

## The Analysis of Potential Creative Industry for People with Disabilities in D.I. Yogyakarta

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**Abstract:** This study aims to determine the potential of creative industries for people with disabilities in DI Yogyakarta. By gathering data such as small and medium industries (IKM), creative industries, documents, interviews and using qualitative description approach as a method of analysis, this research finds at least five important results. The first result is people with deaf-mute condition and physical disability can work on all types of creative industries but for mental disability as well as mental-physical disability, they can only work on certain types of industry. Second, craft industry is the most widely sector for people with disabilities to earn more income. Third, Bantul and Gunungkidul provide many jobs opportunities on creative industries compared to other districts. This research also finds as the fourth result that the potential of disability people to work on creative industries decreases from 2014-2015 except for Yogyakarta City. Last one, job opportunity for people with disabilities may potentially be increased by expanding the type of business in D.I. Yogyakarta.

**Key words:** Creative industry, people with disabilities, Yogyakarta, (IKM), mental-physical disability, jobs opportunities

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### INTRODUCTION

According to, the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 8 of 2016 concerning people with disabilities, states that the disabled is a part of Indonesian society that having equal status, rights, obligations and roles with other Indonesians in all aspects of life and livelihood. The intended rights such as to obtain education, employment and economic development, use of public facilities, communicate and obtain information, legal protection, political role, social security and health and cultural development.

However, the disabled have not fully obtained the mentioned rights due to some problems. People might think that the disabled is usually having lack or even zero capability to work. Such condition leads most people find difficult to accept the disabled (Booth, 2003). Moreover, the government has not fully able to be a bridge for the disabled to assist them obtaining the rights in order to be equal with community. Therefore, issue of discrimination in various fields such as education, economy, social, culture and political is very much inherent to the disabled (Salim, 2016; Rahayu *et al.*, 2013; Parker, 2006).

Actually, the Government also has Decree of Minister No. 205/Men/1999 regarding Job training and placement for the disabled workers. This decree can be an opportunity for the disabled, since, one point in the decree states that there must be one disabled worker for

every 100 workers in a company. However, this policy seems difficult to implement as evidenced by most job requires candidate with physically and mentally healthy. This requirement becomes legitimacy for private institutions to refuse the disabled.

Such situation makes most of the disabled work in the institution which having no-perfect-health requirement. As a consequence, they prefer to work in informal sector which has low capital and labor, low capacity of production and limited distribution. The very popular informal sector for the disabled is service such as massage and tailor service. These services are less expected to lead the disabled increasing their welfare (Maharani, 2014).

According to Demography Department in DI Yogyakarta, there are six types of people with disabilities: people with deaf-mute condition, visual impairment, physical impairment, mental impairment, both physical-mental impairment and others. The department also shows that DI Yogyakarta has 9.223 people with disabilities in 2016. Based on this amount, there are 3.312 or around 35.9% live in Gunung Kidul and 1.679 (18.2%) live in Sleman. In Sleman, people with physical impairment live the most. The following Fig. 1 shows the percentage of the disabled every district based on the types. The first rank is people with physical impairment (39%), followed respectively by mental impairment (20.1%), deaf-mute condition (14.3%), others (10.8%), visual impairment (9.7%) and physical-mental impairment (9.7%).

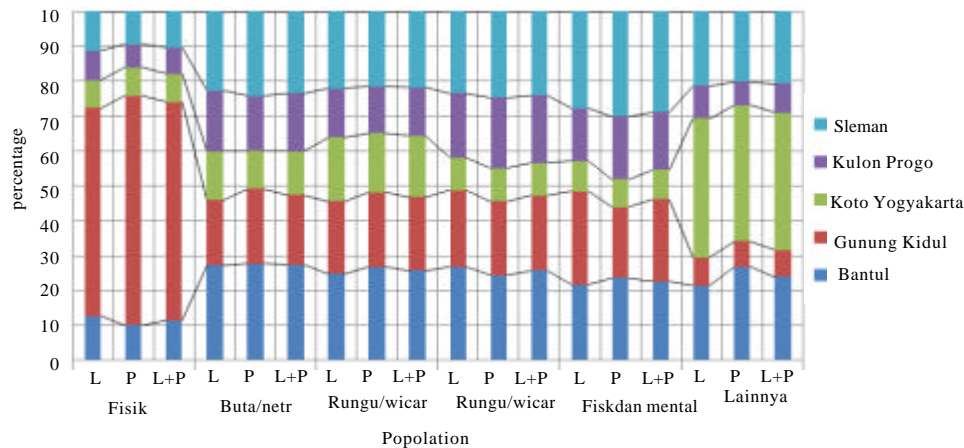


Fig. 1: The population of people with disabilities in D.I. Yogyakarta 2016; Source: Demography department DIY, 2017

The government's plan on developing creative industries in every district is actually can assist the disabled to be actively involved in local development. Unfortunately, the real condition shows the opposite. The disabled has limitation to access certain facilities such as education, training as well as fund to expand the business. These facilities increase the potential of the disabled to be more competitive in labor market.

The process of establishment, management, development and assistance are needed to give contribution for the disabled. The process also needs some great contribution from various kinds of society supported by the government, non-government organization, financial institution, businessman and education institution through a systemic plan. These contributions, hopefully, can create more creative industry models for people with disabilities.

Based on this background, deep analysis regarding creative industry for the disabled is strongly needed to shape and predict job opportunities for them. By having the analysis, it is expected that people with disabilities can produce more competitive products in both national and international level.

**Literature review:** Act No. 4 1997 defines the term of disability as every single person that having physical and or mental impairment which bother her/himself to do certain activities. Most of the impairments are caused by poverty condition or vice versa. Poverty leads to a bad condition and may contribute to disability since people who live under poverty may get malnutrition, poor health sanitation and cannot easily access proper health facilities. Conversely, the disabled can be trapped into poverty due to some barriers such as access for education, work, social activities and other aspects of life

(Ratzka, 2005). In addition, the condition is worsened by ignoring the disabled in development process, whereas they should be seen as part of population and development (Edmonds, 2005).

