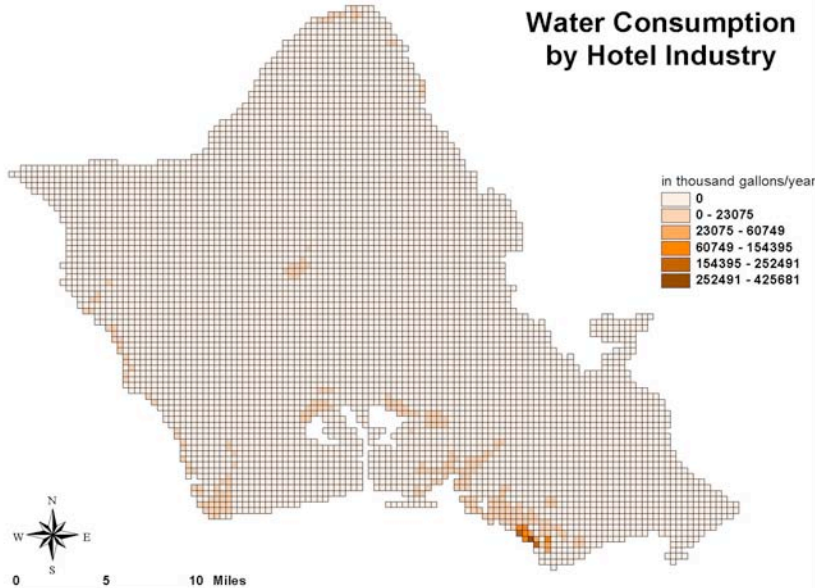
Economic Output Total by 0.1-mile Grid Structure



