Vifada Management and Digital Business, E-ISSN 3063-8690

Inclusive Economic Development in Landak Regency A Descriptive Analysis of Economic Growth, Human Development, and Poverty

Lusia Sedati (1*) *Agusandi* (2) *Stella Melin* (3) *Samuel* (4)

(1,2,3,4) *Department of Finance and Banking, Akademi Keuangan dan Perbankan Grha Arta Khatulistiwa, Pontianak, West Kalimantan, Indonesia*

Received: 2026, 05,25 **Accepted:** 2026, 06,05
Available online: 2026, 08, 08

*Corresponding author.
E-mail addresses: lusiaklm2015@gmail.com

KEYWORDS

Keywords:

Inclusive Economic Development; Economic Growth; Human Development; Human Development Index; Poverty; Landak Regency

Conflict of Interest Statement:

The author(s) declares that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the development of inclusive economic development in Landak Regency during the 2015-2024 period based on three main indicators: economic growth, human development, and poverty. This study employs a descriptive quantitative approach using secondary data obtained from Statistics Indonesia and various statistical publications related to Landak Regency. The analysis was conducted using descriptive statistics, annual development analysis, change analysis, and trend analysis without testing causal relationships or applying inferential statistical tests. The results show that economic growth in Landak Regency fluctuated throughout the study period. Economic growth reached 5.11 percent in 2015, contracted by -0.71 percent in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and subsequently recovered to positive growth, reaching 4.54 percent in 2024. Human development demonstrated a consistent improvement, as reflected in the increase in the Human Development Index (HDI) from 64.12 in 2015 to 69.13 in 2024, representing an increase of 5.01 points. Meanwhile, the percentage of the poor population declined from 13.51 percent in 2015 to 8.98 percent in 2024, representing a decrease of 4.53 percentage points. Overall, Landak Regency demonstrated positive progress toward more inclusive economic development through improvements in human development and poverty reduction, although economic growth remained fluctuating and the benefits of development were not yet fully distributed evenly. Therefore, inclusive economic development should be directed toward strengthening growth based on leading economic sectors, improving human capital, expanding access to basic services, and increasing the productive capacity of poor and vulnerable communities.

Introduction

Economic development is fundamentally concerned not only with increasing production and regional income but also with the ability of development to generate benefits that are shared by all segments of society. High economic growth alone cannot be considered successful if it is not accompanied by improvements in human development and reductions in poverty. Therefore, inclusive economic development views economic growth, human development, and equitable welfare distribution as interrelated components that must be achieved simultaneously.

Inclusive economic development can be understood as a development process that provides broad opportunities for all members of society to participate in economic activities and to benefit from economic growth. In the context of regional development, this approach is particularly important because each region has distinct economic, social, and geographical characteristics, as well as different levels of human development.

Landak Regency is one of the regencies in West Kalimantan Province whose economy remains largely dependent on the primary sector, particularly agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. However, regional development continues to face significant challenges, including a level of human development that remains below the provincial average of West Kalimantan and a relatively high poverty rate.

DOI: 10.70184/ncqc5t09

Over the past decade, the economic development of Landak Regency has exhibited notable dynamics. Economic growth contracted in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic but gradually recovered during the 2021-2024 period. In 2024, the economic growth rate of Landak Regency reached 4.54%. Data from Statistics Indonesia (BPS) also indicate that the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at constant prices increased from IDR 7,988.20 billion in 2023 to IDR 8,351.06 billion in 2024.

On the other hand, human development has shown a consistent upward trend. The Human Development Index (HDI) of Landak Regency increased from 64.12 in 2015 to 69.13 in 2024. Despite this improvement, the HDI remained below the average level of West Kalimantan Province. In 2023, the HDI of Landak Regency was 68.22, increasing to 69.13 in 2024.

Poverty has also shown a positive trend. The poverty rate in Landak Regency declined from 13.51% in 2015 to 8.98% in 2024. This decline reflects progress in poverty reduction; however, the 8.98% poverty rate indicates that a proportion of the population still faces difficulties in meeting their basic needs.

Based on these conditions, this study aims to analyze the development of inclusive economic development in Landak Regency during the 2015-2024 period using three key indicators: economic growth, human development, and poverty. This study does not examine causal relationships among these variables; instead, it provides a descriptive analysis of the development of these three indicators and their interrelationship from the perspective of inclusive economic development.

Literature Review

Inclusive Economic Development

Inclusive economic development is a development approach that emphasizes that economic growth should provide broad opportunities for communities to participate in and benefit from the development process. Development is not only measured by increases in economic output but also by the ability of development to improve people's quality of life, expand economic opportunities, and reduce inequality (Todaro & Smith, 2020).

The World Bank (2022) explains that inclusive economic growth should generate benefits for lower-income groups. Therefore, inclusive economic development is closely associated with the creation of employment opportunities, improvements in productivity, greater access to education and healthcare, and poverty reduction.