Efforts to improve the welfare of the disabled have been undertaken by the government through the opening of accesses for creative industry that accommodate the needs of the disabled. The creative industry's character that is more adaptive to all the basic human potentials will be capable of prospering the disabled. Howkins in Manisyah defines creative economy as a transition from ideas and expressions of creativity into a product that has commercial value and intellectual property, including design, architecture, fashion, advertising, printing and publishing, television and radio, culinary, art and craft, film, video, animation, music, photography and tools.

The establishment of creative industries for people with disabilities can be done through the concept of the cycle of urban creativity. According to Landry in Utami and Sofhani (2017) the concept can be defined as a mechanism that can be used as a benchmark to assess the strengths and weaknesses of creative projects in a city at various stages of development. The disabled can be designed to be part of the concept, so that, the empowerment of them becomes one of the strategies that can be used in urban development. It is in line with research conducted by Landry, Miranti finds that Bandung Creative City Forum (BCCF) is able to boost the development of Bandung through the creative ideas of the community.

Sekar and Sopfhani also conducted a research to find out the process of creative village formation, describing the stages of creative village establishment and describing the actors who play a role. The research finds that the process of creating creative village of Dago Pojok

and Cicukang was influenced by creative community of BCCF, government and society. Riska in research on creative industry in Musi River tries to identify factors supporting the development of creative industries in the area of Musi River using qualitative analysis.

Lestari and Santoso (2013), using qualitative research methods, formulates a typology of the distribution of creative industry locations to facilitate the government in determining direction for the development of creative industries. The same model conducted by Astri which identifies the economic value of the culinary industry sector in Jl. Mojopahit. The result shows that there is an indicator which can be used to create another creative industry in Medan city.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study is a descriptive qualitative research where the process and meaning of the research will be more highlighted. The first step is to create a matrix of the disabled who work in 15 different creative industries. The second step is to identify the types of creative industries that are categorized as small and medium industries (IKM). The third step, weighting based on the number of types of the disabled working in the creative industry and IKM. The fourth step is to find out the proportion of the disabled in each type of IKM in every district in DI Yogyakarta. In the fifth step, to find the number of the disabled who work in each type of IKM and the last step is to find the potential of the disabled to work in the IKM.

This study uses primary data obtained from interviews (indept study) and secondary data sourced from documents of the residence, industries and labor agencies. Further, the analysis will be done under three approaches: grounded approach (grounded analysis), domain approach and contain approach. Grounded analysis is defined as direct research which does not contain any conceptual and theoretical framework. This approach is conducted in order to avoid any verified study disease that having tendency to force the empirical data based on the conceptual ground.

Domain analysis aims to answer complex problem in order to get a whole picture of research object. Moreover, this analysis is conducted as it is the way to know all the details about the reserach study. The analysis is then utilized to reveal the relationship between the relevant factor of creative industry and the disable people. Furthermore, content analysis is the last analysis that aims to find the classification of the criteria and predict future circumstances. Mathematical analysis will be used to measure the potential of the disabled working in the creative industries.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The condition of people with disabilities in DI of Yogyakarta DI Yogyakarta has an area of 3.185.80 km<sup>2</sup> or 0.17 counted from the total area of Indonesia. Administratively, Yogyakarta covers 4 districts and 1 city as follows: District of Kulonprogo, District of Bantul, District of Gunungkidul, District of Sleman and the City of Yogyakarta. Gunung Kidul is the largest district among other three districts and one city 1.485. 36 kg. On the other hand, city of Yogyakarta stands for the smallest area in DI Yogyakarta which covering only 32.5 kg. The following Table 1 shows the composition of the number of administrative area.

As informed, there are 90.223 people with disabilities live in Yogyakarta, 4.887 males and 4.336 women which spread across 4 districts and cities of Yogyakarta. Gunungkidul is the district with the highest number of people with disabilities compared to 4 other districts and city of Yogyakarta with the ratio of the disabled with local occupation of 0.43%. While the lowest number of people with disabilities live in Sleman. Kulonprogo has the least population compared with other cities in Yogyakarta, it turns out that the ratio of the disabled to the population of Kulonprogo is 0.26% or more than the Sleman and Bantul.

### Profile of people with disabilities in each district

**Bantul District:** People with disabilities in Bantul increased from 2014-2015. By 2015, there are 1.842 people, of which 478 people or 26% is mental impairment. While

Table 1: Composition of the number of administrative area

Regency	Districts	Villages			Hamlets	Neighborhood	Male	Female	Male+Female	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )
		Urban	Rural	Total						
Kulonprogo	12	13	75	88	1 884	4 462	221.220	224.073	445.293	586.27
Bantul	17	47	28	75	-	5 681	464.860	463.816	928.676	506.85
Gunungkidul	18	5	139	144	1 671	6 864	379.875	382.577	762.452	1 485.36
Sleman	17	59	27	86	2 933	7 364	542.510	536.700	1.079.210	574.82
Yogyakarta	14	45	-	45	614	2 525	201.153	211.178	412.331	32.5
DIY	78	169	269	438	7 102	26 896	1.809.618	1.818.344	3.627.962	3 185.80

Bureau of Statistic Center of Yogyakarta 2016

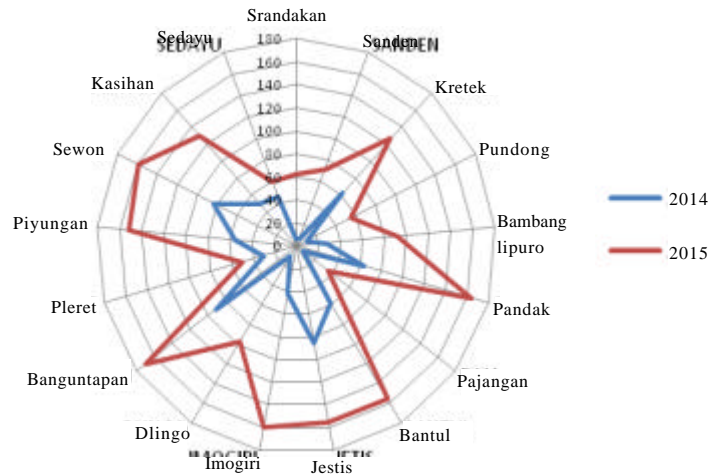


Fig. 2: The number of people with disability in bantul

22% are physical impairment, 13% are visual impairment, 18.6% are deaf-mute condition while 6.78% are other types of disabilities. The data also reveals that the physical impairment mostly live in Piyungan that counted for 39, followed by Bangutapan as many as 38, Sewon for 38 persons and Pajangan only for 6 persons. To add more information, in Sewon, there are 29 visual impairment followed by Bantul, Pandak and Imogiri respectively for 27, 23 and 23 persons. The disabled on types of hearing impairment live in district of Banguntapan, Sewon and Pandak.