Baseline Water Consumption on Oahu by Industries, Visitors, and Residents

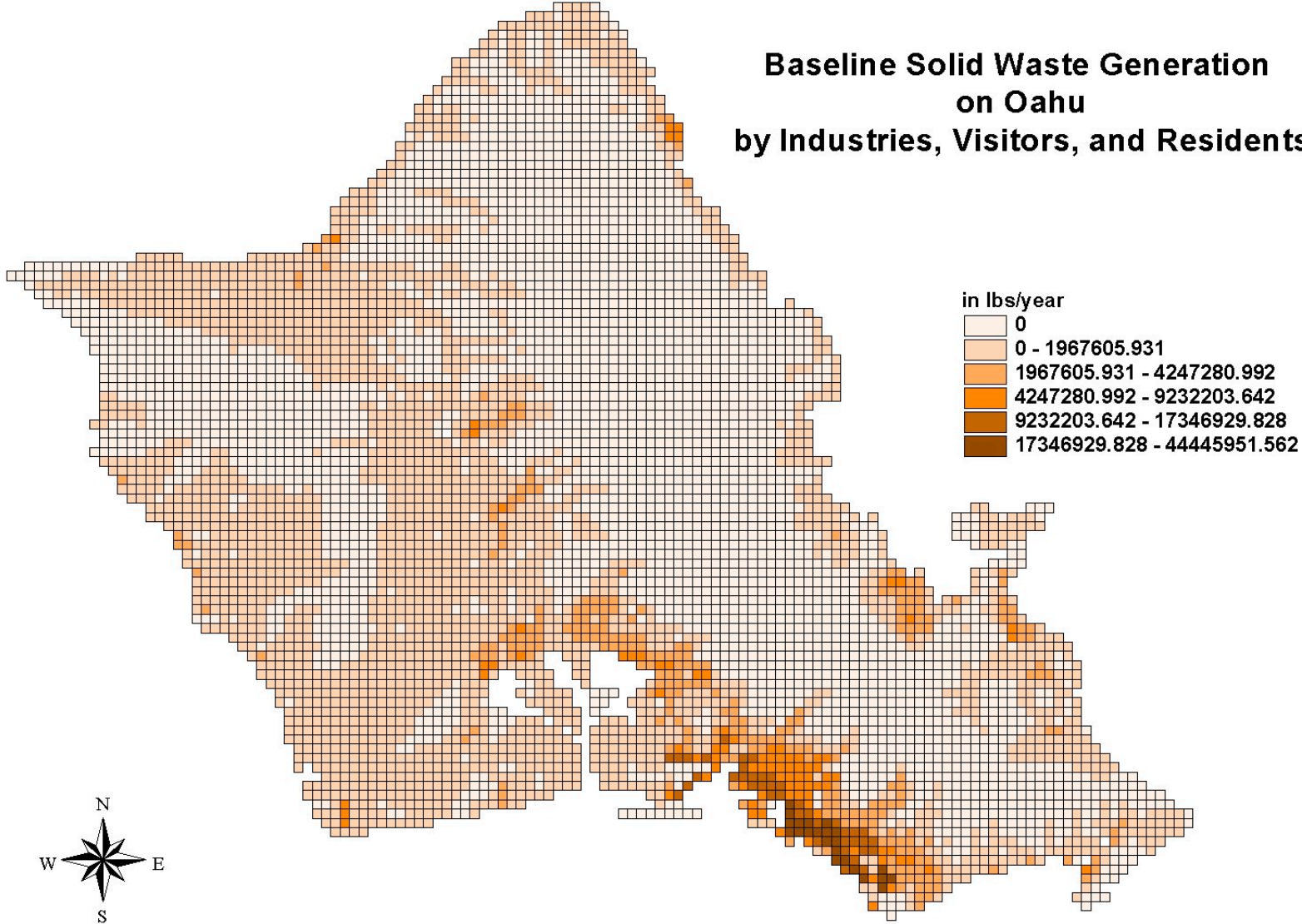


Water Consumption by Hotel Industry



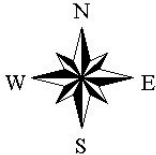
Miles

Baseline Solid Waste Generation on Oahu by Industries, Visitors, and Residents



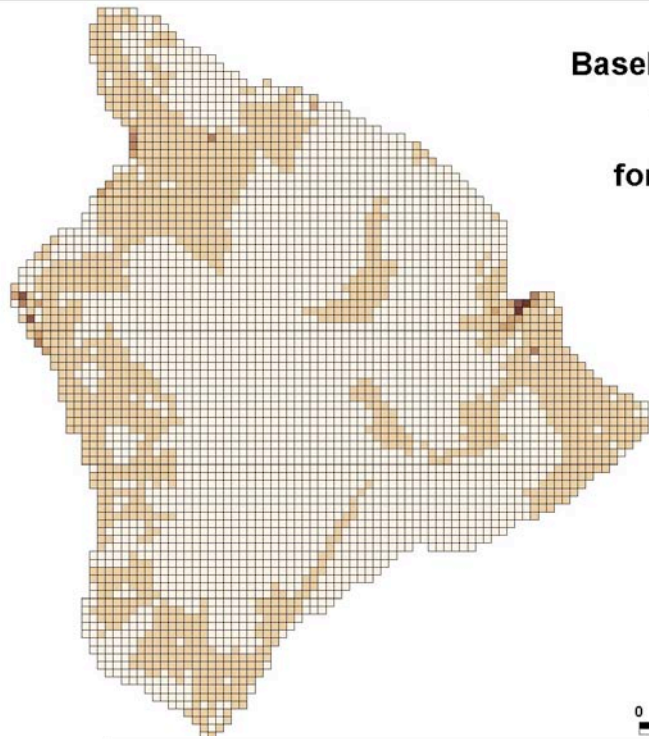
in lbs/year

0
0 - 1967605.931
1967605.931 - 4247280.992
4247280.992 - 9232203.642
9232203.642 - 17346929.828
17346929.828 - 44445951.562



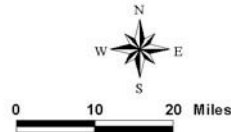
0 5 10 Miles

Baseline Employment Distribution on Hawaii for All Industries

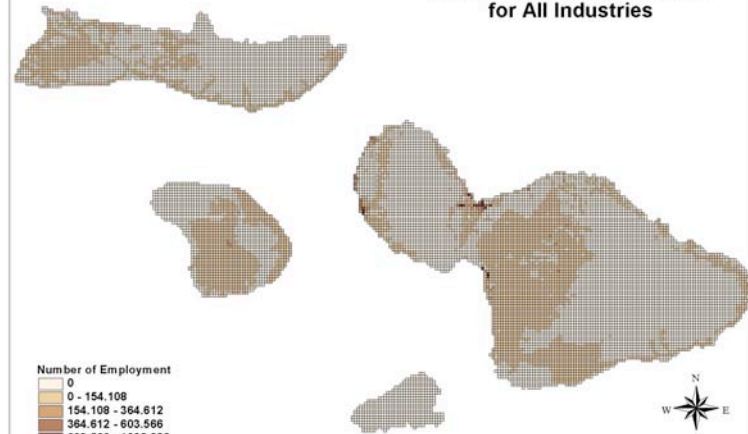


Number of Employment

- 0
- 0 - 301.761
- 301.761 - 642.526
- 642.526 - 1225.896
- 1225.896 - 2021.675
- 2021.675 - 4321.123



Baseline Employment Distribution on Maui, Molokai, and Lanai for All Industries

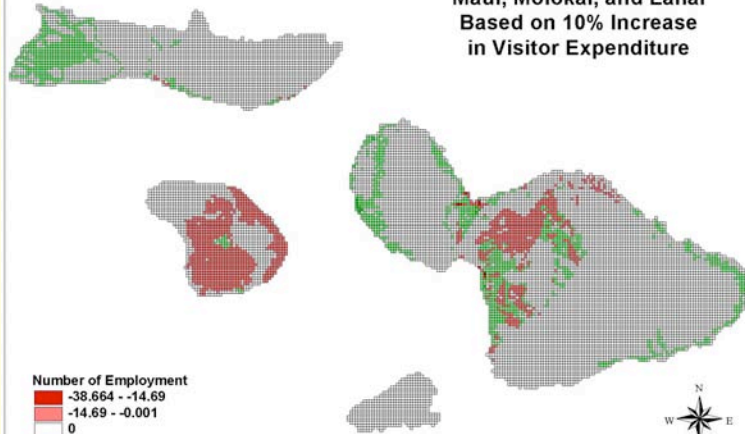


Number of Employment

- 0
- 0 - 154.108
- 154.108 - 364.612
- 364.612 - 603.566
- 603.566 - 1092.888
- 1092.888 - 2035.397

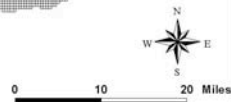


Employment Change on Maui, Molokai, and Lanai Based on 10% Increase in Visitor Expenditure