Economic Growth

Regional economic growth can be measured through changes in the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at constant prices. The use of constant prices aims to eliminate the influence of price changes so that changes in GRDP values more accurately reflect real changes in the volume of economic activity (Mankiw, 2021). However, economic growth cannot be used as the sole indicator of development success because economic development also includes improvements in people's quality of life, poverty reduction, and the equitable distribution of development benefits (Todaro & Smith, 2020; Sukirno, 2019). Economic growth can be calculated using the following formula:

Growth = ((GRDPt - GRDPt-1) / GRD t-1) × 100%

Where:

$GRDP_t$ = Gross Regional Domestic Product in the current year

$GRDP_{t-1}$ = Gross Regional Domestic Product in the previous year

Economic growth is one of the key indicators of regional development; however, economic growth alone is not sufficient to comprehensively reflect the overall success of development.

Human Development

Human development is a process of expanding people's choices to achieve a better quality of life. Sen (1999) explains that development is not only related to increasing income but also to expanding human capabilities to live the kind of life they value. In terms of measurement, human development is reflected in the Human Development Index (HDI), which consists of the dimensions of health, education, and a decent standard of living (UNDP, 2022). Therefore, economic growth that

DOI: 10.70184/ncqc5t09

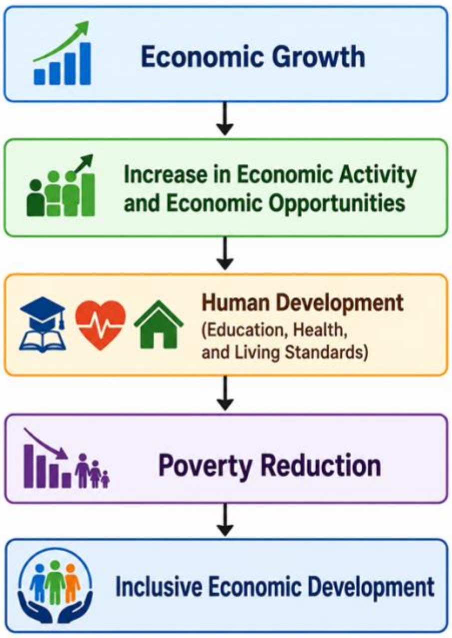
is not accompanied by improvements in human quality may result in the benefits of development not being distributed optimally (Todaro & Smith, 2020).

Poverty

Poverty is a condition in which individuals or households experience limitations in fulfilling their basic needs, which are generally measured based on the poverty line. Sen (1999) explains that poverty is not only related to low income but also reflects limitations in human capabilities to achieve a decent standard of living. Therefore, poverty reduction is an important indicator of economic development.

Todaro and Smith (2020) emphasize that the success of development should not only be assessed through increases in economic output but also through the ability of development processes to improve people's welfare. From the perspective of inclusive economic development, poverty reduction needs to be analyzed together with the development of economic growth and human development to determine whether the benefits of development have been broadly experienced by society (World Bank, 2022).

Conceptual Framework



Research Methodology

This study employs a descriptive quantitative approach. This approach was chosen because the study aims to describe the development of inclusive economic development in Landak Regency based on numerical data without testing hypotheses or examining causal relationships. The object of the study is the economic development of Landak Regency over a ten-year observation period, from 2015 to 2024. The study uses secondary data obtained from Statistics Indonesia (BPS), including the Landak Regency in Figures publication, the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) publication, the Human Development Index (HDI) publication, and the Landak Regency Poverty Profile publication.

The variables analyzed in this study include economic growth, measured by the growth rate of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at constant prices; human development, measured by the Human Development Index (HDI); and poverty, measured by the percentage of the population living below the poverty line. Data were collected through a documentation study. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, annual development analysis, change analysis, and trend analysis.

Development analysis was conducted to examine changes in each indicator from year to year. Percentage changes were calculated using the following formula:

Change (%) = $((X_t - X_{t-1}) / X_{t-1}) \times 100\%$

DOI: 10.70184/ncqc5t09

Where:
Xt = the value of the indicator in the current year
Xt-1 = the value of the indicator in the previous year

This study does not employ t-tests, F-tests, regression analysis, correlation analysis, classical assumption tests, or any other inferential statistical methods.

Finding and Discussion

Economic Growth Trends in Landak Regency

Economic growth is an important indicator for assessing the development of regional economic activity. In this study, economic growth is measured by the growth rate of the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at constant prices.

Table 1. Economic Growth of Landak Regency, 2015-2024

Year	Economic Growth (%)
2015	5,11
2016	5,28
2017	5,17
2018	5,09
2019	4,88
2020	-0,71
2021	4,88
2022	4,64
2023	4,39
2024	4,54

Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS)-Landak Regency and Statistics Indonesia (BPS), processed by the authors, 2026.

The economic growth of Landak Regency during the 2015-2024 period exhibited a dynamic pattern. In the early years, from 2015 to 2018, economic growth remained relatively high and stable. The growth rate was recorded at 5.11% in 2015, increased to 5.28% in 2016, and then declined slightly to 5.17% in 2017 and 5.09% in 2018. These figures indicate that, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the economy of Landak Regency was able to sustain an annual growth rate of above 5%.

The relatively high economic growth recorded during the 2015-2018 period indicates robust regional economic activity. The increase in the growth rate to 5.28% in 2016 suggests that production activities and overall economic performance improved compared with the previous year. Although economic growth slowed slightly in 2017 and 2018, the growth rate remained at a relatively high level. Therefore, the 2015-2018 period can be regarded as a phase of relatively stable economic growth prior to the occurrence of a major external shock.

