

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BAUBAU CITY

2.1. Geographical and Administrative Areas

Baubau City is one of the autonomous regions based on Law Number 13 Year 2001. Geographically, Bau-Bau is located in the southern part of the equator between 5⁰21' - 5⁰30' South latitude and between 122⁰30' – 122⁰45' East Longitude.

At the beginning Baubau city establishment consists of 4 (four) sub-districts, but in its journey, has several times expansion of the region that in 2006 bloomed into 6 (six) sub-districts and in 2008 to 7 (seven) districts and 2012 to 8 (eight) districts namely:

1. Wolio Sub District consists of 7 villages / sub-districts covering; Village / Kelurahan Bataraguru, Tomba, Wale, Batulo, Wangkanapi, Wolio Indah Hill, Kadolokatapi,
2. Kecamatan Kokalukuna consists of 6 villages / sub-districts covering; Kadolomoko, Kadolo, Waruruma, Lakologou, Liwuto, and Sukanaeyo,
3. Betoambari sub-district consists of 5 villages covering; Sulaa Village, Waboroko, Labalawa, Lipu, Katobengke,
4. Murhum District consists of 5 villages / sub-districts covering; Baadia, Melai, Wajo, Lamangga, Tanganapada,
5. Batupoaro Sub District consists of 6 villages / sub-districts covering; Bone-Bone, Tarafu, Wameo, Kaobula, Lanto and Nganganaumala,
6. Bungi District consists of 5 villages / sub-districts covering; Villages / Villages Liabuku, Waliabuku, Ngkari-Ngkari, Kampeonaho, and Tampuna,

7. Lea Lea Sub-district consists of 5 villages / kelurahan which include Lowu-Lowu, Kalialia, Palabusa, Kolese and Kantalai Villages,
8. Kecamatan Sorawolio consists of 4 villages / sub-districts covering; Kaisabu Village, Karya Baru, Bugi, and Gonda Baru.

Table 2.1.
Area by Sub-District in Baubau City, Year 2016

No	Sub-District	Width (Ha)	Percentage (%)
1	Betoambari	31,40	10,71
2	Murhum	6,09	2,08
3	Batupoaro	1,68	0,57
4	Wolio	33,56	11,45
5	Kokalukuna	16,85	5,75
6	Sorawolio	111,00	37,86
7	Bungi	59,20	20,19
8	Lea-Lea	33,40	11,39
Total		293,40	100,00

Source: Kota Bau-Bau Dalam Angka, 2016

2.2. Population

The population of Baubau City is based on the number of population in 2010 amounted 106,092 people and four years later precisely in 2010 increased again to reach 151,485 people. Based on the results of population data in 2015 the population of Baubau City reached the number 154,877.

Table 2.2.
Area, Population and Population Density by Sub-District in Baubau City,
Year 2015

No	Sub District	Width		Population (People)		Population Density (People/Km ²)
		Km ²	%	Total	%	
1	Betoambari	31,40	10,71	18.433	11,90	587
2	Murhum	6,09	2,08	21.793	14,07	3.578
3	Batupoaro	1,68	0,57	29.291	18,91	17.435
4	Wolio	33,56	11,45	42.862	27,67	1.277
5	Kokalukuna	16,85	5,75	18.929	12,22	1.123
6	Sorawolio	111,00	37,86	8.025	5,18	72
7	Bungi	59,20	20,19	8.030	5,18	136
8	Lea-Lea	33,40	11,39	7.514	4,85	225
Total		293,40	100,00	154.877	100	528

Source: Kota Bau-Bau dalam Angka, 2016

The total area of Baubau City is 293.40 km². Along with the rate of population growth, the density continues to increase from year to year. The population density of Baubau City in 2000 was 480 people per km² then in 2010 at 620 per km² and in 2015 to 528 people per km².

The highest density is in Batupoaro Subdistrict with 17,435 people per km², while Sorawolio District with the largest area actually has the smallest density of 72 people per km².

2.2.1. Population growth

As mentioned above, the number of residents of Baubau City in 2010 was 136,981 people and in 2015 is 154,877 people with an average annual growth rate during the 5-year period of 13.06 percent, and in the period of 2014-2015 experienced growth by 2.24 percent from 151,485 people to 154,877 in 2015. Of the 8 districts in Baubau, Lea-lea has the highest population growth rate of 2.34%.