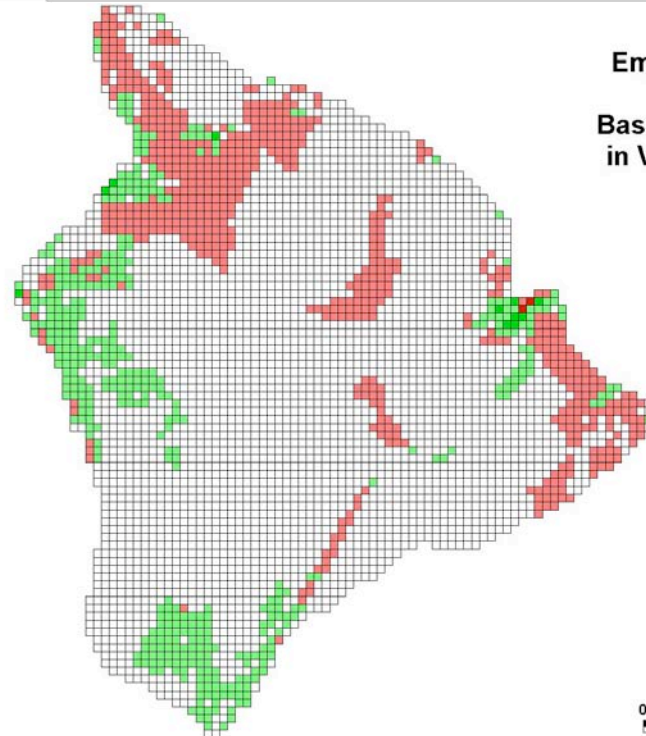


Number of Employment

- 38.664 - -14.69
- 14.69 - -0.001
- 0
- 0.001 - 4.631
- 4.631 - 13.497

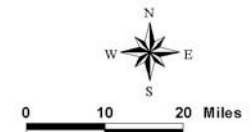


Employment Change on Hawaii Based on 10% Increase in Visitor Expenditure



Number of Employment

- 79.284 - -60.242
- 60.242 - -0.001
- 0
- 0 - 5.646
- 5.646 - 12.61



Resident's and Visitor's Expenditures, 1997

Industry	Resident's expenditures (\$million)	Visitor's expenditures (\$million)	Percent distribution of resident's expenditures	Percent distribution of visitor's expenditures	Resident's expenditures per resident day (\$)	Visitor's expenditures per visitor day (\$)
Hotels	146.1	3,271.3	0.7%	32.6%	0.3	57.0
Air transportation	337.5	1,555.6	1.7%	15.5%	0.8	27.1
Retail trade	2,292.0	1,254.8	11.3%	12.5%	5.2	21.9
Restaurants	1,036.5	1,126.2	5.1%	11.2%	2.3	19.6
Real estate rental	5,278.1	620.9	26.1%	6.2%	11.9	10.8
Automobile rental	32.5	314.8	0.2%	3.1%	0.1	5.5
Sightseeing transport	15.2	285.5	0.1%	2.8%	0.0	5.0
Wholesale trade	687.9	210.0	3.4%	2.1%	1.6	3.7
Travel reservations	58.9	191.2	0.3%	1.9%	0.1	3.3
Golf courses	108.4	141.3	0.5%	1.4%	0.2	2.5
Education private	431.7	140.7	2.1%	1.4%	1.0	2.5
Amusement	47.1	129.5	0.2%	1.3%	0.1	2.3
Water transportation	133.9	123.2	0.7%	1.2%	0.3	2.1
Recreation	67.7	84.7	0.3%	0.8%	0.2	1.5
Health services	3,780.5	83.3	18.7%	0.8%	8.5	1.5
Ground transportation	34.6	76.2	0.2%	0.8%	0.1	1.3
Finance business professional	2,059.7	72.3	10.2%	0.7%	4.7	1.3
Food processing	419.5	52.3	2.1%	0.5%	0.9	0.9
Other government	264.9	45.6	1.3%	0.5%	0.6	0.8
Other services	848.7	39.9	4.2%	0.4%	1.9	0.7
Museums historical	42.5	38.6	0.2%	0.4%	0.1	0.7
Information	778.9	33.4	3.9%	0.3%	1.8	0.6
Performing arts	62.2	31.1	0.3%	0.3%	0.1	0.5
Trucking	99.8	20.1	0.5%	0.2%	0.2	0.4
Clothing manufacturing	39.8	18.8	0.2%	0.2%	0.1	0.3
Other manufacturing	35.9	16.6	0.2%	0.2%	0.1	0.3
Crops	56.6	15.8	0.3%	0.2%	0.1	0.3
Petroleum manufacturing	190.6	13.6	0.9%	0.1%	0.4	0.2
Laundry	60.0	12.7	0.3%	0.1%	0.1	0.2
Parking lots	77.2	10.4	0.4%	0.1%	0.2	0.2
Commercial fishing	24.0	1.4	0.1%	0.0%	0.1	0.0
Animal	50.8	1.3	0.3%	0.0%	0.1	0.0
Transit	30.9	0.4	0.2%	0.0%	0.1	0.0
Electricity	394.6	-	2.0%	0.0%	0.9	-
Water sewer	182.2	-	0.9%	0.0%	0.4	-
Natural gas	12.8	-	0.1%	0.0%	0.0	-
Waste management private	5.7	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	-
Landscaping services	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	-	-
Construction and mining	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	-	-
Chemical manufacturing	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	-	-
Total	20,225.9	10,033.5	100.0%	100.0%	45.7	174.9

Resident's and Visitor's Expenditures, 1997

Industry	Resident's expenditures (\$million)	Visitor's expenditures (\$million)	Percent distribution of resident's expenditures	Percent distribution of visitor's expenditures	Resident's expenditures per resident day (\$)	Visitor's expenditures per visitor day (\$)
Hotels	146.1	3,271.3	0.7%	32.6%	0.3	57.0
Air transportation	337.5	1,555.6	1.7%	15.5%	0.8	27.1
Retail trade	2,290.0	1,518.3	11.3%	12.5%	5.2	21.9
Restaurants	1,036.5	1,126.2	5.1%	11.2%	2.3	19.6
Recreation rental	5,278.1	620.9	26.1%	6.2%	11.9	10.8
Automobile rental	32.5	314.8	0.2%	3.1%	0.1	5.5
Sightseeing transport	15.2	285.5	0.1%	2.8%	0.0	5.0
Weeks of travel	48.0	210.9	0.2%	2.1%	0.1	2.7
Travel reservations	58.9	191.2	0.3%	1.9%	0.1	3.3
Golf courses	108.4	141.3	0.5%	1.4%	0.2	2.5
Education private	431.7	140.7	2.1%	1.4%	1.0	2.5
Amusement	17.0	9.1	0.1%	0.1%	0.0	0.2
Water transportation	133.9	123.2	0.7%	1.2%	0.3	2.1
Health services	3,780.5	84.7	18.7%	0.8%	8.5	1.5
Public transportation	52.0	0.0	0.3%	0.0%	0.0	0.0
Finance business professional	2,059.7	72.3	10.2%	0.7%	4.7	1.3
Government	52.0	0.0	0.3%	0.0%	0.0	0.0
Other government	264.9	45.6	1.3%	0.5%	0.7	0.8
Real estate	848.7	39.9	4.2%	0.4%	1.9	0.7
Museums historical	42.5	38.6	0.2%	0.4%	0.1	0.7
Information	778.9	33.4	3.9%	0.3%	1.8	0.6
Performing arts	62.2	31.1	0.3%	0.3%	0.1	0.5
Travel	98.8	26.1	0.5%	0.3%	0.2	0.4
Clothing manufacturing	39.8	18.8	0.2%	0.2%	0.1	0.3
Other services	36.9	16.6	0.2%	0.2%	0.1	0.3
Crops	56.6	15.8	0.3%	0.2%	0.1	0.3
Retail manufacturing	90.6	13.6	0.4%	0.1%	0.4	0.2
Laundry	60.0	12.7	0.3%	0.1%	0.1	0.2
Telephone	7.2	10.4	0.0%	0.1%	0.2	0.2
Commercial fishing	24.0	1.4	0.1%	0.0%	0.1	0.0
Airport	50.8	1.2	0.3%	0.0%	0.1	0.0
Transit	30.9	0.4	0.2%	0.0%	0.1	0.0
Electricity	204.6	-	1.0%	0.0%	0.9	-
Water sewer	182.2	-	0.9%	0.0%	0.4	-
Natural gas	12.8	-	0.1%	0.0%	0.0	-
Waste management private	5.7	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	-
Landscaping services	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	-	-
Construction and mining	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	-	-
Chemical manufacturing	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	-	-
Total	20,225.9	10,033.5	100.0%	100.0%	45.7	174.9

Visitors spend more than \$10 billion annually

About \$175 per day

Biggest expenditures on hotels, transport, restaurant meals...