The data depicts that the highest rank of disable people in region of Bantul live mostly in district of Banguntapan as many as 164 persons or 8.9%, followed by district of sewon for 163 or 8.85% and district of Kasihan with 158 or 8.58%. On the other hand, the lowest rank for the disability people who live in Bantul are distributed in the district of Pajangan and Pundong with 41 persons (2.23%) and 50 persons or 2.71%, respectively, counted from the total number of disable people living in Bantul.

Figure 2 illustrates the total number of both male and female of people with disability in Bantul varies in each sub-district. The total number of male is 990 (54%) persons and the total number of female is recorded as 852 (46%) persons. It is then informed further that the number of male is more than female especially on the types of physical impairment, visual impairment, hearing impairment and mental impairment. On the contrary, category of both physical and mental and other type are suffered more by female compared to male.

Generally in Bantul, the physical impairment is dominantly suffered by male but there is exception in district of Sanden and Imogiri which show that the

number on female more than male. Moreover, male has higher number in visual impairment type, especially in sub-district of Pandak, Jetis, Banguntapan and Kasihan. Types of hearing impairment in Bantul is dominated by male also especially in sub-district of Pandak, Bantul and Sewon.

**Gunung Kidul District:** In 2015, the number of disable people in Gunungkidul is as many as 3.315 whereas most of them live in sub-district of Playen for 1.959 persons or 59.09% out of total number of disability people in Gunungkidul. In other districts, the number of disable people are less than in Playen such as in sub-district of Ngawen whereas the number of disable people is (4.88%), sub-district of Wonosari (4.76%) and Gedangsari which has the least number of disability as 18 persons or 0.54%. Based on the disability types, people live with physical impairment have the highest number among other types. It is then calculated that the number of people with physical impairment is 2.252 or 67.9%, followed by people with mental impairment counted for 399 (12%) persons, followed by people with hearing impairment for (8.36%), people with visual impairment for (5.4%), people with both physical and mental impairment for (3.92%) and others for (2.3%).

Most of the disable people on types of physical impairment in Gunung Kidul choose to live in sub-district of Playen where the number of disability can reach 1.899 persons or 84.3 %. At the second place to live with the disability, there is district of Ngawen which has people with physical impairment as many as 37 persons or 1.64%, followed by sub- district of Wonosari where there are 36 disable people with physical impairment live there or around 1.6% and the last is sub-district of Gedangsari

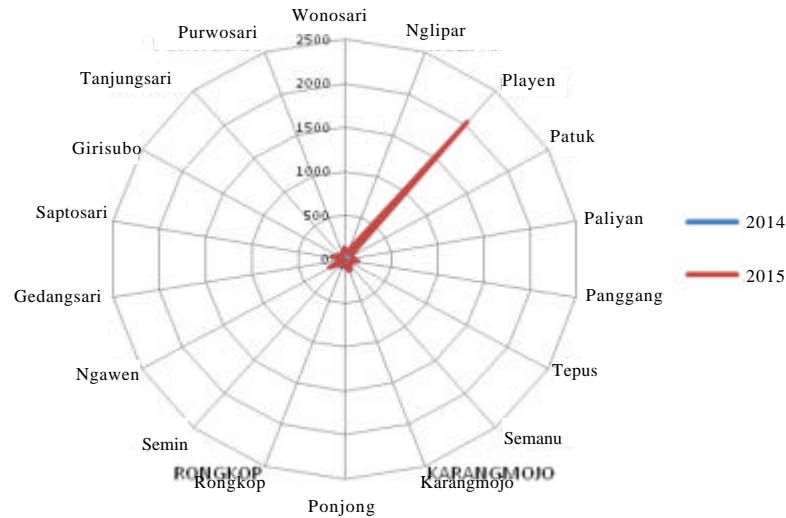


Fig. 3: The number of people with disability Gunungkidul

which only has 3 persons of disability or 0.18%. Disable people types of visual impairment in district of Ngawen is counted as many as 35 persons whereas in sub-district of Playen, there are only 4 persons which is far more lower than the disable type of physical one who live in the same sub-district. District of Ngawen reveals the data that there are 29 persons living there with disability on hearing impairment and on the other hand the least number of the disabled live in sub-district of Gendansari by only 3 persons. Disability types mental impairment mostly choose to live in sub-district of Wonosari, followed by Karangmojo and Panggang. At the same time sub-district of Wonosari also has people with both physical and mental impairment at the highest humber compared to other sub-districts.

Figure 3 disability based on gender in region of Gunung Kidul explains that there are more male disable people than female disable people. It i shown by the total number of male disable peopel is counted as many as 1.696 while on the other hand the number of female disable people is 1.619 and the total number between both is 3.315 persons. It is known also that the number of male disability on the type of physical impairment is 1.123 persons which is higher in umber than female disable people counted for 1.129 persons. orang. From that number, it is clear that female disable people choose to live in district of Playen is highe rin numbe rthan that of male disable one. Disability type of hearing impairment, mental impairment, both physical and mental impairment are suffered by male more than suffered by female.

