

The Economic Development of Bau-Bau City and the Strengths of its Hinterland

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Abstract: This research is aimed to explore the potential relation between Baubau City and its hinterlands to improve their economies. This research uses quantitative data obtained from a series of Indonesian government's publications. LQ method is used to analyze basic sectors in the economy and descriptive statistics is used to analyze economic relation of hinterlands. This research finds that Baubau City growth can be increased by an improvement of a regional economy, especially by expanding several basic sectors.

Keywords: regional development, hinterland, basic sector

Introduction

Baubau City serves as a transit city for Indonesian's sea transportation system. Baubau City was a part of a main business transportation route from the western Indonesia to the eastern one which induced the city growth. However, the role of sea transportation as a passenger transportation has decreased in this recent 2 decades. It was happened because of a declining trend of airfares and a price stability of vessel fares. Recently, air transportation route did not put Baubau city as a transit city for a national air route. A role of Makassar as a main transit city for a national air route cannot be replaced by other cities in the central Indonesia. In order to find consumer goods, people in hinterlands of Baubau City's go mostly to Makassar City in South Sulawesi Province or Surabaya City in East Java Province. Baubau City needs to improve its economy. That improvement should be related to hinterlands. Currently, the development policies of Baubau City are not met the needs of its hinterlands.

This paper is aimed to explore the potential relation between Baubau City and its hinterlands to improve their economies. That relation is shown by sectors in Baubau City which those products can be increased to supply consumer needs in the hinterlands.

A regional aspect of an area development is one of the most important issue for an area growth in a market system. An area can be a center of trading activities while others surrounded relate their economies with the central area. Berliant (2005) describes a central place theory as a hierarchical arrangement of a marketplace in the context of spatial analysis. Nowadays, a hinterland development has become an important aspect in a central area development. Welman and Ferreira (2016) states the importance of port development in a central area in order to reduce poverty and to increase employment in hinterlands. OECD (2008) points out the role of ports as a supply chain to hinterlands. Visser, Konings, Pielage, etc. (2007) focuses on the importance of a port for a hinterland development.

Research Methodology

Location Quotient or LQ method is used to calculate a share of a part of an object to the object itself. Hanif, Tabassum, Hauque, etc. (2015) applies LQ method to define disparities in a region. Ascani, Crescenzi, Iammarino (2012) uses LQ method to define spatial inequalities. Srotebeck (2010) applies LQ method to define area clusters.

My research uses LQ method to calculate a value which shows a share of a local Gross Domestic Regional Product (or GDRP) to a regional GDRP.

$$LQ = \frac{\frac{x_i}{x_j}}{\frac{X_i}{X_j}}$$

where, x_i = a GDRP of a sector in a local economy

x_j = a total GDRP of a sector in a local economy

X_i = a GDRP of a sector in a regional economy

X_j = a total GDRP of a sector in a regional economy

If LQ value is higher than 1, it is defined as a basic sector. If LQ value is lower than 0, it is defined as a non-basic sector. The basic sector grows more than the non-basic sector.

Result and Discussion

The total GDRP of Baubau City has reached Rp 6,743.8 billion along with a fluctuated growth in the period of 2010-2016 (BPS Baubau 2018). On average, Baubau City's growth is at 12.74 percent. Baubau City's sectoral GDRP on 2016 is shown at Table 1.

Table 1. Sectoral GDRP distribution of Baubau City at current prices on 2016 (BPS Kota Baubau 2018)

Sectors	GDRP (Rp million)
Agriculture	921,529.87
Mining	300,843.85
Manufacture	285,734.02
Electricity and gas	3,609.60
Clean water and waste management	21,842.25
Constructions	1,421,976.23
Retails and car and motorbike repair shops	1,310,158.17
Transportation and warehouses	343,588.79
Hotels and restaurants	86,127.83
Information and communication	236,187.41
Finance and insurances	233,580.54
Real Estates	195,238.53
Enterprises	10,581.23
Governmental administration, defense system and social security	588,503.31
Educational services	481,347.52
Health care and social activities	80,277.19
Uncategorized services	222,721.22

Distribution of GDRP is also can be presented by its main sectors. On average, the primary sector contributed 19.02 percent from the total GDRP. Secondary sector contributed 28.02 per cent. Tertiary sector contributed 52.96. So that the tertiary sector has played an important role in Baubau economy. Main sectoral distributions of GDRP in the period of 2010 to 2016 is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. GDRP allocations of Baubau City at current prices (processed data from Table 1)