Existing labor can support 1.6% increase in real visitor expenditures (7% nominal, inflation of 5.2%)

No growth in labor force transfers income from visitors to residents
1% increase in spending increases household spending by 1.1%
in nominal terms

Increase in visitor spending produces increases demand for labor

Not all industries affected equally

Tourism and services are labor intensive

Wages increase up to a point

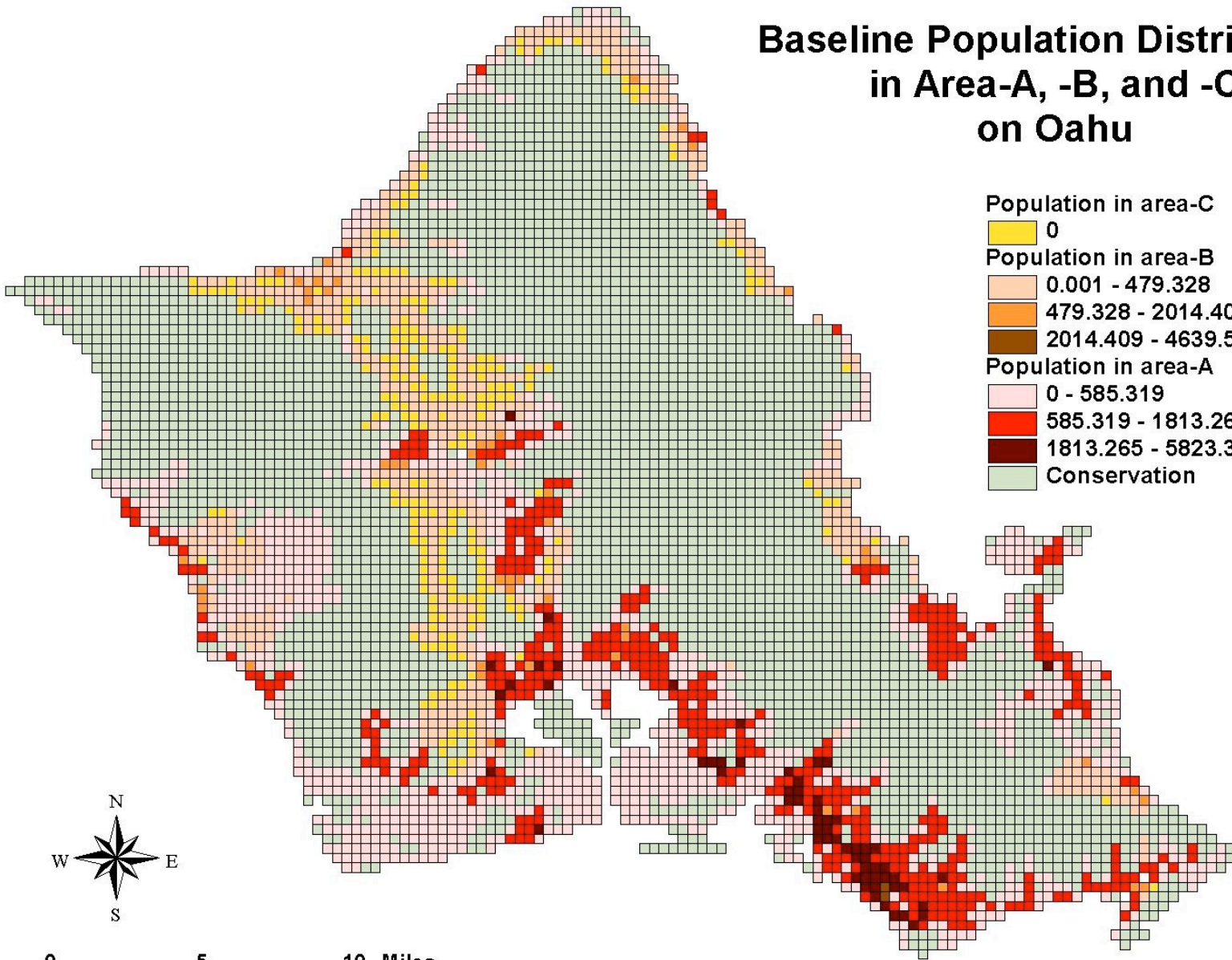
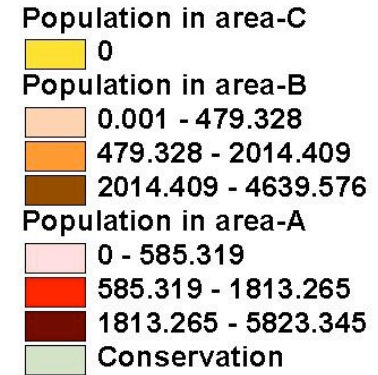
Pressure for in-migration also increases