**Yogyakarta City:** In 2015, there are approximately 1.249 people living with dissablity whereas 679 of them are male and the rest is 570. Types of disability in the city of Yogyakarta are physical impairment, visual impairment,

heairng impairment, mental impairment and both physical and mental impairmen,a nd other impairments. The number reveals that disability on type of physical impairment has the highest number on other types in the city of Yogyakarta countes as many as 392 persons stay there. Disability with type of physical takes place as the second highest whereas the number of them is 291 persons, followed by hearing impairment with 234 persons, mental impairment with 174 orang, visual impairment with 112 and the last is both physical and metal impairment with 46 persons.

It is obtained from the data collection that in district of Umbulharjo the number of people living with physical impairment is the most which is 44 persons. Another district which is Jetis has impaired persons as many as 40 persons, followed by district of Gondomanan and district of Wirobrajan as many as 28 people. Disability on the type of visual impairment lives the most in district of Umbulharjo as many as 16 persons, followed by district of Wirobrajan for 14 orang, district of Tegalrejo for 13 persons and the least district in number is Danurejan with only 1 person. In District of Wirobrajan, there are disable people with 6 types people live together and they are relatively higher in number than in any other districts. Disability on physical type living in district of Danurejan for 33 persons whereas district of Gondokusuman also shares almost similar high number to district of Danurejan as many as 24 persons, followed by district of Mergangsan with 22 numbers and the least number is locate din district of Pakualaman with only 5 person. Disbaility on the types of mental impairment is found in district of Gondokusuman with 33 persons and disability on the type of both physical and mental impairment as counted as many as 11 persons.

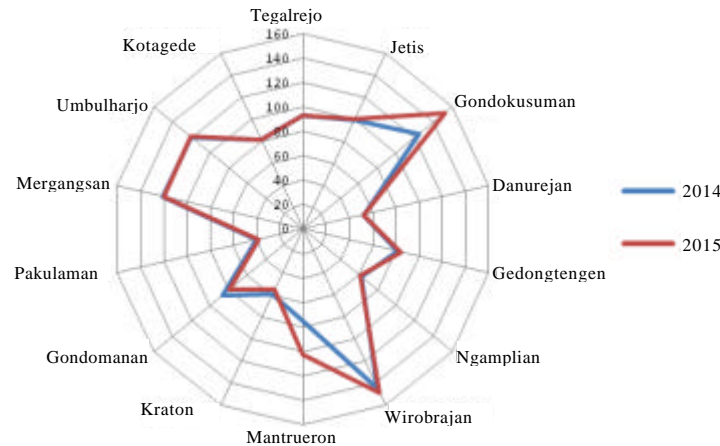


Fig. 4: The number of people with disability in Yogyakarta city

Seen from the perspective of gender, the number of male disabled people is higher than that of female. Figure 4 shows disability on type of physical in average is suffered more by male instead of female in each district of the city of Yogyakarta such as in district of Jetis, Matijeron, Gondomanan and Mergangsan. Moreover, the disability on the type of visual impairment one is dominated by also male in all districts in Yogyakarta. The number in which male suffers disability more than female occurs also on the disability with type of hearing impairment in all districts in Yogyakarta. Exception happens in district of Gondokusuman in which the disability with hearing impairment people mostly happens to male but the type of physical impairment, mental impairment and other types are dominated by female. The same case also happens in district of Gondomanan in disability with hearing impairment, mental and others.

**Kulon Progo District:** In 2015, region of Kulon Progo consists of 12 districts with the total number of disability for male is as many as 620 persons and female for 518. The total number of both of them is 1.138 orang. Data taken from Department of Demography showed that in 2016 region of Kulon Progo consists of disability with mental impairment for 359 or 32%, followed by physical impairment as many as jumlah 274 (24%), hearing impairment for 150 (13%), both physical and mental impairment as many as 91 (7.9%) and the last is other types of disability with 82 (7%). In region of Kulonprogo there is a tendency that disability with mental impairment takes place as the highest number which is different from other regions and city of Yogyakarta whereas the others tend to have disability with physical impairment.

From those 12 districts it is counted that physical disability is at the highest number with 53 persons living in district of Pengasih. the data also shows that the

number of disabled people living in district of Kokap, Girimulya, Nanggulan, Panjatan and Sentolo is more than 20 persons. The number of physical disability who are <10 persons live in district of Temon and Samigaluh. In those districts the number of physical, visual, hearing, mental, both physical and mental impairment are relatively higher than that of in other districts.

The perspective of gender shows that on each type of disability, the number of male disability is equal to the number of female. Exception goes for the type of disability with other. On the physical disability the districts which have many females are Temon, Wates and Girimulyo. For the visual disability there are more females than males in district of Pengasih and even though the discrepancy between the number of male and female is not significant. The same case also happens to the hearing disability whereas in some districts the number of female disabled people is higher than that of male for example in district of Wates, Galur and Samigaluh. Disability on visual, hearing and mental impairment are suffered more by female in district of Galur. Another number in district of Nanggulan is recorded when the number of physical and mental disability is higher than that of in any districts. Besides, the number of both physical and mental disability suffered by female is also higher than that of male.

**Sleman District:** Department of Demography records that in 2016 the number of disabled people in region of Sleman is counted as many as 1.679 with the division of male for 902 and the rest is for female. That number stands out of the physical disability or impairment for 371 or 22%, visual impairment for 210 (13%), hearing one for 288 (17.2%), mental impairment for 445 (27%), both physical and mental for 159 (9.46%) and other types of disability for 206 (12%)



