

INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN BANTUL REGENCY: A DIMENSION-BASED ANALYSIS (2021-2026)

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Abstract: Inclusive economic development is considered effective in overcoming persistent economic gaps and limited access at the regional level. Despite relatively stable economic growth, many local governments still face challenges in ensuring equitable distribution of development benefits across society. This study aims to analyze the level and dynamics of inclusive economic development in Bantul Regency and to derive policy implications for more equitable regional economic development. The study employs a descriptive quantitative approach using the Inclusive Economic Development Index, which comprises three main dimensions: economic growth and development, income distribution and poverty reduction, and access to economic opportunities. Secondary data were obtained from official government publications and regional statistical sources. The results indicate that inclusive economic development in Bantul Regency has shown gradual improvement over time; however, structural challenges remain, particularly in income equality and access to economic opportunities. These findings suggest that strengthening inclusive economic policies grounded in local economic potential and cross-sectoral coordination is crucial to promoting sustainable and equitable regional development.

Keywords: *inclusive economic development, regional development, inequality, inclusive development index.*

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1. Introduction

Inclusive economic development has emerged as a central paradigm in development economics in response to the limitations of growth-oriented development strategies. For a long time, economic growth has been regarded as the primary indicator of development success. However, extensive empirical evidence shows that high economic growth does not automatically lead to equitable income distribution, poverty reduction, or equal access to economic opportunities (Ali & Son, 2007; Klasen, 2010a). In the Southeast Asian context, inclusive growth is not merely about income distribution but also about expanding the social safety net and ensuring that the bottom 40% of the population grows faster than the average (Zhuang & Ali, 2010). In many developing regions, growth has often been accompanied by

persistent inequality and social exclusion, raising concerns regarding the quality and sustainability of development outcomes (Anand et al., 2013).

Inclusive economic development emphasizes that economic progress should involve broad participation and generate benefits that are shared across different segments of society. Rather than focusing solely on aggregate output expansion, this approach highlights employment creation, poverty alleviation, reduction of income inequality, and improved access to economic opportunities as essential components of development (Ranieri, 2013). International development institutions have increasingly promoted inclusive development as a strategy to ensure that economic growth contributes to social cohesion and long-term sustainability, particularly in developing economies with structural disparities (Ranieri, 2013). The urgency of this paradigm is further emphasized by recent global shifts, in which regional disparities often lead to localized poverty traps, necessitating a more granular approach to development (Ianchovichina & Gable, 2003).

The literature on inclusive development can generally be grouped into two main approaches. The first approach focused on economic growth, inequality, and poverty, arguing that the role of growth patterns and sectoral groups is very important in determining economic inclusivity (Ali & Son, 2007; Anand et al., 2013). The second approach develops multidimensional indices to measure inclusive development by integrating economic growth indicators with social and access-related dimensions, such as employment, education, health, and financial inclusion (Deighton-smith & Erbacci, 2016; Samans, 2017). These index-based approaches are considered more comprehensive than single indicators because they capture both development outcomes and processes. The use of composite indices allows policymakers to move beyond the "tyranny of the average" by identifying specific dimensions in which a region may be lagging, such as digital inclusion or financial literacy (Balisacan et al., 2003).

Despite these methodological advances, several gaps remain in the existing literature. First, most empirical studies on inclusive economic development are conducted at the national or cross-country level, which may conceal significant disparities at subnational levels (Deighton-smith & Erbacci, 2016). Regional and local governments operate under distinct economic structures, institutional capacities, and resource constraints that shape development outcomes differently from national aggregates. Second, although index-based measurements of inclusiveness are increasingly used, their application at the district or municipal level remains limited, particularly in developing countries. This limitation reduces the policy relevance of inclusive development assessments for local governments, which play a critical role in implementing development programs and delivering public services.

In Indonesia, inclusive economic development has been formally incorporated into national development planning frameworks. The government emphasizes the importance of growth that is not only high but also equitable, employment-intensive, and regionally balanced, as reflected in national policy documents and development indicators (BAPPENAS, 2020). To support this agenda, the Inclusive Economic Development Index has been developed as a tool to evaluate regional development performance across multiple dimensions, including economic growth, income distribution, poverty reduction, and access to economic opportunities. However, previous evaluations of Indonesia's regional development show that while decentralization granted autonomy, it also created "islands of growth" that are not interconnected, resulting in uneven, less inclusive outcomes (Sumarto et al., 2004). Empirical applications of this index have predominantly focused on national or provincial levels, leaving district-level dynamics relatively underexplored.