In 2019, the economic growth rate of Landak Regency was recorded at 4.88%. This figure indicates a slowdown compared with the 2015-2018 period. Nevertheless, economic growth remained positive, indicating that regional economic activity continued to expand. This slowdown may reflect changes in the dynamics of the regional economy, whether related to developments in key economic sectors or to broader economic conditions.

The most significant economic shock occurred in 2020, when the economy of Landak Regency contracted by 0.71%. This decline reflects the reduction in economic activity resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Restrictions on community activities, disruptions to production and trade, and reduced economic mobility adversely affected the region's economic performance. This contraction indicates that the regional economy remained vulnerable to external shocks.

In 2021, the economy of Landak Regency began to recover, recording an economic growth rate of 4.88%. This recovery indicates that economic activity started to rebound following the contraction experienced in the previous year. However, compared with the pre-pandemic growth rates-particularly during the 2015-2018 period, when economic growth consistently exceeded 5%, the 2021 growth rate suggests that the economic recovery had not yet fully returned to its pre-pandemic level.

In 2022, the economy continued to grow at a positive rate of 4.64%. Economic growth then slowed to 4.39% in 2023 before increasing slightly to 4.54% in 2024. These trends indicate that, following the post-pandemic recovery, the economy of Landak Regency entered a phase of more moderate growth. Although the growth rate increased in 2024 compared with 2023, it remained lower than the rates recorded during the 2015-2018 period.

The Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) at constant prices also indicates an expansion in economic activity. GRDP increased from IDR 7,988.20 billion in 2023 to IDR 8,351.06 billion in 2024. This increase reflects a real rise in the value of goods and services produced in the economy of Landak Regency. Therefore, the improvement in economic growth in 2024 was supported by an expansion in the region's productive economic capacity.

Overall, the economic growth of Landak Regency during the 2015-2024 period can be divided into four distinct phases. First, the 2015-2018 period was characterized by relatively high and stable economic growth, with annual growth rates consistently exceeding 5%. Second, 2019 marked a slowdown in economic growth prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Third, 2020 represented a period of economic contraction caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Finally, the 2021-2024 period was characterized by economic recovery and consolidation, with growth returning to positive levels, although it had not yet fully reached the levels recorded during the 2015–2018 period.

Structurally, the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors remain among the main sectors contributing to the economy of Landak Regency. However, data for 2024 indicate that several service sectors also experienced relatively high growth, including education services and real estate. This condition suggests a gradual shift toward diversification in the regional economic structure. Such diversification is important because it can broaden sources of economic growth and reduce dependence on specific economic sectors.

From the perspective of inclusive economic development, the return to positive economic growth following a period of contraction represents an important development. However, positive economic growth does not automatically indicate that all groups in society receive equal benefits. Therefore, improvements in economic growth need to be accompanied by the expansion of employment opportunities, increased public access to education and healthcare, strengthening of micro and small enterprises, and improved access for poor communities to productive resources.

Therefore, the development of economic growth in Landak Regency during the 2015-2024 period indicates that the regional economy has the capacity to recover after experiencing external shocks. However, the challenge of inclusive economic development does not solely lie in achieving positive economic growth, but also in the ability of the local government to ensure that such growth contributes to improvements in human development and poverty reduction. Therefore, the analysis of economic growth needs to be complemented by an examination of the development of the Human Development Index (HDI) and poverty levels to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of inclusive economic development in Landak Regency.

Human Development Trends in Landak Regency

Human development is one of the key dimensions of inclusive economic development. An increase in the Human Development Index (HDI) indicates improvements in the dimensions of health, education, and a decent standard of living.

Table 2. Human Development Index (HDI) Trends in Landak Regency, 2015-2024

Year	HDI
2015	64,12
2016	64,58
2017	64,93
2018	65,45
2019	65,96

2020	65,98
2021	66,21
2022	67,17
2023	68,22
2024	69,13

Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS)-Landak Regency, processed by the authors, 2026.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is one of the important indicators used to measure human development achievements through the dimensions of health, education, and a decent standard of living. Based on Table 2, the HDI of Landak Regency shows a consistent upward trend during the 2015-2024 period. The HDI value increased from 64.12 in 2015 to 69.13 in 2024. Therefore, throughout the study period, the HDI increased by 5.01 points, or approximately 7.81%, compared with its value in 2015.

The increase in HDI indicates that human development in Landak Regency has experienced positive long-term progress. Although the improvement occurred gradually, the year-to-year upward trend reflects progress in the aspects that form the basis of HDI measurement. This condition is important because improvements in human development can strengthen people's capacity to participate in economic activities and enhance overall welfare.

During the 2015-2019 period, the HDI of Landak Regency increased gradually from 64.12 to 65.96. Throughout this period, the HDI improved by 1.84 points. This increase indicates that human development experienced relatively stable progress prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. The HDI increased from 64.12 in 2015 to 64.58 in 2016, followed by 64.93 in 2017, 65.45 in 2018, and reached 65.96 in 2019.