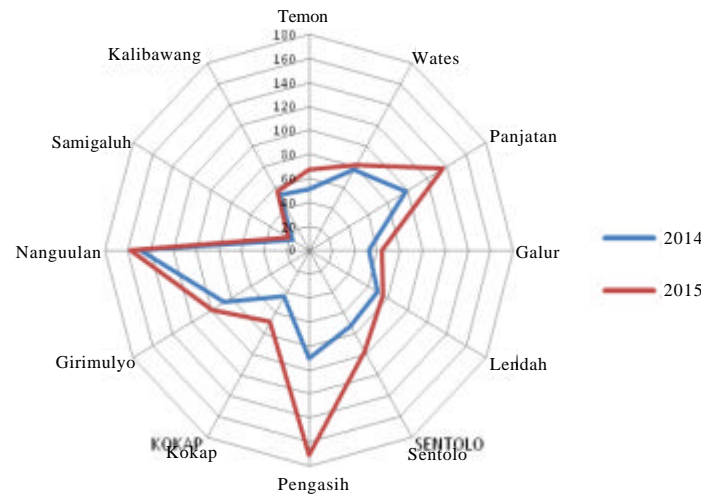


Fig. 5: The number of people with disability Kulonprogo

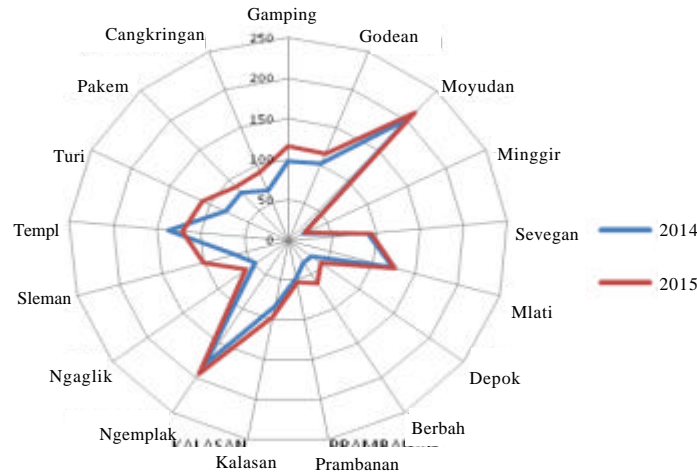


Fig. 6: The number of people with disability Sleman

persons. It is know thus that the highest number of disability is for both physical and mental compared to other types. This situation shares exactly the same thing in region of Bantul where the number of both physical and mental impairment persos is higher tha that of other types. Figure 5 depicts that disable peopel mostly choose to live in district of Ngemplak with 189 (11. 25%), followed by district of Moyudan with 184 (10.95%) and district of Gamping with 126 (7.50%) persons. The leat numbe rof disable people is located in district of Minggi with 22 (1.31%) persons. Additionally, the disability with physical impairment live the most in district of Ngemplak, followed by district of Moyudan and Tempel. The number of physical disable people exists in district of Minggir with only 1 orang. To add more, this district is known also as the district in which the number of visual, hearing, mental both physicia and mental and other types are at the least number.

District of Moyudan, district of Ngempal and district of Tempel in average have around 25% of disable people. To clearly explain, district of Moyudan has 37 disable people with physical impairment, 42 people with visusal impairment, 30 people with hearing impairment and the last 41 people with mental impairment. In district of Ngemplak, the types of disable people who live the most are the ones with physical impairment, followed by hearing impairment and then mental impairment. On the contrary, in district of Minggi, district of Nganglik and district of Depok there are only less that 20 dissable people who live there.

Figure 6 shows gender of disable people living in all districts in region of sleman. The picture informs that in region of sleman, there are more male disable people living there compared to the female disable people. On the physical and mental impairment people, the picture illustrates that female are more than in number than male

Table 2: Profile of small medium enterprise (IKM) in DI Yogyakarta

Region	Business types	Busniess unit		Labour force		Production value	
		2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Bantul	Food	8.112	8.290	26.888	27.480	302.618.665	311.697.225
	Fashion and leather	836	854	6.639	6.719	197.801.503	202.153.136
	Chemical and construction material	3.005	3.101	28.190	28.246	288.489.061	299.925.772
	Steel and electronics	1.003	1.035	2.894	2.900	36.750.133	38.293.639
	Craft	6.855	7.143	23.842	24.772	91.185.325	94.103.225
	Total number	19.811	20.423	88.453	90.117	916.844.687	946.172.997
Gunung kidul	Food	9.064	9.263	34.117	34.868	75.718.680	68.623.420
	Fashion and leather	1.009	1.031	2.283	2.310	31.758.138	22.850.017
	Chemical and construction material	5.630	5.810	20.889	10.931	28.709.211	29.411.993
	Steel and electronics	884	912	3.737	3.744	14.869.585	13.879.008
	Craft	4.660	4.856	13.971	14.362	44.785.171	39.745.592
	Total number	21.247	21.872	74.997	66.215	195.840.785	174.510.0303
Yogyakarta	Food	1.976	2.019	7.070	7.228	131.293.821	135.232.636
	Fashion and leather	887	907	5.447	5.512	88.450.066	90.395.967
	Chemical and construction material	649	670	5.960	5.972	102.571.691	105.824.665
	Steel and electronics	672	694	2.103	2.107	53.677.441	55.931.894
	Craft	949	989	6.443	6.624	81.772.611	84.389.335
	Total number	5.133	5.279	27.023	27.443	457.765.630	471.774.4974
Kulon progo	Food	13.289	13.583	37.137	37.953	223.562.691	230.269.572
	Fashion and leather	976	998	3.336	3.377	22.991.864	23.497.685
	Chemical and construction material	1.046	1.080	3.778	3.786	44.244.943	46.775.870
	Steel adn electronics	853	881	2.470	2.476	15.717.691	16.377.832
	Craft	6.379	6.646	18.972	19.522	78.228.186	80.731.518
	Total number	22.543	23.188	46.740	67.114	384.745.375	397.652.4775
Sleman	Food	6.128	6.263	19.456	19.884	380.640.866	392.060.092
	Fashion and leather	1.743	1.781	9.182	9.292	231.173.224	236.259.035
	Chemical and construction material	3.064	3.162	16.640	16.673	697.620.581	612.662.345
	Steel and electronics	1.826	1.886	4.614	4.623	48.052.061	50.070.248
	Craft	4.590	4.783	14.893	15.310	308.824.833	208.607.953
	Total number	17.351	17.875	64.785	65.782	2.999.319.346	1.499.659.673

even though the discrepancy is not significant. On the type of physical impairment, in region of Sleman, it is depicted that male disable people are higher in number than female one although, there is exception in district of Mayudan, Mlati, Depok and Pakem whereas the number of female disable people is higher than that of male. Specifically in district of Moyudan, not only the number of female who suffer physical impairment one is higer than that of male but also on the type of visual impairment disability, hearing impairment, physical and mental impairment disability have more female than male. The same case whereas the number of female disability is higher also happens in district of Kalasan, Turi, Ngaglik and district of Pakem.