This gap is particularly important given Indonesia's decentralization framework, in which districts have substantial authority over economic planning and development implementation. District-level analysis can provide more nuanced insights into inclusive development challenges and enable more targeted policy interventions. One district that offers a relevant context for such analysis is Bantul Regency. The regional economy of Bantul is characterized by the dominance of micro, small, and medium enterprises, a significant informal sector, and strong reliance on agriculture, creative industries, and tourism-related activities. This unique economic landscape ultimately creates a contradiction in the Human Development Index (HDI) in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, especially in Bantul, where the HDI remains relatively high despite the relatively high poverty rate and low income inequality (Pasulu & Mustika, 2025). While these sectors play a role in job absorption and local economic resilience, they also have the potential to create structural vulnerabilities, such as productivity gaps, limited access to capital, and unequal market participation (Statistik, 2023).

Previous research on regional economic development in Indonesia emphasizes the importance of local economic potential, institutional capacity, and policy coordination in achieving inclusive development (BAPPENAS, 2020; Samans, 2017). Nevertheless, relatively few studies have systematically measured inclusive economic development at the district level using a multidimensional index framework combined with policy-oriented interpretation. Recent studies using the Inclusive Economic Development Index (IPEI) in other Indonesian provinces have highlighted that infrastructure and human capital are often the most significant bottlenecks in achieving inclusiveness (Amir et al., 2017). Many analyses still use partial indicators, such as poverty levels or economic growth, that may not capture the nature of multidimensional inclusivity. This results in limited guidance for local governments in realizing inclusive development policies.

With these considerations, there is a need for empirical research that applies a multidimensional framework for inclusive economic development at the district level by linking quantitative assessments with policy implications. Such research can contribute to the proliferation of literature by extending inclusive development analysis to local contexts and demonstrating the practical relevance of index-based measurement for regional development evaluation. In addition, district-level studies can increase the relevance of policies by providing evidence that directly supports local economic planning and inclusive growth strategies.

Therefore, this study is important for analyzing the level of economic inclusion and its dynamics in Bantul Regency using the Inclusive Economic Development Index, which integrates three main dimensions: economic growth and development, income distribution and poverty reduction, and access to economic opportunities. By employing a descriptive quantitative approach based on secondary data, this study seeks to identify key strengths and structural challenges in the region's development process. The objectives of this research are: (1) to assess the level and trend of inclusive economic development in Bantul Regency; (2) to examine the performance of key dimensions of inclusiveness at the district level; and (3) to derive policy implications that support inclusive and sustainable regional economic development.

2. Research Method

2.1. Research Design

This study employs a descriptive quantitative research design to assess the level and dynamics of inclusive economic development at the district level. A quantitative descriptive

approach is appropriate because the study aims to measure inclusiveness using numerical indicators and to evaluate development performance based on observable data, without testing causal relationships (Anand et al., 2013; Deighton-smith & Erbacci, 2016). This approach is widely used in regional development studies to assess policy performance and development outcomes.

The unit of analysis in this study is Bantul Regency, this region was chosen because based on its economic structure it is very diverse so it is very relevant as a local government unit responsible for implementing inclusive development policies under Indonesia's decentralization framework.

2.2. Research Framework and Procedure

The research is carried out through a structured procedure consisting of four main stages, namely preparation, data collection, analysis, and policy formulation. The four stages are designed to ensure systematic data processing and consistent interpretation of the results of inclusive economic development. A structured research framework is essential to improve methodological transparency and replicability in applied economics research (Samans, 2017). Overall, the research framework and analysis stages are shown in figure 1, which describes the flow of activities sequentially from problem identification and data collection to index analysis and formulation of inclusive economic development policy directions.