This improvement indicates that human development is not only influenced by short-term economic growth but is also closely related to the gradual process of social development. Improvements in access to education, healthcare services, and living standards can contribute to the enhancement of HDI.

In 2020, the HDI of Landak Regency experienced a relative stagnation. The HDI value only increased from 65.96 in 2019 to 65.98 in 2020, representing an increase of 0.02 points. This slowdown can be understood within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, which placed pressure on various aspects of people's lives. The pandemic affected educational activities, healthcare services, employment opportunities, and household incomes.

The condition in 2020 indicates that human development may experience a slowdown when economic and social shocks occur. This issue is important from the perspective of inclusive economic development because economic contractions can also affect people's ability to access basic services and maintain their level of welfare.

In 2021, the HDI increased again to 66.21. Although the improvement was relatively limited, this condition indicates that human development began to recover. Furthermore, in 2022, the HDI increased significantly to 67.17. Compared with 2021, the HDI improved by 0.96 points. This increase indicates an improvement in human development following the period of slowdown in 2020.

The improvement in HDI became more pronounced during the 2022-2024 period. The HDI increased from 67.17 in 2022 to 68.22 in 2023, and further increased to 69.13 in 2024. Therefore, during the 2022-2024 period, the HDI increased by 1.96 points. In 2024, the HDI increase of 0.91 points compared with 2023 indicates that human development progress became increasingly positive.

Based on annual developments, the largest increase occurred during the 2023-2024 period, amounting to 0.91 points, followed by the 2022–2023 period with an increase of 1.05 points. Meanwhile, the lowest increase occurred during the 2019–2020 period, with an improvement of only 0.02 points. These differences indicate that the COVID-19 pandemic was associated with a slowdown in human development, whereas the post-pandemic period showed a stronger recovery trend.

Overall, the development of HDI in Landak Regency can be divided into three phases. First, the 2015-2019 period represented a phase of gradual improvement in human development. Second, 2020 marked a slowdown phase, characterized by a very limited increase in HDI. Third, the 2021-2024 period represented a phase of recovery and stronger improvement in human development.

These developments are related to the economic growth of Landak Regency. During the 2015-2018 period, economic growth in Landak Regency remained relatively high, exceeding 5%, while HDI also continued to increase. In contrast, in 2020, when economic growth contracted by -0.71%, the increase in HDI also nearly stagnated. However, this relationship should not be interpreted as a direct causal relationship because this study employs a descriptive analysis approach and does not conduct statistical testing.

Therefore, the data indicate a similar trend between economic development and human development. When the economy experiences relatively strong growth, human development also shows improvement. However, improvements in HDI still require development policies that directly support the education sector, healthcare sector, and the enhancement of people's living standards.

Although the HDI of Landak Regency has increased from year to year, human development still faces several challenges. An increase in HDI does not automatically indicate that all communities have obtained equal access to education, healthcare, and a decent standard of living. There may still be disparities among social groups and across regions in accessing the benefits of development.

From the perspective of inclusive economic development, an increase in HDI is an important indicator because it reflects improvements in human capacity. Communities with better education, improved health conditions, and a more decent standard of living have greater opportunities to obtain employment, increase productivity, develop businesses, and participate in economic activities.

Therefore, the improvement of HDI in Landak Regency needs to be accompanied by policies that ensure the benefits of development can be widely experienced by the community, particularly by poor communities and groups with limited access to basic services. Economic development should not be measured solely by economic growth, but also by the ability of development processes to improve people's quality of life.

Therefore, the development of HDI in Landak Regency during the 2015-2024 period indicates a positive and sustainable direction of human development. The increase from 64.12 in 2015 to 69.13 in 2024 demonstrates progress in human development. However, this improvement still needs to be strengthened through more inclusive policies, particularly by improving the quality of education, expanding access to healthcare services, increasing community income, and broadening economic opportunities for poor communities.

When related to the research variables, these findings indicate that both economic growth and HDI in Landak Regency have experienced positive long-term development, although both indicators experienced a slowdown during the pandemic period. This condition provides an important basis for analyzing the relationship between economic growth, human development, and poverty within the framework of inclusive economic development.

Poverty Trends in Landak Regency

Poverty is one of the key indicators used to assess whether economic growth provides benefits to society as a whole.

Table 3. Percentage of Poor Population in Landak Regency, 2015-2024

Year	Percentage of Poor Population (%)
2015	13,51
2016	12,32
2017	12,23
2018	11,77
2019	11,47
2020	11,12
2021	10,99
2022	10,01
2023	9,97
2024	8,98

Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS)-Landak Regency, processed by the authors, 2026.

Based on Table 3, the percentage of the poor population in Landak Regency shows a consistent downward trend during the 2015-2024 period. The percentage of the poor population decreased from 13.51% in 2015 to 8.98% in 2024. Therefore, throughout the study period, poverty declined by 4.53 percentage points. In relative terms, this figure represents a reduction of approximately 33.53% compared with the condition in 2015.

The consistent downward trend indicates an improvement in community welfare conditions in the long term. Unlike economic growth, which experienced fluctuations, and HDI, which experienced a slowdown in 2020, the percentage of the poor population in Landak Regency continued to show a declining trend throughout the study period. Nevertheless, the reduction in poverty does not necessarily mean that all communities have been free from economic vulnerability.