Table 2.3
Population and Population Growth Rate by Sub-District in Baubau City,
2010, 2014 and 2015

No	Sub District	Population (People)			Population Growth per Year (%)	
		2010	2014	2015	2010 - 2015	2014 - 2015
1	Betoambari	16.283	18.023	18.433	13,20	2,27
2	Murhum	19.261	21.311	21.793	13,15	2,26
3	Batupoaro	25.889	28.648	29.291	13,14	2,24
4	Wolio	37.974	41.948	42.862	12,87	2,18
5	Kokalukuna	16.736	18.512	18.929	13,10	2,25
6	Sorawolio	7.112	7.853	8.025	12,84	2,19
7	Bungi	7.096	7.848	8.030	13,16	2,32
8	Lea-Lea	6.630	7.342	7.514	13,33	2,34
Total		136.981	151.485	154.877	13,06	2,24

Source: Kota Bau-Bau dalam Angka, 2016

2.2.2. Population Spread

The population distribution in Baubau City is presented in Table 2.4. Of the total population of 154,877 people by 2015, most of them are spread in 5 sub-districts which are urban centers, Batupoaro, Murhum, Wolio, Kokalukuna and Betoambari districts. While the other 3 sub-districts located in the urban fringe of the population are below 6 percent.

Table 2.4.
Population Spread by Sub-District in Baubau City, 2010, 2014, and 2015

No	Sub District	2010		2014		2015	
		Population	% Distribution	Population	% Distribution	Population	% Distribution
1	Betoambari	16.283	11,89	18.023	11,90	18.433	11,90
2	Murhum	19.261	14,06	21.311	14,07	21.793	14,07
3	Batupoaro	25.889	18,90	28648	18.91	29.291	18,91
4	Wolio	37.974	27,72	41948	27.69	42.862	27,67
5	Kokalukuna	16.736	12,22	18.512	12.22	18.929	12,22
6	Sorawolio	7.112	5,19	7.853	5.18	8.025	5,18
7	Bungi	7.096	5,18	7.848	5,18	8.030	5,18
8	Lea-Lea	6.630	4,84	7.342	4,84	7.514	4,85
Total		136.981	100,00	151.484	100,00	154.877	100,00

Source: Kota Bau-Bau dalam Angka, 2016

2.2.3. Sex Ratio

By gender, the population in 2015, as many as 76,395 people (49.33 percent) were men and as many as 78,482 people (50.67 percent) were women. The ratio of female population to male population or population ratio of 2015 is 97.34, which means that every 100 women inhabitants there are 97 men.

Table 2.5.
Population by District and Sex in Baubau City, 2015

No	Sub District	Population (People)			Sex Ration
		Male	Female	Total	
1	Betoambari	9.091	9.342	18.433	0,97
2	Murhum	10.613	11.180	21.793	0,95
3	Batupoaro	14.217	15.074	29.291	0,94
4	Wolio	21.502	21.360	42.862	1,01
5	Kokalukuna	9.367	9.562	18.929	0,98
6	Sorawolio	3.994	4.031	8.025	0,99
7	Bungi	3.971	4.059	8.030	0,98
8	Lea-Lea	3.640	3.874	7.514	0,94
Total		76.395	78.482	154.877	0,97

Source: Kota Bau-Bau dalam Angka, 2016

2.2.4. Household

The number of households in Baubau City in 2015 was 33,085 households, with a population of 154,877, the average number of household members from each household was 4.7.

Table 2.6.
Number of Population, Household and Average of Household Members by Sub-District in Bau-Bau City, 2015

No	Sub District	Population (People)	Total Household	Average Household Members
1	Betoambari	18.433	4.090	4
2	Murhum	21.793	4.685	4
3	Batupoaro	29.291	5.711	5
4	Wolio	42.862	8.816	4
5	Kokalukuna	18.929	3.813	5
6	Sorawolio	8.025	1.504	5
7	Bungi	8.030	1.630	5
8	Lea-Lea	7.514	1.651	4
Total		154.877	33.085	4

Source: Kota Bau-Bau dalam Angka, 2016

2.2.5. Age Structure of Population

The age structure of the population in an area is largely determined by the development of birth, death and migration rates. The condition of population age

structure in Baubau City in 2015 was 62.16 percent or 96,272 including productive age and non-productive age population 37.84 percent or as many as 58,605 people. The age group composition of Baubau City population is dominated by the young age group that is 0 - 4 years old by 11.18 percent. The age group 5 - 9 was 10.96 percent and the age group of 15-19 were 11.15. The percentage of elderly group of 3.87 percent indicates the relatively low life expectancy of Baubau City residents.