#### Profile of small and medium industri in DI Yogyakarta:

Small and medium industry plays a great role in the economics of the society. Some functions of IKM will be described below such as IKM contributes greatly in producing some unique goods and services, IKM decrease the number of unemployment in one region including the disable people. So far, IKM is seen as the best industry for the dissable people as IKM is able to accomodate them suitable with their special and unique needs. According to Bureau of Statistic Center in Special

Region of Yogyakarta, IKM is defined as manufacture industry which has >20 labour forces for small industry and less than 100 labours for medium ones.

The 5 main industries developing greatly in pecial Region of Yogyakarta as follows: food, fashion and leather, chemical and construction material, steel and electronics and craft. Table 2 indicates the great chance of IKM in Special Region of Yogyakarta specifically in each region. It is shown that among all those five main industries food sector has the biggest numbe rof business unit followed respectively by craft sector, chemical and cosntruction material, fashion and leather and steel and electronics sector. To add more, the Table 2 also illustrates that the food sector has increased rapidlu from 2014 up to 2015 on both business unit side and labour force.

The above table depicts information that Region of Kulonprogo holds the biggest number for region having business unit and labour force on food industry followed by the City of Yogyakarta, Region of Bantul, Region of Sleman and Region of Gunung kidul. Craft industry is then noted as the second biggest industry after the food industry. Region of Bantul is stated to have the business unit and labour force amount on the biggest industry followed by Region of Kulonprogo, Region of Sleman, Region of Gunungkidul and the City of Yogyakarta.



Table 3: Matrix of types creative industry and disable people

Types of creative industry	Types of disability hearing impairment	Visual impairment	Physical impairment	Mental impairment	Physical and mental impairment
Advertising	V		v		
Architecture	V		v		
Art goods market	V	v	v	v	v
Craft	v		v	v	v
Desaign	v		v	v	
Fashion	v	v	v	v	v
Video, film and photography	v		v		
Interactive game	v	v	v		
Music	v	v	v	v	v
Showbiz	v	v	v		
Printing and publishing	v	v	v		
Computer service and software		v	v		
Broadcasting	v	v	v		
Research and Development (R and D)	v	v	v		
Culinary	v		V		

Viewed from the perspective of opportunity on chemical and construction materials, region of Bantul has the biggest number of business unit and labour force followed by region of Gunung Kidul, Sleman, Kulon Progo and Yogyakarta. Besides, seen from the opportunity to work on fashion and leather industry, Region of Sleman takes place as the biggest number of business unit and labour force followed by region of Bantul, Yogyakarta, region of Sleman and region of Gunung Kidul. The illustration of the Table 3 gives point of view from the industry of steel and electronics which states that region of Sleman mainly dominates the number of those business unit and labour force then respectively followed by Region of Gunungkidul, Region of Bantul, region of Kulonprogo and the City of Yogyakarta.

Clearly the table above indexes that Region of Bantul has absorbed mostly the number of labour force in the Special Region of Yogyakarta followed by Region of Gunung Kidul, Kulon Progo, Sleman, dan Yogyakarta. Seen from the point of view of the number of business unit, the table shows that Region of Sleman takes the biggest number and on the other hand, the City of Yogyakarta has the smallest number. What can be concluded based on the data is the existence of IKM in each region reflects the opportunity for the disable people to work in that industry afterall.

**Compatibility between the types of disability and the types of creative industry:** It is important to know that not all of the disable people can work in the creative industry, especially in DI Yogyakarta. It is then known among 15 creative industries the market can only provide the job opportunity in 3 sectors called art goods market, fashion and music industry. Disable people type of hearing impairment can get a job at art goods market as crafter; moreover in fashion industry they can work as tailor and in music industry they can earn income as an advertising maker. The ssame case can also apply to other types of

disable people such as visual impairment, physical impairment, mental impairment or both physical and mental impairment where they can choose a job which is suitable to their disability condition so far.

Based on the types of impairment, the disable people who can work almost at all sector of industri are the physical one followed by hearing impairment. Specifically for the physical impairment person, the disability also influences the way they work for example people with one leg can work better than people without legs. Similar case will also take place for the people who lost the function of hand compared to those with disfunctional of legs. For the hearing impairment, there is still an opportunity to get a job in the industry which does not demand the disable people to interact with many other people.

Exception comes from the types of disability who are in physical and mental impairment. Those disable peopel can work only on the area or working place which do not require any target fulfillment are safe enough and do not contain any complicated or complex procedures or system. It is then expectation for the disable people with physical or mental impairment to work in their own environemnt or close enough to their family. Specifically, there is no finding of disable people with mental impairment who work in specific industry.

For mental and both physical and mental impairment disability, they are considered unable to work in some of creative industries. Up to this point, the disable people especially on the types of mental and both physical and mental impairment can work without being targetted in a specifis requirement. Moreover those types of disable one can also work in some safe places whereas they are not demanded to work on a complicated procedure or process. Unfortunately, until the research has been finished there is not still any data referring the disable people type of mentail imapirment working in any types of creative industry.

