

Interactive comment on “Evaluation of Economic Impacts from Flood Damages Using Hybrid Input-Output Analysis” by Cholapat Jongdeepaisal et al.

Cholapat Jongdeepaisal et al.

cholapatlay@gmail.com

Received and published: 28 January 2021

Thank you so much for your valuable comments. Please see my replies for each comment below;

1. The main question I have is whether there is any need to develop new virtual sectors. I would hesitate to make the statement “Since the garbage cleaning service and reconstruction for flood damages do not exist in the existing economy, the new process of consuming resources and producing the product has to be set up in the I-O table” (line 10). I find this hard to comprehend conceptually. Surely the cleaning and construction industry already exists prior to the disaster and you’re merely employing

C1

more resources to rebuild? As such, in accounting for the next IO table, these extra “production” from flood damages would be included.

REPLY: It is certainly that the garbage cleaning services already existed in the economy, but what we try to create is a virtual sector especially for flooding scenario. The activities and resources needed for this virtual sector are different in characteristic comparing with the usual garbage cleaning sector. We assume that manpower is obtained from the manpower sector which is taken from the final demand and truck use for removing garbage are taken from transportation sector. Therefore, the virtual garbage cleaning services sector’s resource consumption and production is new.

2. Line 21, it would be good to add role of international organisations such as the World Bank.

REPLY: This method can be used in other cases which is related to the policy making of World Bank. It should be applicable to foresee and analyze banking policy.

3. Line 24-25: please cite the studies that have looked at the cost of removing garbage and space cleaning. What is the evidence on the cost of removing garbage in percentages – any previous studies?

REPLY: I would say that the damage of flooding mainly depends on the observe area type, whether it is city, agriculture field, or partially wasteland. We could not find some certain evidences that could indicate or compare as an index for this case. Thus, we obtained the data through the simulation by 2-d inundation model from available grid data in Japan. We selected an example case of bank break area which resulted in flooding in Kochi City. The percentage of damage is made by ourselves.

4. Lines 18-31: might be a good idea to add a diagram/figure to illustrate the difference between traditional IO analysis and hybrid IO.

REPLY: I will add a new figure to show the hybrid I-O table and add more explanation regarding these figures.

C2

C3

Hybrid I-O Table	Truck	Manpower	Garbage Cleaning	Agricultural	Livestock	Forestry	Fishery	Mining	Food and Beverage	Textile	Lumber, Wood Product and Furniture	Pulp, Paper and Paper Product	Print Plate Making and Book Binding	Chemical Product	Petroleum and Coal	Ceramic, Stone and Clay
Truck (hr)	-322,588		322,588													
Manpower (hr)		-57,545	57,545													
Garbage cleaning service (yen)				138												
Agricultural				2,995	946	19	0	0	12,694	99	0	322	2	0	1	27
Livestock				3,684	1,209	1	0	0	7,330	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facility				24	0	2,535	9	1	43	0	5,144	0	2	0	0	0
Fishery				0	0	0	1,376	0	16,192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining				0	0	6	0	191	5	0	0	678	183	126	0	4,988
Food/Beverage				490	2,661	93	4,808	0	18,548	4	5	359	14	0	0	19
Textile				227	14	24	1,988	81	100	2,393	44	72	6	0	6	102
Lumber, Wood Product and Furniture				5	12	22	105	18	122	14	1,093	54	6	0	7	65
Pulp, Paper and Paper Product				3,561	261	32	83	0	1,459	144	144	19,475	160	0	45	456
Chemical Product				6,858	339	19	577	305	823	2,261	239	2,700	2,265	74	1,517	490
Petroleum and Coal				2,865	61	260	4,706	610	469	75	79	459	203	754	11	1,357
Plastic and Rubber				1,604	65	146	814	112	1,820	285	155	2,303	203	2	1,772	265
Ceramic, Stone and Clay				207	30	6	3	2	203	20	85	109	209	24	35	5,281
Iron, Steel and Non-Ferrous				15	0	0	18	10	157	5	42	32	209	0	29	596
Metal Product				96	6	12	102	182	755	43	122	77	113	0	14	262
General Machinery				0	0	0	0	7	0	0	33	0	0	0	3	58
Electrical Machinery				0	0	2	0	17	0	0	1	0	0	0	22	88
Information/Communication Equipment				0	17	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electronic Component				0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transport Machinery				11	1	1	65	16	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	5
Precision Machinery				0	0	0	2,520	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Manufacturing				56	11	15	408	87	962	214	426	935	81	3	109	541
Construction				1,289	61	39	111	104	145	79	28	794	78	20	53	814
Public Work				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity, Gas and Heat				831	285	62	288	904	1,383	291	212	5,561	385	40	154	4,677
Water Supply				30	37	5	17	45	288	14	10	178	32	1	10	72
Waste Treatment				0	14	0	0	8	64	1	10	12	14	0	0	115
Trading				5,790	548	237	3,088	436	10,368	2,087	1,911	5,087	612	107	582	2,095
Financial and Insurance				378	89	106	493	791	448	266	202	414	161	4	19	506
Real Estate				73	109	9	46	79	237	59	41	134	55	4	26	126
Transportation		921		4,506	632	774	2,136	6,670	3,323	496	848	1,663	272	132	139	3,880
Telecommunication				207	69	36	362	260	517	129	95	315	83	9	38	327
Public Services				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education and Research				12	2	32	99	95	514	294	41	936	646	3	158	1,578
Medical and Healthcare				0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Public Services				0	4	0	1,514	76	79	29	13	50	59	2	3	79
Business Services				1,255	427	489	628	863	3,197	471	557	1,163	571	93	259	2,694
Personal Services				0	8	5	60	4	552	2	2	6	0	0	0	4
Office Supplies				21	12	30	65	48	64	19	0	38	8	1	1	51
Unknown				1,284	185	251	825	141	303	34	106	77	69	32	9	412
Manpower		460		6,158	2,584	4,632	10,963	5,031	22,463	5,389	3,699	7,055	1,548	232	1,199	10,773

Fig. 1.

C4