In 2015, the percentage of the poor population in Landak Regency remained relatively high at 13.51%. This figure indicates that the proportion of poor people was still considerable. Subsequently, in 2016, the percentage of the poor population decreased significantly to 12.32%, representing a decline of 1.19 percentage points. This reduction was one of the largest annual decreases during the study period.

In 2017, the percentage of the poor population continued to decline to 12.23%. Although the decrease was relatively small, amounting to 0.09 percentage points, this condition indicates that the direction of poverty changes remained positive. In 2018, the percentage of the poor population declined further to 11.77%, and then decreased to 11.47% in 2019. Therefore, during the 2015–2019 period, poverty decreased by 2.04 percentage points.

These developments indicate that, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Landak Regency had experienced a gradual process of poverty reduction. The decline in poverty may be associated with increased economic activity, improvements in community income, social protection programs, and expanded access to basic services. However, since this study employs a descriptive approach, these factors are not statistically tested as direct causes of poverty reduction.

In 2020, the percentage of the poor population decreased to 11.12%. This condition is noteworthy because, in the same year, the economic growth of Landak Regency contracted by -0.71%. Therefore, poverty reduction does not always move in the same direction as economic growth in the short term.

This phenomenon indicates that poverty and economic growth indicators may have different dynamics. When economic growth experiences a contraction, its impact on poverty may be influenced by various factors, such as social protection programs, government assistance, the ability of households to maintain income levels, and the characteristics of the regional economic structure. Therefore, a decline in economic growth does not always immediately result in an increase in the percentage of the poor population within the same year.

In 2021, the percentage of the poor population decreased again to 10.99%. This decline occurred as the economic growth of Landak Regency recovered to 4.88%. In the same year, HDI also increased to 66.21. This condition indicates positive developments in three development indicators, namely the return of positive economic growth, improvements in human development, and a decline in the percentage of the poor population.

Stronger progress was observed in 2022. The percentage of the poor population decreased to 10.01%, representing a reduction of 0.98 percentage points compared with 2021. In the same year, HDI increased to 67.17. This condition indicates simultaneous improvements in economic development and human development indicators.

In 2023, the percentage of the poor population remained relatively stable, with a slight decline to 9.97%. The decrease of 0.04 percentage points indicates that the poverty reduction process continued, although at a relatively slow pace. Furthermore, in 2024, the percentage of the poor population experienced a more significant decline to 8.98%.

Based on data from Statistics Indonesia (BPS)-Landak Regency, the poverty rate in 2024 decreased compared with the condition in 2023. This decline indicates an overall improvement in community welfare. However, poverty figures need to be interpreted carefully because the percentage of the poor population only reflects the proportion of people living below the poverty line and does not fully represent the depth and severity of poverty.

Overall, the development of poverty in Landak Regency during the 2015-2024 period can be divided into several phases. First, the 2015-2019 period showed a gradual decline in poverty. Second, the 2020-2021 period indicates that poverty continued to decrease despite the pandemic shock and economic contraction that occurred in 2020. Third, the 2022-2024 period showed a stronger reduction in poverty, reaching 8.98% in 2024.

When associated with the developments in economic growth, HDI, and poverty, the overall pattern indicates a generally positive development trajectory. Economic growth in Landak Regency showed long-term improvement despite experiencing a contraction in 2020. HDI increased from 64.12 in 2015 to 69.13 in 2024, while the percentage of the poor population declined from 13.51% to 8.98%.

This pattern indicates a development trend that is consistent with the concept of inclusive economic development. The return of positive economic growth, improvements in human development, and poverty reduction represent three developments that collectively indicate progress in development. However, it should be emphasized that these descriptive data cannot yet prove a causal relationship among the three indicators.

From the perspective of inclusive economic development, poverty reduction is one of the important indicators of development success. Nevertheless, development success should not be measured solely by the reduction in the number of poor people. Development should also ensure that communities have opportunities to obtain employment, develop businesses, increase income, and gain access to education and healthcare services.

Therefore, poverty reduction strategies in Landak Regency need to be directed toward two complementary approaches. First, a social protection approach to assist poor communities and vulnerable groups in meeting their basic needs. Second, an economic empowerment approach to enhance the productive capacity of communities so that they can sustainably increase their income.

Strengthening the agricultural sector is important because this sector represents one of the main contributors to the economy of Landak Regency and serves as a source of livelihood for a significant proportion of the population. In addition, the development of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), improvement of workforce skills, expansion of access to financing, strengthening of economic infrastructure, and enhancement of education quality can support communities in achieving sustainable poverty reduction.

Therefore, the decline in the percentage of the poor population in Landak Regency from 13.51% in 2015 to 8.98% in 2024 represents a positive development. However, this achievement still needs to be accompanied by policies that ensure poor communities not only receive assistance but also gain access to productive resources and economic opportunities.

When associated with the findings on economic growth and HDI, the data indicate that during the 2015-2024 period, Landak Regency experienced improvements in three main indicators of inclusive economic development: economic growth showed a positive long-term trend, HDI increased, and the percentage of the poor population declined. Therefore, these three indicators collectively provide a descriptive overview of the development of inclusive economic development in Landak Regency.