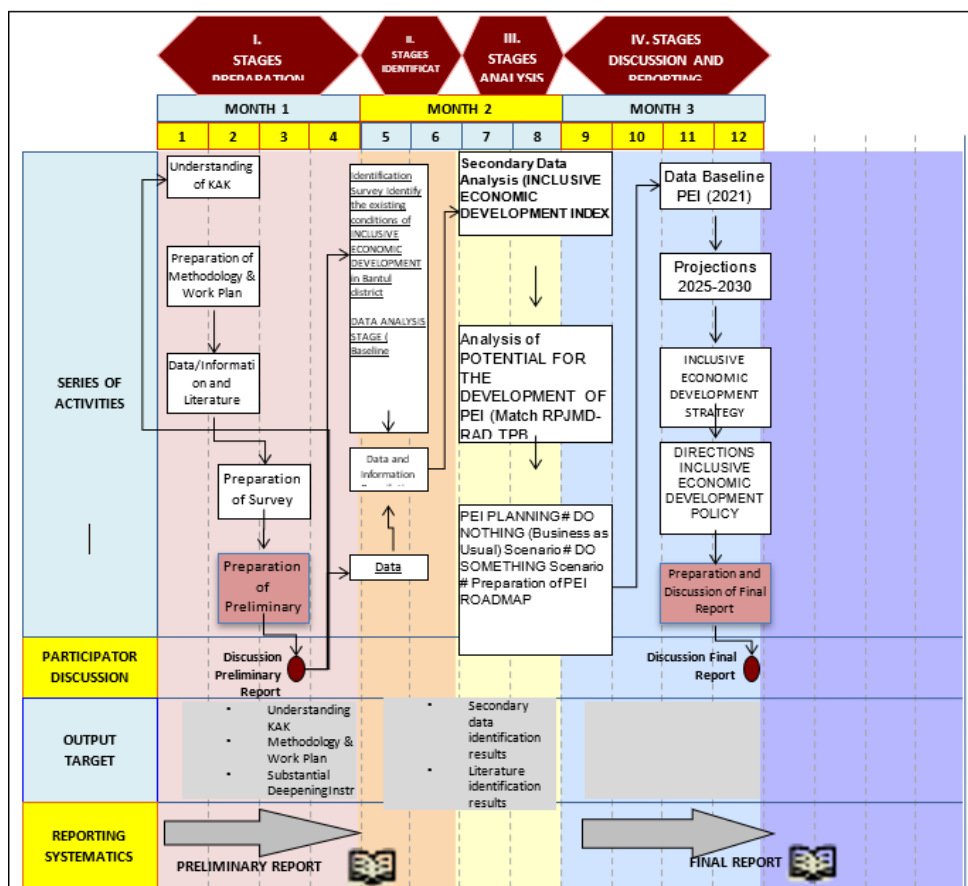


Figure 1. Research framework and analytical stages of inclusive economic development study in Bantul Regency

Source: Authors' elaboration based on the research design

2.3. Data and Materials

This study uses secondary data obtained from official and publicly accessible sources. Secondary data are appropriate for regional inclusive development analysis because they provide standardized, comparable, and policy-relevant indicators across time and regions (Deighton-smith & Erbacci, 2016). The data consist of economic, social, and development indicators required for constructing the Inclusive Economic Development Index.

The main data source includes:

1. The Inclusive Economic Development Index (IEDI/IPEI) framework published by the Ministry of National Development Planning (Bappenas), which provides conceptual foundations, dimensions, and indicators for measuring inclusive development (BAPPENAS, 2020).
2. Regional statistical data published by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), particularly indicators related to economic growth, poverty, income distribution, employment, education, and access to basic services (Statistik, 2023).
3. Supporting regional development documents relevant to district-level economic planning.

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2.4. Measurement of Inclusive Economic Development

The inclusive economic development evaluated in this study is measured using the inclusive economic development index, a composite index that captures multidimensional development characteristics. Composite indices are widely used in inclusive development studies because they integrate economic outcomes with distributional and access-related dimensions (Klasen, 2010a; Ranieri, 2013).