Tabel 2.7.
Number of Population based of Age and Sex in Baubau city, 2015

No	Age Group	Population (People)		
		Male	Female	Total
1	0 – 4	8.793	8.516	17.309
2	5 – 9	8.730	8.242	16.972
3	10 – 14	7.840	7.279	15.119
4	15 – 19	8.435	8.781	17.216
5	20 – 24	7.901	8.303	16.204
6	25 – 29	6.343	6.743	13.177
7	30 – 34	5.484	5.825	11.309
8	35 – 39	4.791	5.137	9.928
9	40 – 44	4.655	4.735	9.390
10	45 – 49	3.907	4.037	7.944
11	50 – 54	3.169	3.188	6.357
12	55 – 59	2.220	2.527	4.747
13	60 – 64	1.536	1.664	3.200
14	65 +	2.500	3.505	6.005
Total		76.395	78.482	154.877

Source: Kota Bau-Bau dalam Angka, 2016

2.3. Employment

Labor conditions can be described that the number of working-age population in Baubau City in 2015 as many as 105,770 people, as many as 70,332 people or 66.49 percent of the labor force and the remaining 35,438 people or 33.51 percent is not the labor force. The labor force consists of 65,292 people (92.83

percent) are employed and 5,846 people (7.17 percent) are job seekers (open unemployment). If we notice an increase in the number of unemployed.

In view of the main employment of Baubau City residents it is seen that it generally works in 3 main sectors in instance trade, agriculture and services sector. The service sector is able to absorb 28.13 percent of the workforce, the agricultural sector absorbs 17.69 percent of the labor force, while the trade sector absorbs 29.51 percent. While other sectors only absorb under 10 percent of labor, and the smallest is the financial sector that is equal to 0.67 percent.

When viewed from the educational level of working population, it can be seen that workers with high school graduates generally occupy the highest place that is equal to 14,668 people or about 22.47 percent, while it has never / schooled occupied the most lace place is 2,880.

2.4. Economics

2.4.1. Economic growth

The growth of the value of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at constant prices can explain the economic growth of the region within a certain period. The value of PDRB of Baubau City based on current price in 2015 amounted to 2,996,013,1 million rupiah, while based on constant price 4,635,876,8 million rupiah. The growth rate of PDRB of Baubau City in 2015 reached 8.97 percent. Higher economic growth was achieved by the field of financial and insurance business services amounted to 13.83 percent. For the field of water supply business, garbage and waste management has the smallest growth rate of 6.29 percent. The whole field of other economic PDRB efforts in 2014 recorded a positive growth.

The growth of Baubau City's economic sectors is good, supporting the overall economic growth. The growth in the sector of Financial Services and Insurance is the largest growth, which amounted to 0.72%. While the smallest growth in the agricultural sector decreased by 0.76%. The sectoral economic growth is presented in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8.
Baubau City Sectoral Economic Growth 2014 – 2015

No	Job Field	Growth (%)
1	Agriculture	0,91
2	Mining and excavation	13,25
3	Processing industry	10,53
4	Electricity, Gas	7,73
5	Water supply, waste management	6,29
6	Construction	6,29
7	Large and diluted trades; Car and Motorcycle Repair	12,78
8	Transportation and Warehousing	9,46
9	Provision of Accommodation and Drinking	9,53
10	Information and Communication	9,32
11	Financial Services and Insurance	13,83
12	Real Estate	7,95
13	Company Services	11,20
14	Government Administration, Land and Mandatory Social Security	7,98
15	Educational Services	9,89
16	Health Services and Social Activities	6,70
17	Other Services	7,56
PDRB		100

Source: BPS Kota Baubau Tahun, 2016

2.4.2. Economic Structure

Entering 2015, the economic structure of Baubau City is dominated by the construction sector with a contribution 20.46%. The contribution of large and dilapidated trade sectors; car and motorcycle repair is not much different from the contribution of the construction sector; this sector contributes 18.80% in 2015. While the smallest contribution is contributed by the employment services sector

of 0.17%, this condition is not different from previous years. The role of economic sector in PDBB of Baubau City based on current price of 2014 - 2015 can be seen in table 2.9.