Urbanization Subdivision development Sprawl

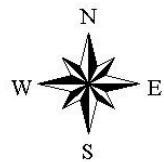
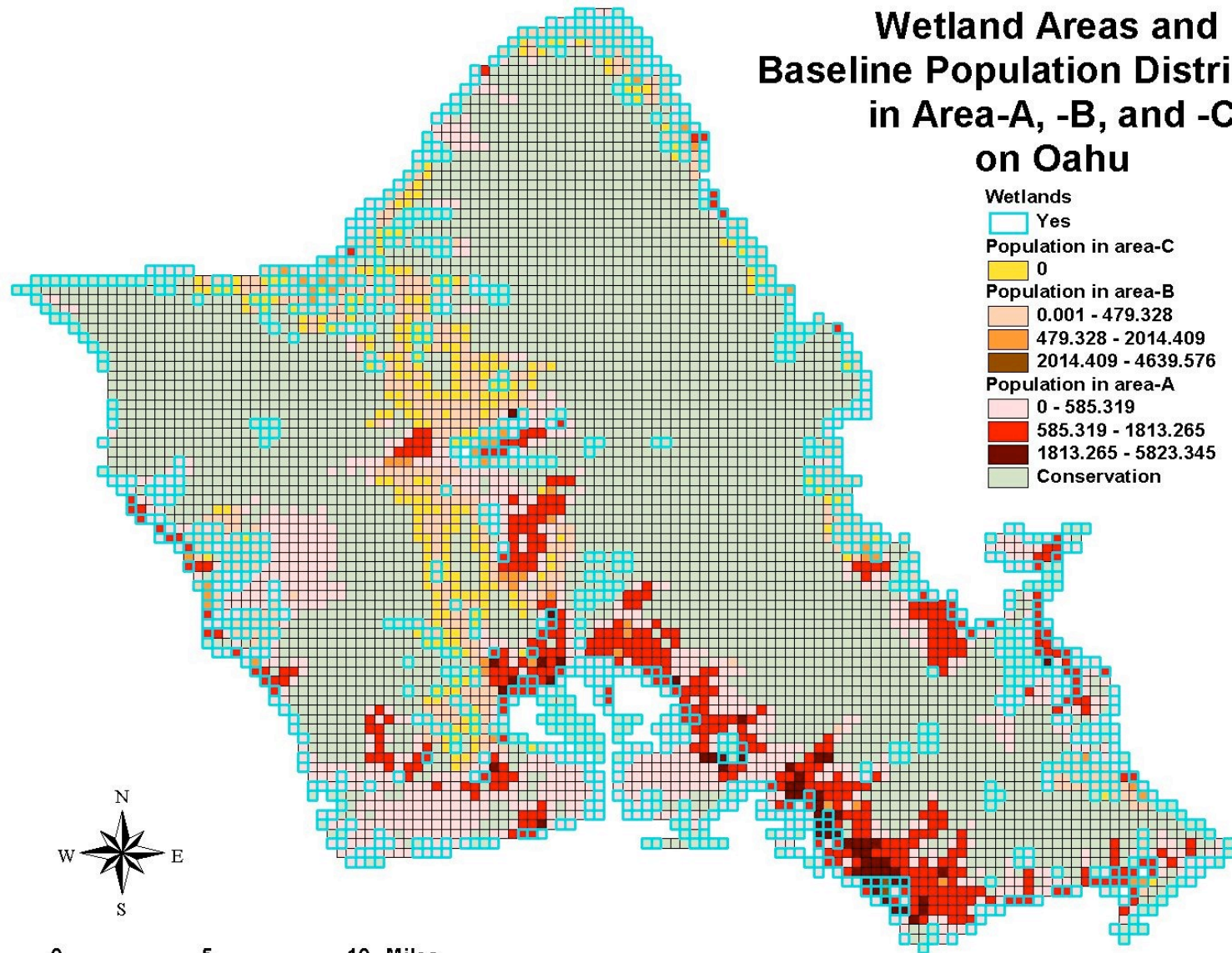
Urban Growth Model

- **Three classes of land (urbanized, partially developed, agricultural)**
- **High v. Low population growth rates**
- **Include or Exclude wetlands areas and natural areas for development**
- **Simulate development patterns over 30 year time period**
- **Mathematical model linked to GIS**