Analysis of Inclusive Economic Development Trends

Inclusive economic development in Landak Regency can be analyzed through the development of three main indicators, namely economic growth, human development, and poverty.

Table 4. Summary of Inclusive Economic Development Trends in Landak Regency

Indicator	Initial Condition (2015)	Final Condition (2024)	Change	Development Trend
Economic Growth	5,11%	4,54%	-0,57 percentage points*	Fluctuated and recovered after the pandemic
HDI	64,12	69,13	+5,01 points	Increased

Poverty	13,51%	8,98%	-4,53 percentage points	Decreased

Source: Statistics Indonesia (BPS)-Landak Regency and Statistics Indonesia (BPS), processed by the authors, 2026.

*The change in economic growth was calculated by comparing the economic growth rates in 2015 and 2024. Therefore, this figure does not indicate that economic growth continuously declined, as economic growth experienced fluctuations throughout the study period.

Based on Table 4, the development of inclusive economic development in Landak Regency during the 2015-2024 period demonstrates a multidimensional pattern. Economic growth, human development, and poverty exhibit different trends; however, collectively, they provide an overview of changes in regional development conditions over the long term.

First, economic growth in Landak Regency showed a fluctuating pattern. In 2015, economic growth was recorded at 5.11% and increased to 5.28% in 2016. Subsequently, economic growth slightly declined to 5.17% in 2017 and 5.09% in 2018. In 2019, economic growth slowed further to 4.88%.

The largest shock occurred in 2020 when economic growth contracted by -0.71% due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Afterward, economic growth returned to positive growth of 4.88% in 2021, followed by 4.64% in 2022, 4.39% in 2023, and 4.54% in 2024.

Therefore, when comparing 2015 and 2024, economic growth changed from 5.11% to 4.54%. However, this comparison should be interpreted carefully because economic growth is characterized by fluctuations. More importantly, the economy of Landak Regency was able to recover after the contraction in 2020 and continued to record positive growth until 2024.

Second, human development showed consistently positive progress. The HDI increased from 64.12 in 2015 to 69.13 in 2024, representing an increase of 5.01 points. Unlike economic growth, which experienced fluctuations, HDI demonstrated an increasing trend throughout the study period.

The increase in HDI indicates positive progress in human development. However, this improvement still needs to be accompanied by equal access to education, healthcare, and a decent standard of living. Therefore, the increase in HDI should be understood not only as an improvement in the index value but also as an important indicator of people's capacity to participate in development and economic activities.

Third, the percentage of the poor population showed a consistent downward trend. The percentage of the poor population decreased from 13.51% in 2015 to 8.98% in 2024, representing a reduction of 4.53 percentage points.

The decline in poverty represents a positive development in inclusive economic development. This indicates an overall improvement in community welfare. However, the reduction in poverty still needs to be accompanied by efforts to strengthen the economic resilience of communities so that they are not easily pushed back into poverty when facing economic shocks.

When the three indicators are analyzed collectively, it can be observed that inclusive economic development in Landak Regency shows different patterns across indicators. Economic growth is characterized by fluctuations, HDI has increased, while poverty has declined. In other words, the success of inclusive economic development in Landak Regency is not determined solely by high economic growth, but also by improvements in human quality and poverty reduction.

An interesting finding is that economic growth contracted in 2020, while HDI still experienced a slight increase and the percentage of the poor population continued to decline. This condition indicates that the relationship between economic growth, human development, and poverty does not always occur directly in the short term. Changes in poverty and human development may be influenced by various other factors, such as social protection, government policies, the characteristics of the economic structure, and the ability of households to cope with economic shocks.

Therefore, in this study, the three indicators are not used to prove statistical causal relationships. The analysis is conducted descriptively to examine the development direction and patterns of change in each indicator during the 2015-2024 period.

This pattern indicates that Landak Regency has experienced improvements in human development and poverty reduction in the long term, while economic growth has fluctuated but successfully recovered after the pandemic. Therefore, descriptively, it can be stated that Landak Regency shows a development trajectory toward a more inclusive economic development.

Nevertheless, inclusive economic development still faces several challenges. Economic growth needs to be strengthened to become more stable and capable of creating broader economic opportunities. Improvements in HDI need to be directed toward enhancing the quality and equity of education and healthcare. Meanwhile, poverty reduction needs to be strengthened through a combination of social protection and community economic empowerment.

Therefore, the strategy for inclusive economic development in Landak Regency should be directed toward three main policy areas, namely:

a. Strengthening economic growth based on sectors that are labor-intensive and serve as sources of livelihood for the community.
b. Improving the quality of human capital through education, healthcare, and skills development.
c. Strengthening poverty reduction through increasing productive capacity, expanding employment opportunities, developing micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and improving access to economic resources.

In conclusion, by using the same research period, namely 2015-2024, the results of the analysis become more consistent. Economic growth, HDI, and poverty are all analyzed from the initial condition in 2015 to the final condition in 2024, allowing the development of inclusive economic development in Landak Regency to be compared in a more comprehensive and objective manner.