Table 2.9.
The Role of Baubau City's Economic Sector on the basis of Current Price 2014 - 2015 (%)

No	Lapangan Usaha	2014	2015
1	Agriculture	14,04	13,00
2	Mining and excavation	4,48	4,66
3	Processing industry	4,24	4,30
4	Electricity, Gas	0,08	0,07
5	Water supply, waste management	0,34	0,33
6	Construction	20,33	20,46
7	Large and diluted trades; Car and Motorcycle Repair	18,16	18,80
8	Transportation and Warehousing	5,56	5,58
9	Provision of Accommodation and Drinking	0,83	1,27
10	Information and Communication	4,26	4,27
11	Financial Services and Insurance	2,84	2,97
12	Real Estate	3,25	3,22
13	Company Services	0,16	0,17
14	Government Administration, Land and Mandatory Social Security	8,97	0,98
15	Educational Services	7,07	7,13
16	Health Services and Social Activities	1,26	1,23
17	Other Services	3,70	3,65
PDRB		100	100

Source: BPS Kota Baubau Tahun 2016

2.5. Infrastructure

2.5.1. Education

The condition of education facilities in Baubau City until 2015 has been fulfilled for elementary school (SD) to university level. The number of Primary Schools and Primary Schools (SDLB) in the 2015/2016 school year was 77 schools, in the same year the number of elementary school teachers decreased 8.28 percent over the previous year. The number of students has increased from 20,373 people

in the academic year 2014/2015 to 20,486 people in the 2015/2016 school year. The ratio of teachers to schools in the academic year 2015/2016 averaged 17 teachers per school, the ratio of pupils to the school an average of 258 people, while the ratio of pupils to teachers an average of 18 people.

In the academic year 2015/2016 the number of Junior High School (SMP) increased by 1 is Extraordinary Junior High School (SMPLB) that amounted to 31 units. In the same academic year, the number of teachers decreased from 971 people to 968 people or down 0.31 percent. While the number of students of academic year 2014/2015 of 8,042 people increased to 8,605 people in the academic year 2015/2016 or up 7.00 percent.

The ratio of teachers to junior high school in the academic year 2015/2016 averaged 31 people per school, the ratio of students to the school an average of 278 people and the ratio of pupils to teachers an average of 9 people.

At the senior secondary level the number of schools in the academic year 2012/2013 has increased to 25 school units. The number of teachers in the academic year 2011/2012 ie 936 teachers increased to 1,058 teachers in the academic year 2012/2013 or up 13.03 percent. The number of pupils increased from 9,693 in the 2011/2012 school year to 9,941 in the 2015/2016 school year or up 2.56 percent.

Judging from the ratio of school teachers to high school level in the academic year 2015/2016 the average of 38 people and the ratio of students to the school on average 355 people and the ratio of pupils to teachers an average of 9 people.

Table 2.10.
Number of Schools, Teachers and Students by Education Level in Baubau City, Year 2015

No	Education Level	Grade	Student	Teacher	Ratio		
					Teacher-School	Student-School	Students-Teachers
1	TK	114	4273	576	6	48	8
2	SD/SDLB	77	20.486	1.250	16	258	16
3	SMP&SMPLB	32	9.738	958	31	278	9
4	SMA&SMALB	25	10.268	891	38	355	9

Source: Kota Baubau dalam Angka Tahun 2016

2.5.2. Health

Development in the health sector in Baubau City is directed at improving health status by giving priority to efforts to improve public health.

To achieve the development goals both in the field of health and family planning in Baubau City remains intensified development of facilities and infrastructure and health services and family planning.

Table 2.14 shows that health facilities in 2015 such as hospitals are 3 units, 17 public health centers, 13 sub-units, 23 villages and 19 Polindes.

Table 2.11.
Number of Health Facilities by Sub-District in Baubau City, Year 2015

No	Sub District	Hospital	Puskesmas	Pustu	Posyandu	Poskesdes	Polindes
1	Betoambari	-	3	2	17	2	3
2	Murhum	2	2	2	21	5	3
3	Batupoaro	-	2	1	20	4	1
4	Wolio	1	3	1	29	2	3
5	Kokalukuna	-	3	2	15	2	3
6	Sorawolio	-	1	2	12	1	-
7	Bungi	-	2	1	13	2	4
8	Lea-lea	-	1	2	11	5	2
Total		3	17	13	118	23	19

Source: Kota Baubau Dalam Angka Tahun 2016

2.5.3. Transportation

Baubau city in general has adequate infrastructure and facilities in serving the needs of the activities of population movement, including the system of land transportation network, sea transportation, and air. The characteristics of the archipelago make the sea transportation system plays an important role for the movement of population and flow of goods in Baubau City, both for the intraregional relations of Southeast Sulawesi and the interregional relationship with other regions in Indonesia. In addition, the strategic position of Baubau City is very beneficial for transportation business in this region.