The Index integrates three main dimensions:

1. Economic growth and development
2. Income distribution and poverty reduction
3. Access to economic opportunities

Indicator Normalization

Because the indicators are measured in different units, normalization is required to ensure comparability. This study applies the min–max normalization method, which is commonly used in composite index construction (Deighton-smith & Erbacci, 2016; Samans, 2017):

where Z_{ij} represents the normalized value of indicator j in year i , and X_{ij} denotes the original indicator value.

$$D_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^n Z_{ij}$$

Dimension Index Calculation

Each dimension index is calculated as the arithmetic mean of its normalized indicators, following standard practice in inclusive development measurement (Klasen, 2010a):

$$IEDI = \frac{D_1 + D_2 + D_3}{3}$$

where D_i denotes the index value of a particular dimension and n represents the number of indicators within that dimension.

$$Z_{ij} = \frac{X_{ij} - \min(X_j)}{\max(X_j) - \min(X_j)}$$

Composite Index Construction

The overall Inclusive Economic Development Index is constructed by aggregating the three dimension indices using equal weighting:

The equal-weighting approach is adopted to avoid subjective prioritization among dimensions and has been widely applied in inclusive growth and composite index studies (Deighton-smith & Erbacci, 2016; Ranieri, 2013)

2.5. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is conducted sequentially to preserve transparency in the construction and interpretation of the composite index. First, annual indicators and dimension scores are reviewed descriptively to identify changes over time and potential inconsistencies. Second, the normalized indicators are aggregated into the three dimension indices using the procedures described in Section 2.4. Third, the three dimension indices are combined into the composite Inclusive Economic Development Index (IEDI). Finally, intertemporal patterns are interpreted to identify relative strengths, weaknesses, and structural changes in inclusive development. This sequence is consistent with international guidance that emphasizes transparent indicator treatment, normalization, aggregation, and interpretation in composite-index analysis (Greco et al., 2019; OECD, 2008)

The analytical results are interpreted in relation to regional economic characteristics and existing development policies, thereby linking quantitative findings to policy-relevant insights (Samans, 2017). The study focuses on observed patterns and dimension-level performance rather than causal inference.

Table 1. Analytical stages used in the IEDI assessment

Stage	Main procedure	Analytical output
1. Descriptive review	Examine annual indicators and dimension scores for trend, completeness, and comparability.	Time-series profile and initial identification of changes.
2. Dimension analysis	Assess the three IEDI dimensions after normalization and aggregation.	Relative strengths and weaknesses by dimension.
3. Composite	Aggregate the three dimension	Annual composite IEDI score.

Stage	Main procedure	Analytical output
assessment	indices using equal weighting.	
4. Intertemporal interpretation	Compare annual movements and relate them to the regional development context.	Identification of structural patterns and policy-relevant issues.

Source: Authors' elaboration based on OECD/European Union/EC-JRC (2008) and Greco et al. (2019).

2.6. Validity and Reliability

Validity and reliability are addressed through source quality, conceptual consistency, and procedural transparency. Source validity is supported by the use of official BPS and Bappenas statistics, while construct validity is strengthened by adopting the established IEDI framework and dimensions grounded in inclusive-development literature ((Klasen, 2010b). Because the IEDI is a formative composite index rather than a reflective psychometric scale, internal-consistency measures such as Cronbach's alpha are not the primary reliability criterion; formative indices are instead evaluated through theoretical relevance, indicator specification, and transparent construction procedures (Diamantopoulus & Winklhofer, 2001) Reliability and reproducibility are strengthened by applying the same normalization, weighting, and aggregation procedures across years and by documenting the formulas and data sources used. International composite-indicator guidance also recommends examining the robustness of results to methodological choices where alternative specifications are relevant (Greco et al., 2019; OECD, 2021; Saisana et al., 2005)

Table 2. Validity and reliability assurance in the study

Quality criterion	Application in this study	Purpose
Source validity	Official BPS and Bappenas data are used for the underlying indicators.	Reduce uncertainty arising from inconsistent or undocumented sources.
Construct validity	Indicators are organized according to the established three-dimensional IEDI framework.	Ensure alignment between the index and the concept of inclusive development.
Procedural reliability	The same normalization, equal-weighting, and aggregation rules are applied consistently across years.	Support consistency of repeated calculations.
Reproducibility	Data sources, formulas, dimensions, and study period are explicitly reported.	Enable replication and verification by other researchers.

Source: Authors' elaboration based on Diamantopoulos and Winklhofer (2001), Saisana et al. (2005), OECD/European Union/EC-JRC (2008), and Greco et al. (2019).