Table. 4: Division of disable people based on the types of creative industry and small-medium enterprise (IKM)

Variables	Food	Fashion and Leather	Chemical and construction material	Steel and electronics	Craft
(Advertising)	Hearing/Visual/ Physical Impairment	Hearing/Physical Impairment	Hearing/Physical Impairment		Hearing/Physical Impairment
Architecture		Hearing/Physical Impairment	Hearing/Physical Impairment		Hearing/Physical Impairment
Art goods market	Hearing/Visual/Physical/ Mental/Physical and Mental	Hearing/Visual/ Physical/Mental/ Physical and Mental	Hearing/Visual/Physical/Mental/ Physical and Mental		Hearing/Visual/ Physical/Mental/ Physical and Mental
Craft	Hearing/Physical/ Mental/Physical and Mental	Hearing Physical/ Mental/Physical and Mental		Hearing Physical/ Mental/Physical and Mental	Hearing/Physical Mental/Physical and Mental
Design	Hearing/Physical/ Mental	Hearing/Physical/ Mental			Hearing/Physical/ Mental
Fashion industry		Hearing/Visual/ Physical/Mental/ Physical and Mental			Hearing/ Visual/ Physical/Mental/ Physical and Mental
Video, Film dan Photography		Hearing/Physical Impairment		Hearing/Physical Impairment	Hearing/Physical Impairment
Interactive Game				Hearing/Visual/ Physical Impairment	Hearing/Visual/ Physical Impairment
Music				Hearing/Visual/ Physical/Mental/ Physical and Mental	Hearing/Visual/ Physical/Mental/ Physical and Mental
Showbiz	Hearing/Visual/ Physical Impairment	Hearing/Visual/ Physical Impairment		Hearing/Visual/ Physical Impairment	Hearing/Visual/ Physical Impairment
Printing and Publishing			Hearing/Visual/Physical Impairment		Hearing/Visual/Physical Impairment
Computer and Service			Visual/Physical Impairment	Visual/Physical Impairment	Visual/Physical/Software Impairment
Broadcasting				Hearing/Visual/ Impairment	Hearing/Visual/ Impairment
Research and Development (R&D)	Hearing/Visual/Physical Impairment	Hearing/Visual/ Physical Impairment	Hearing/Visual/Physical Impairment	Hearing/Visual/ Physical Impairment	Physical Impairment
Culinary	Hearing/Physical Impairment				Hearing/Physical Impairment

**The division of disable people based on the types of creative industry:** Minister of Industry has already divided creative industry into 15 groups consisting of advertising, architecture, art goods market, craft, design, fashion, video, film and photography, interactive games, music, showbiz, printing and publishing, computer and software service, television and radio, research and development and culinary. Unfortunately, there is an unavailability of the data for dissable people working in these 15 groups, so, there is an idea to catagorize again these 15 groups into 5 groups of small and medium enterprise or industry (IKM) based on the similarity of the data owned by those two types of industry. Table 4 gives clear point of view that these 15 groups are included into 5 small and medium industry taken for example the industry of advertising is included as the catagory of food industry, fashion and leather, chemical and construction material and craft.

Architecture group of industry is still related to the types of chemical and construction material and craft, while goods market is catagorized into industry of foof, fashion and leather, chemical and construction material and craft as well. What happens to the industry of craft,

design and showbiz can be included into food industry, fashion and leather industry, chemical and construction material and craft industry. Games interactive, music and radio industry are all the catagory of steel and electronics and craft. At last creative industry which is research and development can be catagorized into all the sectors in small and medium industry (IKM).

The positive relationship between creative industry and small medium enterprise (IKM) shows the closeness relationship meaning that one factor can represent another and vise versa. Unfortunately, not all the creative industry and small medium enterprise in general can be utilised by the disable people merely since the disable people have their own and personal impairmen. Taken as example hearing impairment person and physical impairment one have the ability to develop themselves on the food sector such as advertisement, art and goods market, craft, design, showbiz and culinary, research and development.

A craft sector of industry informs that all sectors of creative industry can accomodate the necessity of disable people to get a job especially for the hearing impairment people which are proven working almost in all sector of

industry except computer and software service industry. On the other hand, the opportunity to work on the computer and software service are widely open to disable people for visual and physical impairment one. Basically, disable people in their kinds of hearing impairment, visual impairment and physical impairment can get a job at any kinds of small medium enterprise or industry yet on a specific criteria of creative industry.

Weighing based on the types of creative industry related to small medium enterprise (IKM) results on types of food industry which consists of 7 types, fashion industry which consist of 9 types, chemical and construction material which consist of 6 types, steel and electronics which consist of 8 types and the last types of craft which consist of 15. The number of the small medium enterprises is obtained based on the ratio of the number of creative industry in every sector of small medium enterprises. It is then informed that the proportion of disable people working on food industry is 15.56%, fashion and leather are 20.00%, chemical and construction material are 13.33%, steel and electronics are 17.78% and craft is counted for as many as 33.33% .

**Opportunity for the disable people to work in creative industry:** The percentage obtained by each sector of IKM can be used to calculate the proportion of the number of disable people working on it. From the calculation it is known that the highest proportion lies on the craft sector while the lowest calculation is for the chemical and

construction material. It shows that the disable people or workers in any types such as visual impairment, hearing impairment, physical impairment, mental impairment or both physical and mental impairment can get a job in the craft sector. The number of the proportion is also influenced by the number of creative industry included as craft sector.

It is then known that the opportunity for the disable people to work in chemical and construction material is smaller and some of creative industries which can be catagorized into chemical and construction material are advertising, art and goods market, printing and publishing, computer and software service and research and development. It is important to note that the disable people who work in chemical and construction material is only limited to the hearing impairment, visual impairment and physical impairment since there is a risk to anyone working in this sector especially for those disable people.