In relation to the filling of the spatial structure, the relationship between the existing centers in Baubau City can be seen the existence of internal relations and external relations. As mentioned above, the internal relationship is the relationship between the existing centers in Baubau City area whereas the external relationship is the relationship between the centers in the Southeast Sulawesi Province with the centers in other provinces. The overall internal relationship is served by transportation activities which include: sea transport, land transportation (highway) and inter-island ferry transportation. While external relations are served by sea transport activities, air transport and ferry transport. The following will describe the condition of regional transportation infrastructure and facilities in Baubau City.

1. Sea Transportation

Sea transportation plays a huge role in serving the flow of goods and passengers, both inter-island, inter-provincial and export imports, in addition because the city of Baubau is an archipelago making sea transport is very important in the activities of the population. Sea transport services are organized by national shipping

companies covering Linear Routes (regular and regular schedules), Trample Trek (non-scheduled) and Local / Local Companies. The sea transportation in Baubau City is served by Murhum Port and Batu Jembatan Port located in Wale Sub-District Wolio Sub-district. The Port of Murhum Baubau is under the Directorate General of Sea Transportation through KPLP Baubau with the types of shipping services served including: ocean voyages and archipelago shipping. While Batu Jembatan Port is under the auspices of Baubau Municipal Government. In addition to the above port there are other ports, namely: Regional Port of Pertamina Depot in Sulaa Sub-District Betoambari District and Special Port of Pertamina Depot of Baubau City in Katobengke Sub-District Betoambari, Port of Sulaa in Sulaa Sub-District, Betoambari District, Tarafu Port in Tarafu Sub-Village Kec. Murhum and Lakologou Port of Kecamatan Kokalukuna.

a. Internal Relations

Inter-island transport serving the relationship between Baubau City and Makasar Island in the north of Baubau City.

b. External Relations

Among others, Raha (the Capital of Muna Regency) and Kendari City (Provincial Capital) are served by Fast Ships specially designated for passenger transport. While the inter-island transport between Baubau with other islands such as Wakatobi Islands, Boepinang, Kasipute, Kabaena and others served by the voyage of the people.

The inter-island transportation that serves Baubau City connections with other cities outside the Southeast Sulawesi region, such as Ujung Pandang, Surabaya, Jakarta and East Indonesia Region such as Maluku and Papua and other

cities are still served by *PELNI*. Special passenger sea transport from Murhum Port is served by 6 (six) vessels owned by PT Pelni, while the ships are: KM Ciremai, KM Dobonsolo, KM Lambelu, KM Ngapulu, KM Sinabung, KM Tilongkabila.

The ships have a route to enter the port of Murhum Baubau with a schedule of 3 and 3 times a month. With the frequency of cruising passenger ships owned by PT. Pelni at this time the port of Murhum Port looks already reached the saturation point to accommodate the activities of the port. Priority to the passenger vessel causes the freight vessels which are also served by Murhum Port when carrying out loading and unloading activities must leave the pier temporarily, causing delays in loading and unloading activities resulting in high cost economy for freight vessels conducting activities unloading and loading.

The inter-island transport that serves the external connections directly from Baubau City at this time has been a route Baubau – Taliabo (Maluku), Baubau – Banggai (Central Sulawesi).

2. Land Transportation and Pedestrian Transportation

Land transportation (roads), both in internal and external relations, in the area of Baubau City in its service is a combination of land transportation and transport crossings. This ferry service is served by 2 (two) nodes of Terminal of Ferry Transports, namely: Baubau – Wara (6 nautical miles) connecting the island of Buton with Muna island or between Baubau – Raha City. This type of transport is served by two Ro-Ro type ferry vessels and LCT with service frequency of 4 (four) trips per day. Tampo – Torobulu (20 nautical miles) serving the relationship between the mainland of Sulawesi Island to Muna Island or between Kota Raha – Kendari. This ferry transportation is served by 2 (two) ferry boats Ro-Ro type with

frequency 2 (two) trip per day. Thus, it can be argued, that the relationship between Baubau City – Raha – Kendari through land transportation has been quite good.

3. Air Transportation

Betoambari airport in Baubau City area is currently very active, but still needs to be developed. This is because the flight density is very high, especially those serving the route Baubau City to Makassar. The flight route at Betoambari Airport serves Baubau City – Makasar (PP), Baubau – Matohara Wakatobi (PP), Baubau – Kendari.