2.7. Ethical Consideration

This study does not involve direct interaction with human participants, animals, or interventionary experiments. All analyses use aggregated secondary data obtained from publicly accessible official statistical sources, and no personally identifiable information is collected or processed. Accordingly, participant consent is not applicable and formal ethical review is generally not required for research based exclusively on public, non-identifiable secondary data, although institutional and journal-specific requirements should always be followed ((Prasad TRIPATHY, 2013)). The study follows principles of responsible scholarship through accurate attribution of data sources, transparent methodological

reporting, and avoidance of data fabrication, falsification, or citation manipulation, consistent with international publication-ethics guidance((COPE et al., 2014)

Table 3. Ethical safeguards applied in the study

Ethical aspect	Condition in this study	Implication
Human/animal involvement	No recruitment, intervention, or direct contact with individuals or animals.	No participant-level research procedures are undertaken.
Data privacy	Only aggregated, publicly accessible official statistics are used.	No personal identifiers or confidential records are processed.
Consent and review	No primary data collection is conducted.	Informed consent is not applicable; formal review is generally unnecessary for public non-identifiable data, subject to local rules.
Research integrity	All sources and analytical procedures are documented.	Supports traceability, reproducibility, and responsible reporting.

Source: Authors' elaboration based on Tripathy (2013) and COPE et al. (2022).

3. Result And Discussion

Inclusive Economic Development Performance

This section presents the results of the Inclusive Economic Development Index (IEDI) for Bantul Regency, constructed from three dimensions: (1) economic growth and development, (2) income distribution and poverty reduction, and (3) access to economic opportunities. The analysis focuses on development patterns and structural characteristics rather than detailed numerical exposition.

Composite Inclusive Economic Development Index

The composite IEDI indicates that inclusive economic development in Bantul Regency exhibits a moderate but gradually improving trend over the observation period. This suggests that improvements in social inclusion have increasingly accompanied economic growth, although inclusiveness remains uneven across dimensions.

This finding supports the argument that inclusive development cannot be assessed solely through growth indicators, but must incorporate distributional and access-related dimensions (Anand et al., 2013; Klasen, 2010a). Similar patterns have been observed in sub-national studies, where regional growth does not automatically translate into inclusive outcomes (OECD, 2016).

Table 1. Composite Inclusive Economic Development Index in Bantul Regency (2018–2021)

Year	Composite IEDI
2018	4.10
2019	6.89
2020	6.29
2021	6.67

Source: Author's calculation

Dimension-Based Results

Economic Growth and Development Dimension

The Economic Growth and Development dimension reflects Bantul Regency's capacity to sustain economic performance while ensuring structural transformation and employment

generation. During 2017–2021, the dimension demonstrates a relatively stable yet moderately fluctuating pattern, indicating resilience amid external economic pressures, particularly during the COVID-19 shock.

Table 2 Performance of Economic Growth and Development Dimension

Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GRDP per capita growth (%)	3.88	4.05	4.13	2.04	3.81
Manufacturing share to GRDP (%)	15.25	15.22	15.16	14.87	14.48
Credit to GRDP ratio (%)	2.18	3.91	3.21	3.88	4.23
Full-time employment (%)	69.21	69.81	71.04	64.52	63.10
Household electricity access (%)	–	98.83	98.34	98.78	98.34
Road condition (good & fair, %)	74.18	74.58	75.10	75.42	75.86

Source 1: Authors' calculation based on BPS data

GDP growth per capita showed an increasing trend from 2017 to 2019, then experienced a sharp decline to 2.04 percent in 2020 due to disruptions triggered by the pandemic. In 2021, there was a recovery, but employment data actually raised greater concerns. The contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP declined consistently in the period, indicating that the process of structural transformation towards higher value-added activities was limited. In addition, the decline in full-time employment after 2019 shows that the economic recovery is not fully proportional to the increase in stable and quality job opportunities.

This pattern supports the argument of (Ranieri, 2013), That limited inclusivity tends to be produced by development with growth without structural improvement. In line with this, the OECD (2016) stated that what determines inclusive development is the quality of work, not only in terms of growth.

To assess the overall dimensional trajectory, Figure 2 shows the composite index of economic growth and development dimensions in Bantul Regency compared to the national average.