In five regions of Special Region of Yogyakarta, it is pictured that the disable people are able to work more in craft industry. On the other hand, the industry of chemical and cosntruction material absorb the least number of the disable people or worker. Clearly, Region of Gunungkidul provides more opportunity for the disable people to work compared to other four regions in Special Region of Yogyakarta. To say on the contrary, Region of Bantul absorbs the least or minimum number of the disable people to get a job in any types of creative industries as as shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Job opportunity for disable people to work in creative industry

Region	Types of industry	Proportion of industry sector types for disable pepole	The number of disable people having opportunity to work in creative industry		Opportunity for the disable people to work in industry creative		Ratio between disable people and labour force	
			2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Bantul	Food	15.56	114	295	70.93	28.10	0.43	1.07
	Clothing and leather	20.00	147	379	5.69	2.25	2.21	5.64
	Chemical and construction material	13.33	98	253	30.67	12.27	0.35	0.89
	Steel and electronics	17.78	131	337	7.68	3.07	4.52	11.62
	Craft	33.33	245	632	27.98	11.30	1.03	2.55
Gunung Kidul	Food	15.56	258	568	35.12	16.29	0.76	1.63
	Clothing and leather	20.00	295	650	3.42	1.59	12.92	28.14
	Chemical and construction material	13.33	221	487	25.45	11.92	1.06	4.46
	Steel and electronics	17.78	295	650	3.00	1.40	7.89	17.35
	Craft	33.33	553	1.218	8.43	3.99	3.96	8.48
Yogyakarta	Food	15.56	197	205	10.03	9.87	2.79	2.83
	Clothing and leather	20.00	225	234	3.94	3.88	4.13	4.24
	Chemical and construction material	13.33	169	175	3.84	3.82	2.83	2.94
	Steel and electronics	17.78	225	234	2.99	2.97	10.70	11.10
	Craft	33.33	422	438	2.25	2.26	6.55	6.62
Kulon Progo	Food	15.91	137	175	96.90	77.75	0.37	0.46
	Clothing and leather	18.19	157	200	6.22	5.00	4.70	5.91
	Chemical and construction material	13.64	118	150	8.90	7.21	3.11	3.96
	Steel and electronics	18.18	157	200	5.44	4.41	6.34	8.06
	Craft	34.09	294	374	21.71	17.76	1.55	1.92
Sleman	Food	15.91	236	272	25.97	23.05	1.21	1.37
	Clothing and leather	18.19	270	311	6.46	5.73	2.94	3.34
	Chemical and construction material	13.64	202	233	15.15	13.57	1.22	1.40
	Steel and electronics	18.18	270	311	6.77	6.07	5.84	6.72
	Craft	34.09	506	582	9.08	8.21	3.39	3.80

The increase number of the dissable people in 2015 compared to the number of them in 2014 shows a tendency to decrease the chance or opportunity for the disable one to get a job in some types of industry. This situation actually existed in five regions in Special Region of Yogyakarta which are Bantul, Kulon Progo, Sleman, Yogyakarta and Gunungkidul. Anyhow the number of possibility for the disable people to get a job is still greater in Region of Bantul and Gunungkidul. In city of Yogyakarta itself, it is noted that the opportunity to get a job for the disable people in 2015 is almost exactly similar to the number of those in 2014.

The ratio between disable people or worker and the labour force in Special region of Yogyakarta shows that there is a significant increse in the number of the disable workers compared to those labour force during 2014-2015. It reflects the condition that many creative industries employ the disable workers in Special Region of Yogyakarta. On the other hand, it is a consequence that the less number of creative industries will cause a decrease in number of disable people working in small and medium scale industries. Illustrated in region of Bantul, Region of Kulonprogo and Region of Sleman, the opportunity to get a job for the disable people in steel and electronics industry is lower than any other industries. Besides in region of Gunungkidul, what happens is on another way whereas the job opportunity of the disable people to work in the clothing and leather industry is lower than other industries as well.

The disable people anyhow have the opportunity to compete with the able or normal workers in which the creative industry of food, chemical and construction material and craft take place since these previously mentioned creative industry have raising ration lower than any other creative industries. It merely shows that the opportunity for the disable people to get a job is at least equal or similarly equal to other able people where the creative industry sectoring on food can be an alternative industry for the disable to compete with the able people especially in the City of Yogyakarta, Region of Kulonprogo and the last Region of Sleman.

## **CONCLUSION**

The first position of disable people in Special Region of Yogyakarta is taken by those who belong to physical impairment catagory especially in the Region of Gunung Kidul. For other disable people such as visual impairment, hearing impairment, mental impairment, both physical and mental impairment are distributed fairly in 4 regions and

the city of Yogyakarta itself even though the number of those disable people are different for each region. It is noted that people with mental impairment are mostly found in Region of Bantul and Regions of Sleman. The city of Yogyakarta, on the other hand, shares more variation of disable people compared to other 4 regions in the Special Region of Yogyakarta province. Based on the data of industrial opportunity obtained from Department of Industry and Trade of Special Region of Yogyakarta, there are 5 main industries which give prospect in the future. They are food, fashion and leather, chemical and construction material, steel and electronics and craft. It is observed that the industry of food has the biggest part of industry among the rest, followed by the industry of craft, chemical and construction material, fashion and leather and the last is the industry of steel and electronics. To be clear there is a significant increase in the industry of food in each region from 2014-2015 seen from the business unit side and the labour force.

There is an effort to measure the proper proportion of disable people working in industry sector and the effort is done through the involvement of five types of creative industry into small and medium enterprises (IKM) which are industry of food, fashion and leather, chemical and construction material and art. On the other hand, the interactive games, music and radio are included as the industry of steel and electronics. It needs to inform also that the industry of creative on research and development is related to all sectors in IKM.

To inform further, the highest proportion of creative industry is taken by the art sector of industry and on the contrary, the lowest or smallest proportion lies on the industry of chemical and construction material. It means that in the relationship with the disable people that the disable one in all kinds such as visual impairment, hearing impairment and others has greater opportunity to work in the art sector of industry. On the contrary, based on the disability that the disable have, the opportunity to work in the sector of chemical and construction material is lower than other industries. Some of the types of chemical and construction material are advertising, architecture, art and market, printing and publishing, computer and software service and the last research and development.

The disable people have the opportunity to compete with able people especially in the industry sector of food, chemical and construction material and craft since it is known that the raising ratio of these three types of industry sector is lower than any other types of industry. It merely shows that the opportunity for the disable people to get a job is at least equal or similarly equal to

other able people where the creative industry sectoring on food can be an alternative industry for the disable to compete with the able people especially in the City of Yogyakarta, Region of Kulonprogo and the last Region of Sleman.

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