Baseline Population Distribution in Area-A, -B, and -C on Oahu

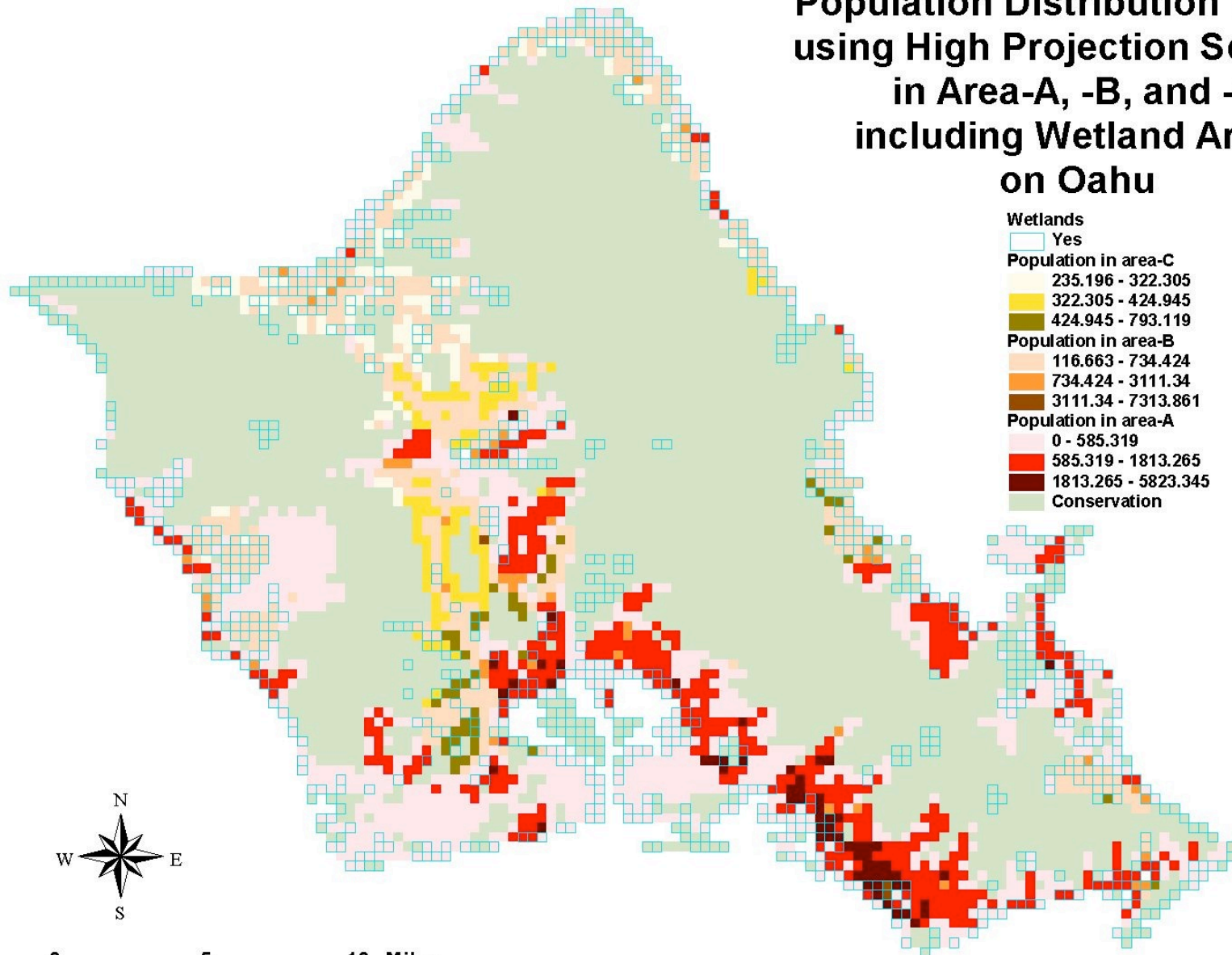


Wetland Areas and Baseline Population Distribution in Area-A, -B, and -C on Oahu



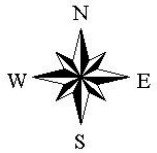
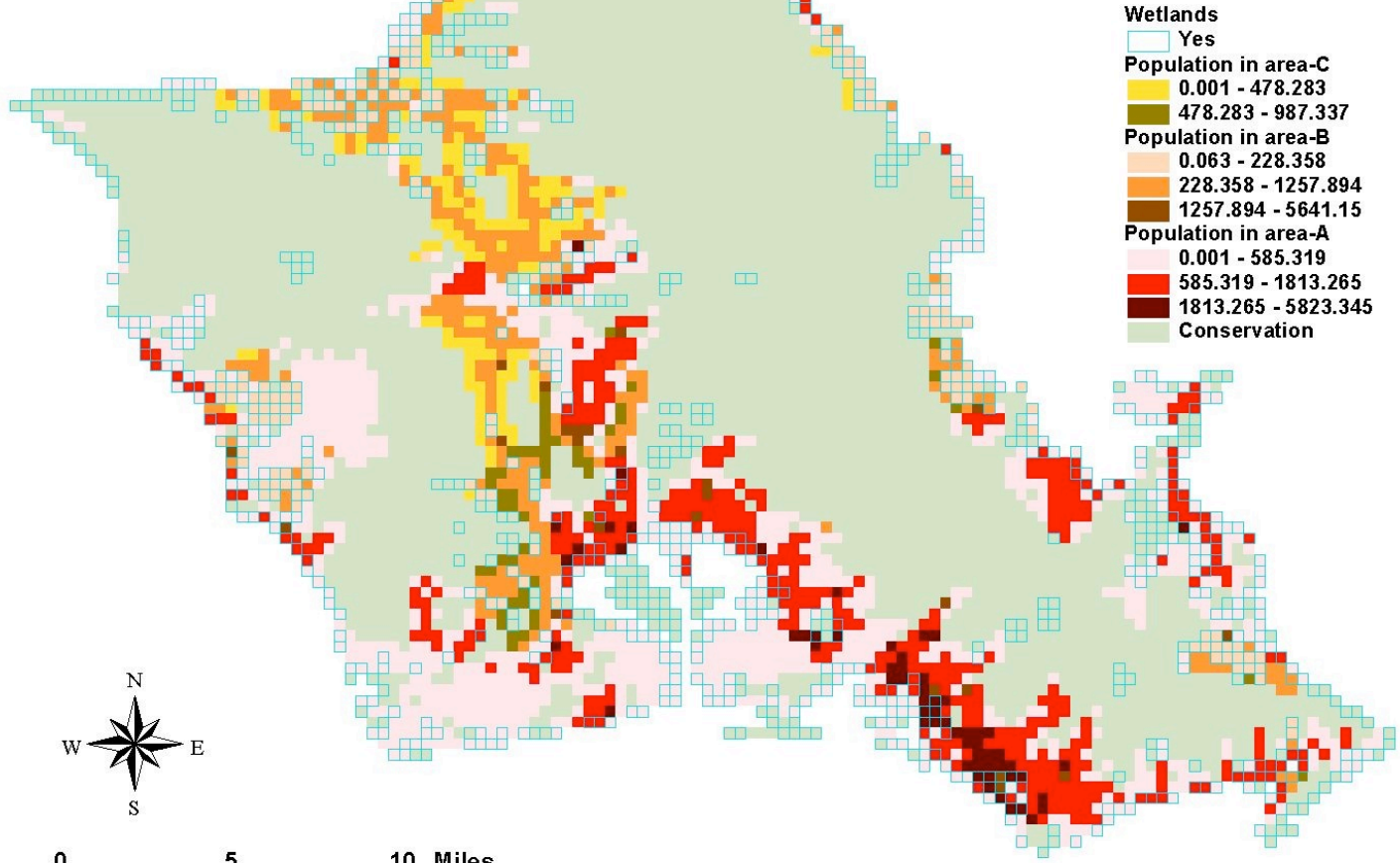
0 5 10 Miles

Population Distribution in 2030 using High Projection Scenario in Area-A, -B, and -C including Wetland Areas on Oahu



Annual growth in area-A = 0%, B = 3%

Population Distribution in 2030 using High Projection Scenario in Area-A, -B, and -C excluding Wetland Areas on Oahu