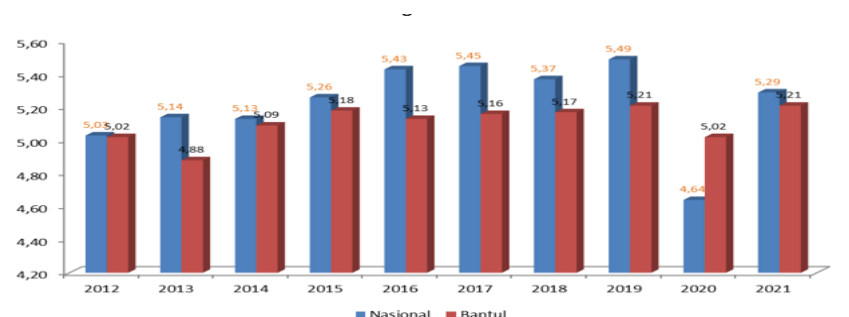


Figure 2. Trend of Economic Growth and Development Dimension Index (2017–2021)

Source: Bappenas, 2022

Income Distribution and Poverty Reduction Dimension

The dimensions of income distribution and poverty reduction show a gradual improvement before the economic shock. This case indicates that poverty-reduction and social-protection policies have been functioning quite effectively. However, the subsequent rise in inequality and poverty also confirms that vulnerability to external disturbances continues to affect the sustainability of inclusivity.

This finding is consistent with (Anand et al., 2013), which states that inclusivity can be strengthened in the short term with the existence of a redistribution mechanism. However, to maintain its sustainability, labor market policies and productivity increases are still needed. This statement is in line with evidence from regional studies in Indonesia indexed in SINTA, that the success of poverty reduction is greatly influenced by macroeconomic shocks and instability in terms of both employment and employment (Sumarto et al., 2004).

Table 3. Performance of Income Distribution and Poverty Reduction Dimension (Pillar 2)

Indicator	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Gini ratio	0.413	0.448	0.428	0.418	0.441
Female income contribution (%)	38.17	38.75	38.76	38.75	39.28
Poverty rate (%)	14.07	13.43	12.92	13.50	14.04
Protein consumption (gr/day)	–	71.94	87.63	86.16	83.11

Source: Authors' calculation based on BPS data

The reduction in poverty prior to 2020 indicates progress in inclusive welfare outcomes. However, the increase in poverty and inequality during subsequent years highlights the vulnerability of inclusiveness to external shocks, particularly in labor-intensive and informal sectors

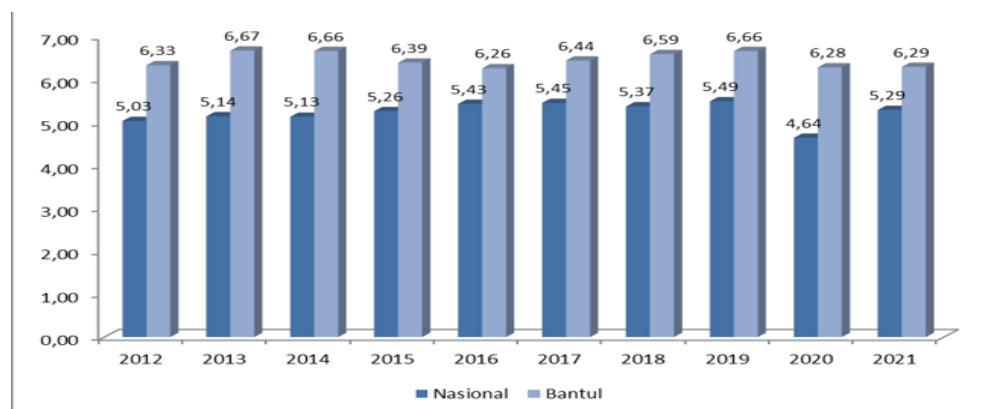


Figure 3. Trend of Income Distribution and Poverty Reduction Dimension Index (2012-2021)

Source: Authors' calculation

Acces to Economic Opportunities Dimension

Among the three dimensions, access to economic opportunities consistently records the lowest performance. This dimension captures access to employment, education, and economic infrastructure, which remain uneven across population groups. This result strengthens the argument that opportunity-based exclusion constitutes a major structural barrier in regional development. UNDP (2017) emphasizes that inclusive growth requires equal access to productive assets and human capital, not merely improved income indicators. Empirical evidence from sub-national studies also confirms that limited access to opportunities constrains inclusive development outcomes even in regions with moderate growth (Aprilia et al., 2022; Klasen, 2010a).