Strengthening Economic Growth Based on Leading Sectors in the Short Term

In the short term, namely within 1-2 years, the Government of Landak Regency needs to prioritize the strengthening of sectors that serve as the main sources of livelihood for the community, particularly agriculture, plantations, trade, MSMEs, and services. The programs that can be implemented include improving agricultural productivity through the provision of production inputs, increasing farmers' access to technology and market information, strengthening farmer group and cooperative institutions, developing agricultural product processing, expanding MSMEs' access to financing, and providing digital marketing and business financial management training. The short-term target is to strengthen community economic activities and maintain positive economic growth. This policy is important because economic growth in Landak Regency continues to experience fluctuations, particularly following the economic shock in 2020.

Development of Downstream Processing and Economic Value-Added Activities in the Medium Term

In the medium term, namely within 3-5 years, the Government of Landak Regency needs to develop downstream processing of local products. Communities should not only be encouraged to sell products in the form of raw materials but also to develop processing activities in order to obtain higher added value. This development can be carried out through agricultural and plantation product processing, the development of local food products, strengthening of household industries, development of production and marketing centers, and strengthening partnerships among MSMEs, cooperatives, the government, and the private sector. This strategy is expected to increase community income, create employment opportunities, and expand economic opportunities. Thus, economic growth will not only increase GRDP but also provide direct benefits to the community.

Improving the Quality of Education and Community Skills in the Medium Term

Within a period of 3-5 years, improvements in HDI need to be directed toward enhancing the quality of education and community skills. Policies should not only focus on expanding access to education but also on improving the relevance of education to labor market needs. Programs that can be implemented include improving the quality of educational facilities and infrastructure, strengthening vocational education and job training, providing skills training based on the needs of local economic sectors, developing digital skills improvement programs, enhancing the competency of young workers, and strengthening collaboration between educational institutions and the business sector. Training programs need to be targeted toward poor communities and the productive-age

DOI: 10.70184/ncqc5t09

population so that improvements in human quality can directly increase employment opportunities and income levels.

Strengthening Health Services to Support Human Development

In the short to medium term, namely within 1-5 years, the government needs to improve access to and the quality of health services, particularly for poor communities and those living in areas with limited access to healthcare facilities. Policies that can be implemented include improving access to basic health services, strengthening maternal and child healthcare services, preventing stunting and nutritional problems, improving the quality of healthcare workers, strengthening health services in hard-to-reach areas, and increasing public health education. Improving health conditions is essential because health quality is one of the foundations of human development. Healthy communities have greater capacity to work, learn, and participate in economic activities.

Poverty Reduction through Social Protection Programs and Economic Empowerment

In the short term, namely within 1-2 years, social protection programs need to be appropriately targeted toward poor and vulnerable communities. However, in the medium term, namely within 3-5 years, social assistance needs to be integrated with economic empowerment programs. Strategies that can be implemented include regularly updating poverty data, improving the accuracy of assistance program targeting, providing skills training, offering productive capital assistance, developing micro-enterprises, and providing continuous business mentoring. Assistance programs should not be limited to the provision of consumptive support. Communities that have received assistance need to be gradually encouraged to improve their economic capacity so that they can generate income independently.

Strengthening Access to Financing for Communities and MSMEs within 1-3 Years

Within a period of 1-3 years, it is necessary to strengthen access for communities and MSMEs to formal financing sources. Policies can be implemented through strengthening cooperation with banks and cooperatives, improving financial literacy, providing assistance in preparing business administration, facilitating MSMEs' access to financing, and developing group-based financing or community economic institutions. Access to financing is crucial because limited capital is one of the main obstacles faced by communities in developing their businesses. With better access to capital, communities have greater opportunities to expand business scale and increase income.

Strengthening the Annual Monitoring System for Inclusive Economic Development

In the short term and on a continuous basis, local governments need to conduct annual evaluations of inclusive economic development. The evaluation can at least utilize indicators such as economic growth, HDI, the percentage of the poor population, unemployment rates, income inequality, employment opportunities, the number of MSMEs, access to education, and access to healthcare. Annual evaluations are important to determine whether economic growth is truly accompanied by improvements in human quality and poverty reduction. Therefore, policies can be adjusted promptly if certain indicators experience a slowdown.

Inclusive Economic Development Policy Targets for the 2026-2030 Period

Based on the results of the study covering the 2015-2024 period, the Government of Landak Regency can designate the 2026-2030 period as a period for strengthening inclusive economic development. Policy priorities can be divided as follows:

2026-2027: Fundamental Strengthening Stage

Focus areas:

a. Updating poverty data;
b. Strengthening MSMEs and local economic sectors;
c. Improving access to education and healthcare;
d. Strengthening social protection programs;
e. Expanding access to community financing.

2028–2029: Expansion and Development Stage

Focus areas:

a. Developing downstream processing of local products;
b. Improving workforce skills;
c. Strengthening business partnerships;
d. Expanding local product marketing;
e. Increasing community productivity.

2030: Evaluation and Consolidation Stage

Focus areas:

a. Evaluating the achievement of inclusive economic development;
b. Evaluating poverty reduction outcomes;
c. Evaluating improvements in HDI;
d. Evaluating the quality of economic growth;
e. Formulating follow-up policies based on evaluation results.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the descriptive analysis of inclusive economic development trends in Landak Regency during the 2015-2024 period, it can be concluded that regional economic development shows a generally positive development direction, although several challenges remain.