Main sectors	Years						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Primary	19.39	18.64	19.28	19.45	19.54	18.71	18.13
Secondary	27.69	27.98	28.13	28.22	27.54	28.01	28.59
Tertiary	52.91	53.38	52.59	52.32	52.92	53.28	53.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table 3 shows the results of LQ calculations on GDRP of Baubau City in the period 2010-2016. On average, we can see that agricultural sector has an LQ value of 0.57, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Mining sector has an LQ value of 0.21, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Manufactured industries sector has an LQ value of 0.69, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Electricity and gas sector has an LQ value of 1.51, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Clean water and waste management sector has an LQ value of 1.68, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Construction sector has an LQ value of 1.66, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Retails and car and motorbike repair shops sector has an LQ value of 1.54, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Transportation and warehouse sector have an LQ value of 1.23, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Hotel and restaurant sector have an LQ value of 2.17, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Information dan communication sector has an LQ value of 1.93, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Finance and insurance sector have an LQ value of 1.37, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Real estate sector has an LQ value of 1.87, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Enterprises sector has an LQ value of 0.81, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Governmental administration, defense system and social security sector has an LQ value of 1.63, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Educational services sector has an LQ value of 1.63, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Health care and social activities sector has an LQ value of 1.30, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Uncategorized services sector has an LQ value of 2.54, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one.

Table 3. Sectoral LQs of Baubau City (processed data from Table 1)

Sectors	Years						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture	0.56	0.56	0.59	0.59	0.58	0.57	0.56
Mining	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.23
Manufacture	0.66	0.67	0.71	0.69	0.71	0.72	0.69
Electricity and gas	1.59	1.58	1.61	1.54	1.42	1.42	1.39
Clean water and waste management	1.60	1.71	1.75	1.73	1.67	1.69	1.65
Constructions	1.72	1.73	1.77	1.75	1.61	1.52	1.50
Retails and car and motorbike repair shops	1.49	1.50	1.59	1.56	1.53	1.57	1.57
Transportation and warehouses	1.32	1.33	1.28	1.22	1.18	1.18	1.13
Hotels and restaurants	1.96	2.23	2.27	2.24	2.19	2.17	2.12
Information and communication	1.91	1.97	2.01	1.95	1.88	1.91	1.89
Finance and insurances	1.42	1.41	1.36	1.31	1.33	1.39	1.39
Real Estates	1.78	1.81	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.93	1.87
Enterprises	0.82	0.84	0.85	0.82	0.79	0.76	0.76
Governmental administration, defense system and social security	1.57	1.62	1.67	1.65	1.63	1.66	1.63
Educational services	1.48	1.58	1.62	1.57	1.54	1.54	1.51
Health care and social activities	1.25	1.32	1.37	1.36	1.29	1.27	1.26
Uncategorized services	2.44	2.60	2.66	2.63	2.52	2.50	2.41

Table 4 shows the results of LQ calculations on GDRP of Buton Regency in the period 2010-2016. On average, we can see that agricultural sector has an LQ value of 0.93, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Mining sector has an LQ value of 1.76, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Manufactured industries sector has an LQ value of 0.50, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Electricity and gas sector have an LQ value of 1.01, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Clean water and waste management sector has an LQ value of 2.08, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Construction sector has an LQ value of 0.70, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Retails and car and motorbike repair shops sector has an LQ value of 0.88, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Transportation and warehouse sector has an LQ value of 0.19, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Hotel and restaurant sector has an LQ value of 0.25, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Information dan Communication sector has an LQ value of 0.24, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Finance and insurance sector has an LQ value of 0.32, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Real estate sector has an LQ value of 0.54, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Enterprise sector has an LQ value of 0.11, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Governmental administration, defense system and social security sector has an LQ value of 1.43, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Educational service sector has an LQ value of 1.17, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Health care and social activities sector has an LQ value of 0.95, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Uncategorized services sector has an LQ value of 0.46, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one.