2.5.4. Recreational Facilities and Playground

1. Entertainment Facilities

The entertainment and recreation facilities located in Baubau City, the cinema until now has not functioned well considering that when the crisis hit Indonesia and the public interest decreased with the availability of entertainment service from private TV finally the cinema no longer operate. As for recreational tourism in the form of Nirwana Beach, Lakeba Beach located in Sulaa Village, Waterfall located in District Kokalukuna Tirta Rimba Waterfall and Cultural Tourism in the form of the Buton Palace and Cultural Museum located in the Village Melai and Village Baadia Murhum District and Natural attractions are Samparona Waterfall in Kecamatan Sorawolio.

2. Park Facilities

The open field in question can be a sports field, a playground or a city park that provides functions in addition to providing freshness to the city (light and fresh air), as well as to neutralize air pollution as the lungs of the city. Given its very important

function, especially in Baubau City when viewed in terms of magnitude and condition is still far from adequate.

2.5.5. Clean water

The PDAM water distribution system in Baubau City is derived from surface water source (Kali Balanga / Kali Ambon) and Ground Water Source (Mata Wamembe Water, Waeni Springs, Liabuku Springs, Kasumbu Springs, Ground Springs I and Mata Air Land II, Mata Ntowu & Ntolibu). The problem of raw water sources currently associated with high population growth rate is the lack of current water source discharge hence the need for optimal utilization of water resources because until now it has not been fully utilized. As well as the quality of raw water sources that can be utilized for clean water supply system in Baubau City which in part have poor quality especially from surface water source (river like Kali Balanga / Kali Ambon). During the rainy season the river water is very murky whereas water source from ground water is generally good quality only need Water Treatment Installation to go target drinking water.

Constraints in distribution are due to the distribution pipeline network has not reached the urban area Baubau, so the service is still limited even in the suburbs such as Sulaa, Katobengke, Lipu, Melai, Baadia, Kadolomoko, Wolio Indah, Palabusa, Kalia Lia, Colleges, Lowu-Lowu, Sukanayo and Liwuto. However, the supply of clean water in the area mentioned above can still be said to be inadequate because a month of water debit capacity produced from the PDAM is not sufficient, especially with a leak that is still quite high above 20%, then the PDAM suffered considerable losses, due to water loss. Therefore, efforts should be made to

minimize leakage levels in order to improve service to customers as well as increase the capacity of sources and pipelines (Transmission and Distribution).

In this type of power plant infrastructure in the case of clean water supply in Baubau City is done through a power plant using a generator machine and by gravity. For Locations in Kali Balanga / Kali Ambon using PLN power plant with capacity of 60 KVA the number of pump machines each of 1 unit with total water production amount is 18 liter / second.

2.5.6. Street

Based on data from Baubau City Public Works Department, the length of road in Baubau City in 2015 is 430.02 Km which consists of 397.22 km of paved road (92.32 percent), and Pebbles 32.80 km (7.68 percent). When viewed from the condition, the road is in good condition along 242.42 km, 106.7 km, in moderate condition 80.29 km in damaged condition and 0.61 in severe damage condition.

Table 2.12.
Status and Condition of Roads in Baubau City, 2014 and 2015

No	Composition	2014	2015
1	State Road	62,08	62,08
a	Surface Type		
	- Asphalt	214,22	397,22
	- Gravel	45,45	32,80
	- Soil	-	-
	- Others	-	-
b	Condition of the Road		
	- Good	243,78	242,42
	- Medium	10,98	106,7
	- Damaged	4,91	80,29
	- Heavy Damage	-	0,61
2	Provincial road	-	-
a	Surface Type		
	- Asphalt	-	-
	- Gravel	-	-
	- Soil	-	-
	- Others	-	-
b	Condition of the Road		
	- Good	-	-
	- Medium	-	-
	- Damaged	-	-
	- Heavy Damage	-	-
3	District Street	197,57	367,95
a	Surface Type		
	- Asphalt	133,21	137,76
	- Gravel	47,84	49,99
	- Soil	-	-
	- Others	-	-
b	Condition of the Road		
	- Good	158,16	170,72
	- Medium	13,17	10,50
	- Damaged	9,72	6,53
	- Heavy Damage	-	-
Total		243,13	249,83

Source: Kota Baubau Dalam Angka Tahun 2016