First, economic growth in Landak Regency experienced a fluctuating trend. In 2015, economic growth was recorded at 5.11% and increased to 5.28% in 2016. Growth then slightly declined in 2017 and 2018 to 5.17% and 5.09%, respectively. In 2019, economic growth reached 4.88% and contracted by -0.71% in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Afterward, economic growth returned to positive levels during 2021-2024 and reached 4.54% in 2024. This indicates that the economy of Landak Regency has the capacity to recover after experiencing shocks, although economic growth still needs to be strengthened to become more stable and sustainable.

Second, human development in Landak Regency showed consistent improvement. The HDI increased from 64.12 in 2015 to 69.13 in 2024, representing an increase of 5.01 points. This increase indicates positive progress in the quality of human development. However, the improvement in HDI still needs to be accompanied by equal access and improvements in the quality of education, healthcare, and decent living standards for the entire community.

Third, the percentage of the poor population in Landak Regency experienced a consistent decline. The percentage of the poor population decreased from 13.51% in 2015 to 8.98% in 2024, representing a reduction of 4.53 percentage points. This decline indicates an overall improvement in community welfare. Nevertheless, there are still communities living in poverty and vulnerable to economic shocks.

Fourth, overall, Landak Regency shows progress toward more inclusive economic development. This is indicated by the long-term increase in HDI and the decline in poverty, while economic growth was able to recover after experiencing a contraction in 2020. However, inclusive economic development cannot yet be considered fully achieved because economic growth remains fluctuating, and the benefits of development need to be continuously expanded to ensure that they are distributed more evenly across all groups of society.

Fifth, the findings of this study indicate that inclusive economic development needs to be understood as a multidimensional process. Positive economic growth needs to be accompanied by improvements in human quality and poverty reduction. Therefore, economic development should not only focus on increasing GRDP but also on creating economic opportunities, improving community productivity, expanding access to education and healthcare, and enhancing the welfare of poor and vulnerable groups.

Statement on the Use of Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI)

During the preparation of this manuscript, the authors made limited use of generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology as a supporting tool for the scientific writing process. Specifically, Grammarly was utilised to improve the manuscript's grammar, language quality, readability, and overall clarity. The AI tool was not used to generate research ideas, develop the research methodology, collect or analyse data, interpret the research findings, or formulate the scientific conclusions. All stages of the research, including study design, implementation, data analysis, interpretation of results, and the preparation and validation of the research findings, were carried out entirely by the authors. Accordingly, the authors assume full responsibility for the accuracy, originality, integrity, and scientific content presented in this manuscript.

References

Badan Pusat Statistik. 2024. *Indeks Pembangunan Manusia Kabupaten Landak Tahun 2024.* Landak: BPS Kabupaten Landak.

Badan Pusat Statistik. 2024. *Profil Kemiskinan Kabupaten Landak 2024.* Landak: BPS Kabupaten Landak.

Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Landak. 2024. *Kabupaten Landak Dalam Angka 2024.* Landak: BPS Kabupaten Landak.

Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Landak. 2025. *Kabupaten Landak Dalam Angka 2025.* Landak: BPS Kabupaten Landak.

Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Landak. 2025. *Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten Landak Menurut Lapangan Usaha 2020-2024.* Landak: BPS Kabupaten Landak.

Badan Pusat Statistik. 2025. *Produk Domestik Regional Bruto Kabupaten/Kota di Indonesia 2020–2024.* Jakarta: BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Kabupaten Landak. 2024. *Profil dan Analisis Daerah Kabupaten Landak Tahun 2024.* Landak: Pemerintah Kabupaten Landak.

Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Kabupaten Landak. 2024. *Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Daerah Kabupaten Landak Tahun 2025–2045.* Landak: Pemerintah Kabupaten Landak.

Kuncoro, Mudrajad. 2018. *Metode Riset untuk Bisnis dan Ekonomi.* Jakarta: Erlangga.

Mankiw, N. Gregory. 2021. *Principles of Economics.* Boston: Cengage Learning.

Nazir, Moh. 2019. *Metode Penelitian.* Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia.

Sen, Amartya. 1999). *Development as Freedom.* New York: Oxford University Press.

Sugiyono. 2023. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D.* Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sekaran, Uma, and Roger Bougie. 2020. *Research Methods for Business: A Skill-Building Approach. 8th ed.* Chichester: Wiley.

Sukirno, Sadono. 2019. *Ekonomi Pembangunan: Proses, Masalah dan Dasar Kebijakan.* Jakarta: Kencana.

Todaro, Michael P., and Stephen C. Smith. 2020. *Economic Development. 13th ed.* Harlow, England: Pearson Education Limited.

United Nations Development Programme. 2022. *Human Development Report 2021/2022: Uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives: Shaping Our Future in a Transforming World.* New York: United Nations Development Programme.

World Bank. 2022. *Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2022: Correcting Course.* Washington, DC: World Bank.

World Bank. 2022. *Inclusive Growth and Development.* Washington, DC: World Bank.

World Bank. 2023. *Indonesia Poverty Assessment: Pathways towards Economic Security.* Washington, DC: World Bank.