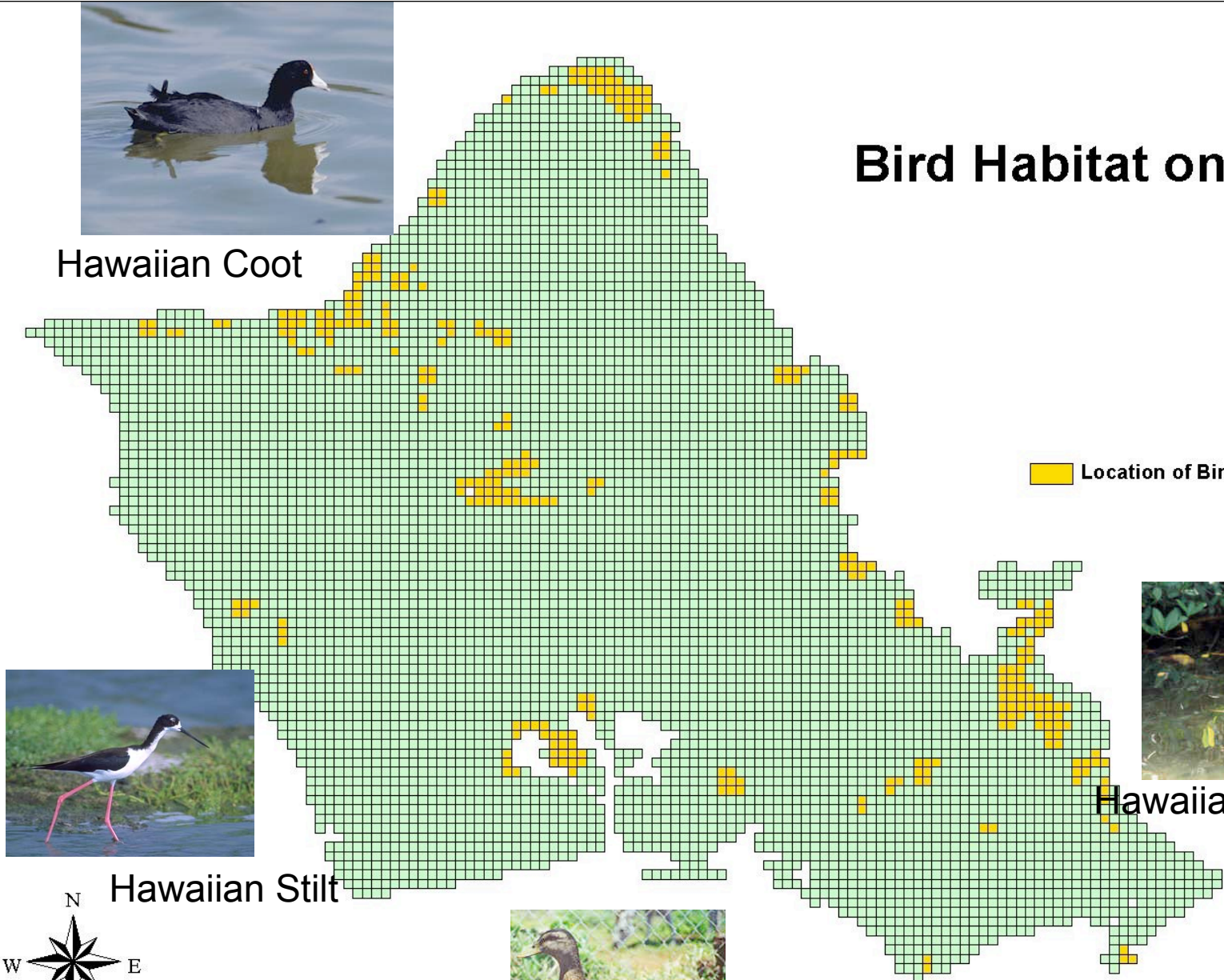
0 5 10 Miles

Annual growth in area-A = 0%, B = 3%

Bird Habitat on Oahu



Hawaiian Coot



Hawaiian Gallinule



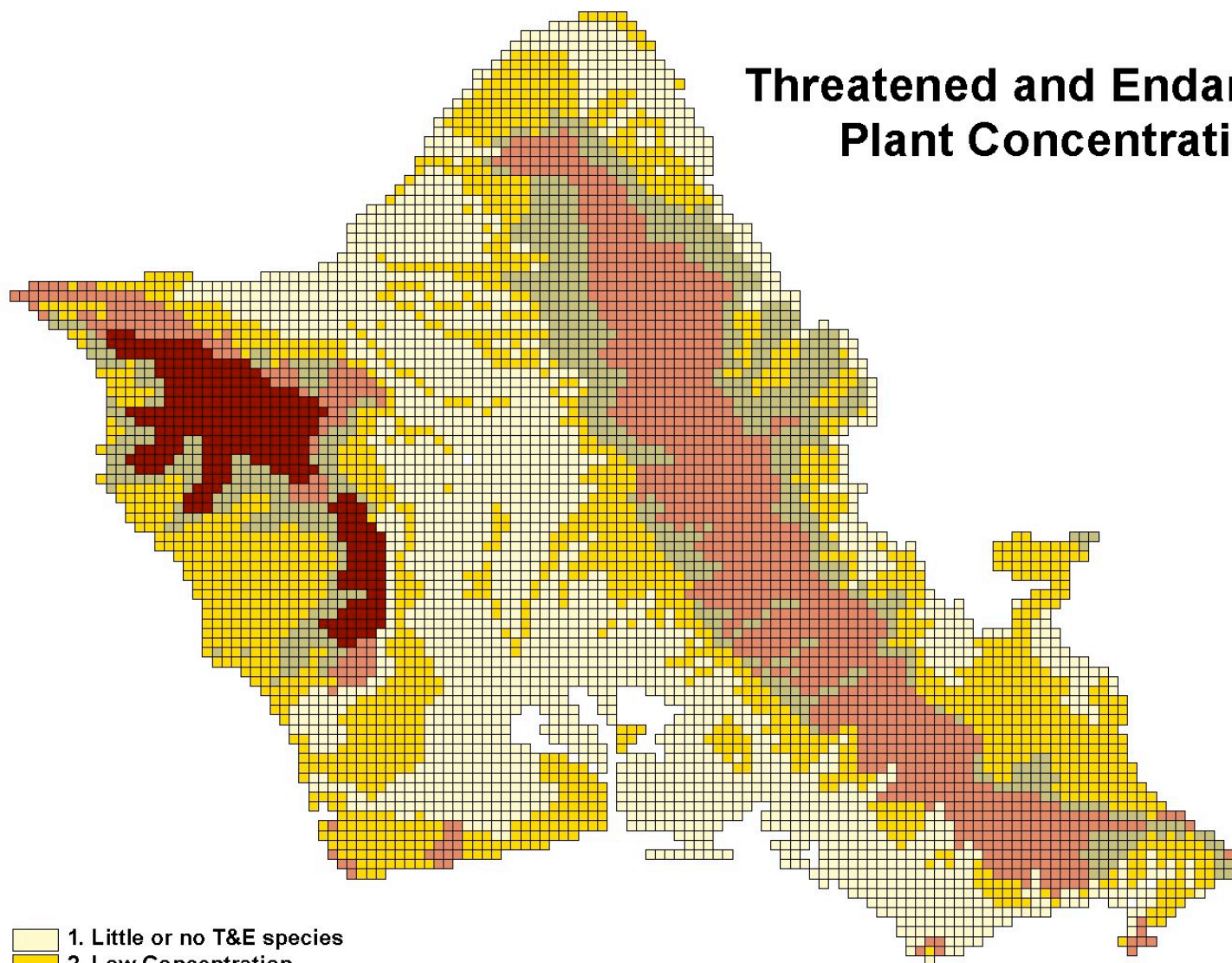
Hawaiian Stilt



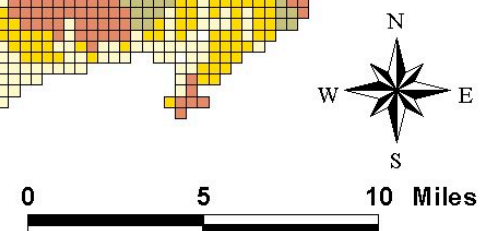
Hawaiian Duck



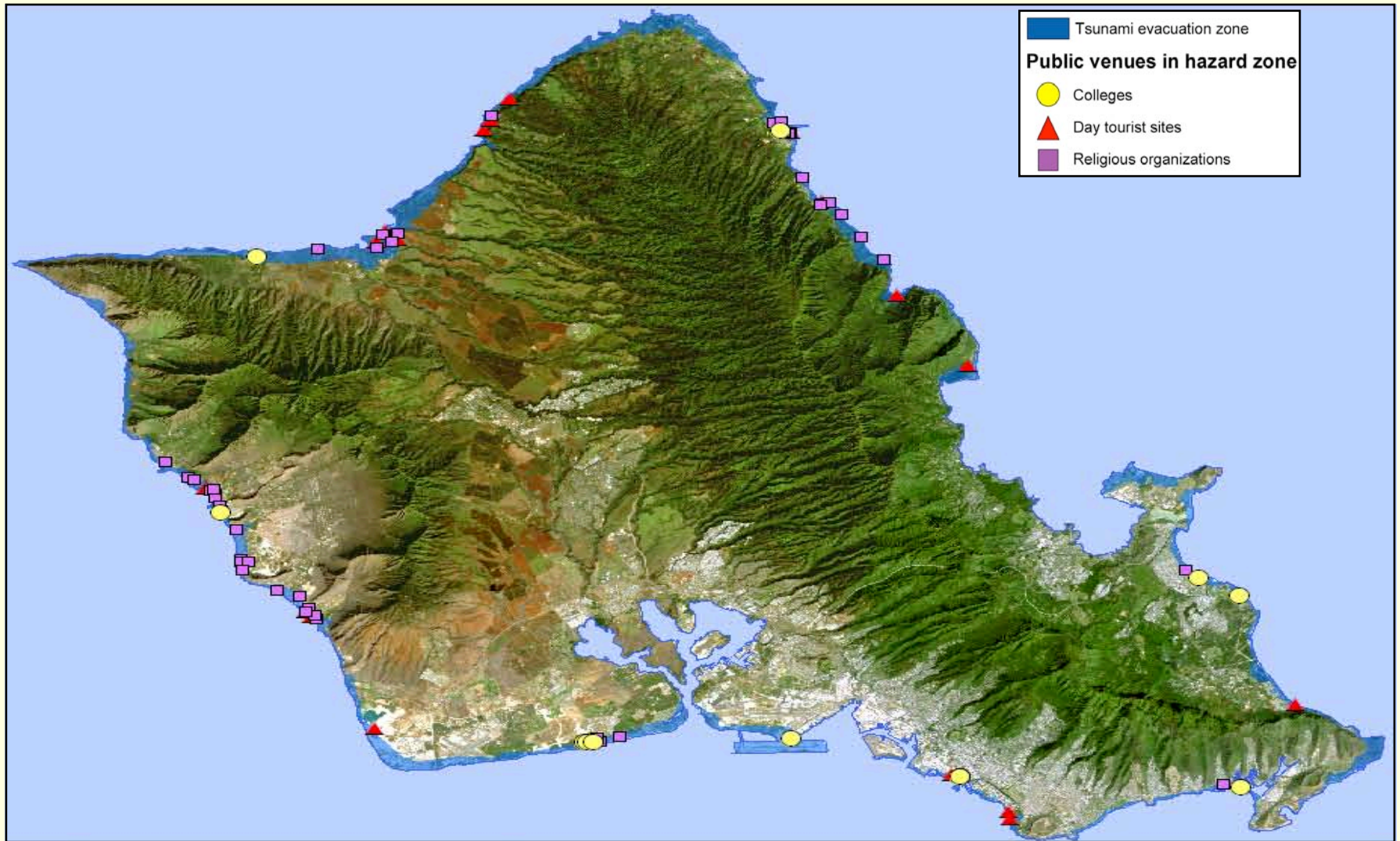
Threatened and Endangered Plant Concentration



- 1. Little or no T&E species
- 2. Low Concentration
- 3. Medium Concentration
- 4. High Concentration
- 5. Very High Concentration



Public Facilities in Tsunami Zone



Incentives for Preservation

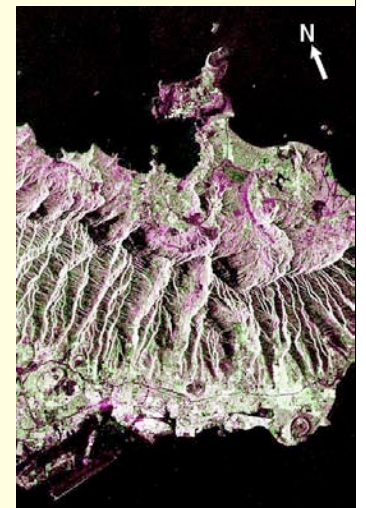
- **Conservation Banking**
- **Wetlands Banking**
- **Species Banking**
- **Earn development credits for preservation**
- **Similar to carbon credits**
- **Several hundred “mitigation banks” established on the mainland**

Summary & Conclusions

- **I/O data to show relationship between economy and water/sewer/infrastructure ;**
- **Spatial data used to locate economic activity and development pressures**
- **“We have met the enemy...and he is us!”**
- ***“Less is more”***
- **Increase densities to preserve open spaces, wildlife areas and to promote agriculture...**

Invest in Sustainability Research

- **Hawaii is a “small open economy”**
- **Influenced by exogenous factors**
- **Difficult to influence prices, production**
- **“Currency of ideas”**
- **Test bed for new technologies, approaches and concepts**
- **Partner with innovators like Iceland**
- **Poverty, environmental degradation, despair engulfing the world...**



Look for Solutions from Within

- **Culturally appropriate system of land management (based on the Ahupua`a);**
- **Preservation of gathering rights, access to shoreline and mountain areas (PASH case);**
- **Public Trust doctrine (Waiahole Ditch Case);**
- **Balance between development, growth, environment, and the economy...**



Questions?



Karl Kim, Ph.D.
Professor & Chair
Urban & Regional Planning
Text
University of Hawaii at Manoa
2424 Maile Way #107
Honolulu, HI. 96822