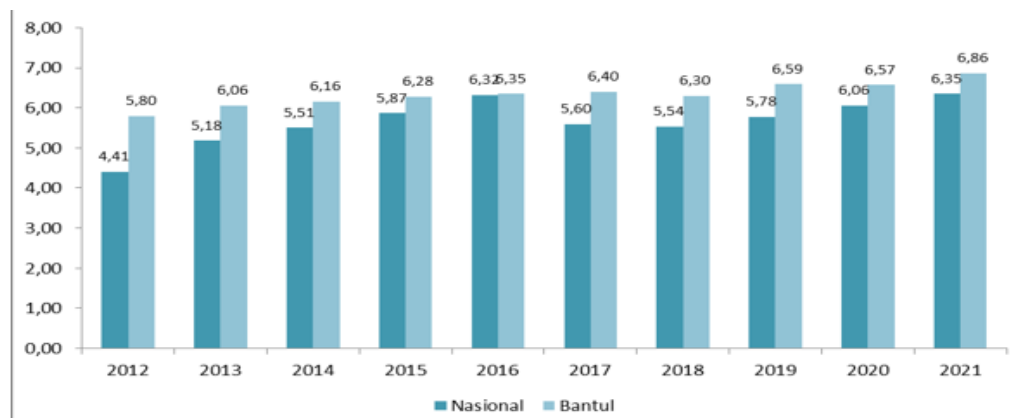


Figure 4. Trend of Access to Economic Opportunities Dimension Index (2012–2021)
Source4: Bappenas,2022

This study provides empirical evidence on inclusive economic development at the district level and offers several key insights.

First, the findings confirm that economic growth in Bantul Regency has not been fully inclusive. While growth performance remains relatively stable, limited structural transformation and employment quality hinder broader inclusiveness. This supports previous findings that growth-centered strategies alone are insufficient to achieve inclusive development (Klasen, 2010a; Ranieri, 2013).

Second, improvements in income distribution and poverty reduction indicate that social protection policies have contributed positively to inclusiveness. However, the volatility of these indicators underscores that redistribution alone cannot sustain long-term inclusive development without improvements in productivity and labor-market access (Anand et al., 2013).

Third, the persistently weak access dimension represents a critical bottleneck. This finding extends earlier inclusive growth literature by demonstrating that access to economic opportunities remains a decisive factor at the sub-national level. Unlike many national-level studies, this research shows that inclusiveness challenges manifest differently at the district level and require context-specific policy responses (Aprilia et al., 2022; OECD, 2021).

Overall, this study contributes to the inclusive development literature by offering a multidimensional, district-level assessment that integrates growth, equity, and access dimensions. The findings highlight the importance of shifting policy focus from growth outcomes toward structural and opportunity-based inclusion.

4. Conclusions

This study examines the performance of inclusive economic development at the district level by constructing a multidimensional Inclusive Economic Development Index (IEDI) for Bantul Regency. The findings demonstrate that while economic growth in the region shows a relatively stable trend, such growth has not yet translated into fully inclusive development outcomes.

The analysis of these findings shows that the increase in income distribution and the decrease in poverty rates contribute positively to increasing inclusivity, especially through social protection and redistributive policies. However, these benefits are still very vulnerable to economic shocks, so redistribution alone is not sufficient to ensure long-term inclusive

development. The most profound obstacle in this study is that there is still limited public access to economic opportunities, including the availability of productive employment, strengthening human resource development, and supporting economic infrastructure.

This study contributes to the inclusive development literature through multidimensional district-level measurements, by integrating aspects of growth, equity, and access. In contrast to most previous studies that tend to focus on national indicators, this study confirms that analysis at the local level is more important to understand the various structural barriers that affect inclusivity. From a policy perspective, these findings show that inclusive economic development strategies need to go beyond a purely growth-oriented approach. Regional development planning should place expanded access to economic opportunities as a core component, so that the development process is truly able to reach more community groups in its participation.

Future research may extend this study by incorporating comparative analysis across districts or by integrating qualitative approaches to capture better the institutional and governance factors that influence inclusive development outcomes.

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Authors Contribution: Dr. Erni Umami Hasanah, S.E., M.Si conceived and designed the research framework, supervised the overall research process, and provided substantive guidance on data analysis and interpretation. Ade Riska Ayu Septiani S.E contributed to data processing, manuscript editing, formatting, and language refinement. All authors have read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Conflict of interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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