Table 4. Sectoral LQs of Buton Regency (processed data from BPS Buton 2018)

Sectors	Years						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.06	0.75	0.79	0.77
Mining	1.60	1.53	1.44	1.48	2.06	2.04	2.17
Manufacture	0.53	0.54	0.58	0.59	0.43	0.43	0.42
Electricity and gas	1.09	1.07	1.02	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.98
Clean water and waste management	2.09	2.03	1.93	1.95	2.13	2.18	2.23
Constructions	0.92	0.91	0.87	0.85	0.47	0.44	0.44
Retails and car and motorbike repair shops	0.84	0.82	0.84	0.84	0.93	0.92	0.93
Transportation and warehouses	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.17	0.17
Hotels and restaurants	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.23	0.22	0.22
Information and communication	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.15	0.14	0.14
Finance and insurances	0.39	0.36	0.35	0.41	0.25	0.24	0.26
Real Estates	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.33	0.34	0.35
Enterprises	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.08
Governmental administration, defense system and social security	1.15	1.14	1.14	1.11	1.85	1.81	1.85
Educational services	1.28	1.26	1.27	1.26	1.07	1.03	1.02
Health care and social activities	1.07	1.03	1.06	1.07	0.82	0.81	0.83
Uncategorized services	0.48	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.44	0.43	0.43

Table 5 shows the results of LQ calculations on GDRP of Buton Selatan Regency in the period 2014-2016. On average, we can see that agricultural sector has an LQ value of 1.21, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Mining sector has an LQ value of 1.51, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Manufactured industry sector has an LQ value of 0.66, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Electricity and gas sector has an LQ value of 0.82, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Clean water and waste management sector has an LQ value of 1.46, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Construction sector has an LQ value of 1.07, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Retails and car and motorbike repair shops sector has an LQ value of 0.67, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Transportation and warehouses sector has

an LQ value of 0.20, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Hotel and restaurant sector has an LQ value of 0.24, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Information dan Communication sector has an LQ value of 0.51, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Finance and insurance sector has an LQ value of 0.38, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Real estate sector has an LQ value of 0.04, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Enterprises sector has an LQ value of 0.11, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Governmental administration, defense system and social security sector has an LQ value of 0.49, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Educational services sector has an LQ value of 1.19, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Health care and social activities sector has an LQ value of 1.45, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Uncategorized services sector has an LQ value of 0.47, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one.

Table 5. Sectoral LQ of Buton Selatan Regency (processed data from BPS Buton 2018)

Sectors	Years						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.18	1.23	1.23
Mining	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.50	1.46	1.58
Manufacture	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.68	0.67	0.62
Electricity and gas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.82	0.83	0.83
Clean water and waste management	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.44	1.48	1.46
Constructions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.11	1.07	1.03
Retails and car and motorbike repair shops	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.69	0.68	0.65
Transportation and warehouses	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.20	0.20	0.19
Hotels and restaurants	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.24	0.24	0.24
Information and communication	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.52	0.51	0.49
Finance and insurances	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.40	0.39	0.36
Real Estates	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.04	0.05	0.05
Enterprises	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.12	0.11	0.11
Governmental administration, defense system and social security	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.50	0.48	0.48
Educational services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.24	1.20	1.14
Health care and social activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.46	1.46	1.43
Uncategorized services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.46	0.46	0.49

Table 6 shows the results of LQ calculations on GDRP of Buton Utara in the period 2010-2016. On average, we can see that agricultural sector has an LQ value of 1.61, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Mining sector has an LQ value of 0.29, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Manufactured industries sector has an LQ value of 0.72, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Electricity and gas sector has an LQ value of 0.23, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Clean water and waste management sector has an LQ value of 0.28, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Construction sector has an LQ value of 1.21, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Retails and car and motorbike repair shops sector has an LQ value of 1.10, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Transportation and warehouse sector has an LQ value of 0.31, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Hotels and restaurants sector has an LQ value of 0.48, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Information dan Communication sector has an LQ value of 0.41, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Finance and insurance sector has an LQ value of 0.29, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Real estate sector has an LQ value of 1.24, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Enterprises sector has an LQ value of 0.32, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Governmental administration, defense system and social security sector has an LQ value of 1.48, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Educational services sector has an LQ value of 0.92, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Health care and social activities sector has an LQ

value of 1.51, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Uncategorized services sector has an LQ value of 0.93, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one.

Table 6. Sectoral LQ of Buton Utara Regency (processed data from BPS Buton Utara 2018)

Sectors	Years						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture	1.57	1.64	1.67	1.63	1.57	1.64	1.57
Mining	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.26	0.30	0.32	0.38
Manufacture	0.63	0.64	0.69	0.72	0.76	0.78	0.79
Electricity and gas	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.24
Clean water and waste management	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.27
Constructions	1.09	1.17	1.26	1.29	1.29	1.20	1.15
Retails and car and motorbike repair shops	1.02	1.09	1.16	1.15	1.09	1.08	1.07
Transportation and warehouses	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.30	0.34
Hotels and restaurants	0.50	0.48	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.48	0.49
Information and communication	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.45	0.46
Finance and insurances	0.27	0.27	0.29	0.26	0.30	0.31	0.31
Real Estates	1.23	1.25	1.29	1.28	1.20	1.21	1.19
Enterprises	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.31	0.30	0.30
Governmental administration, defense system and social security	1.46	1.47	1.53	1.50	1.44	1.47	1.48
Educational services	0.96	0.94	0.96	0.92	0.88	0.90	0.88
Health care and social activities	1.52	1.50	1.53	1.53	1.44	1.48	1.53
Uncategorized services	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.94	0.88	0.90	0.88

Table 7 shows the results of LQ calculations on GDRP of Buton Tengah Regency in the period 2014-2016. On average, we can see that agricultural sector has an LQ value of 1.63, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Mining sector has an LQ value of 0.28, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Manufactured industries sector has an LQ value of 0.98, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Electricity and gas sector has an LQ value of 1.13, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Clean water and waste management sector has an LQ value of 2.47, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Construction sector has an LQ value of 1.13, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Retails and car and motorbike repair shops sector has an LQ value of 0.97, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Transportation and warehouse sector has an LQ value of 0.26, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Hotels and restaurant sector has an LQ value of 0.38, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Information dan communication sector has an LQ value of 0.37, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Finance and insurances sector has an LQ value of 0.77, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Real estate sector has an LQ value of 2.28, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Enterprises sector has an LQ value of 0.19, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one. Governmental administration, defense system and social security sector has an LQ value of 0.68, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Educational services sector has an LQ value of 1.69, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Health care and social activities sector has an LQ value of 1.15, so that this sector is categorized as a basic one. Uncategorized services sector has an LQ value of 0.56, so that this sector is categorized as a non-basic one.

Table 7. Sectoral LQ of Buton Tengah Regency (processed data from BPS Buton 2018)

Sectors	Years						
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Agriculture	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.57	1.66	1.66
Mining	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.27	0.27	0.30
Manufacture	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.01	1.01	0.92
Electricity and gas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.13	1.14	1.13
Clean water and waste management	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.42	2.56	2.44
Constructions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.19	1.11	1.08
Retails and car and motorbike repair shops	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.99	0.97	0.95
Transportation and warehouses	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.26	0.27	0.25
Hotels and restaurants	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.39	0.38	0.37
Information and communication	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.37	0.38	0.36
Finance and insurances	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.78	0.78	0.74
Real Estates	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.22	2.31	2.32
Enterprises	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.20	0.18	0.18
Governmental administration, defense system and social security	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.68	0.68	0.68
Educational services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.70	1.71	1.66
Health care and social activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.18	1.15	1.13
Uncategorized services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.57	0.56	0.54

Collaborations between Baubau City and its hinterlands can expand its economy and it also can improve its regional economy. Those collaborations can be made on several sectors such as electricity and gas sector, clean water and waste management sector, construction sector, retails and car and motorbike repair shops sector, transportation and warehouses sector, hotels and restaurants sector, information dan communication sector, finance and insurances sector, real estate sector, governmental administration, defense system and social security sector, educational services sector, health care and social activities sector and uncategorized services sector. On Buton Regency, productions in Baubau City can supply construction sector, retails and car and motorbike repair shops sector, transportation and warehouses sector, hotels and restaurants sector, information dan communication sector, finance and insurances sector, real estate sector, health care and social activities sector and uncategorized services sector. On Buton Utara Regency, productions in Baubau City can supply electricity and gas sector, clean water and waste management sector, transportation and warehouses sector, hotels and restaurants sector, information dan communication sector, finance and insurances sector, educational services sector and uncategorized services sector. On Buton Selatan Regency, productions in Baubau City can supply electricity and gas sector, retails and car and motorbike repair shops sector, transportation and warehouses sector, hotels and restaurants sector, information dan communication sector, finance and insurances sector, real estate sector, governmental administration, defense system and social security sector and uncategorized services sector. On Buton Tengah Regency, productions in Baubau City can supply retails and car and motorbike repair shops sector, transportation and warehouses sector, hotels and restaurants sector, information dan communication sector, finance and insurances sector, governmental administration, defense system and social security sector and uncategorized services sector.

Conclusion

Baubau city can increase its growth by connecting its economy with its hinterlands. Production in Baubau city should be increased on electricity and gas sector, clean water and waste management sector, construction sector, retails and car and motorbike repair shops sector, transportation and warehouses sector, hotels and restaurants sector, information dan communication sector, finance and insurances sector, real estate sector, governmental administration, defense system and social security sector, educational services sector, health care and social activities sector and uncategorized services sector.

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