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The Role of Economic Intelligence in Accelerating Welfare of Gorontalo Province

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Abstract: The Gorontalo Province region has the potential for significant resource wealth. However, the Gorontalo Provincial Government still faces problems and challenges when trying to improve the welfare of its people. One is the limited data/information that is accurate, up-to-date, and integrated. This data/information is important in planning and making appropriate decisions. Another problem is that the community's role in modern development based on economic intelligence in Gorontalo Province has not been optimal. This means that the public and even bureaucrats are still unfamiliar with "Economic Intelligence." As a result, economic intelligence has not been fully used in planning, implementing programs/activities, evaluating and monitoring, or government decision-making processes. This research aims to analyze the problems and challenges in modern development based on economic intelligence in Gorontalo Province. This research uses a qualitative-descriptive approach. This study found that the main problems in modern development based on economic intelligence in Gorontalo Province are: 1) The lack of integration of economic data/information from various government and private agencies; 2) Lack of human resources (HR) who are reliable and have competence as managers and/or analysts of scientific data; and 3) Lack of technological support in managing economic data/information. The results of data analysis also show that the role of society in modern development based on economic intelligence is still very low. A lack of public understanding of the importance of economic intelligence causes this. Therefore, it is recommended that the Gorontalo Provincial Government make: 1) efforts to integrate economic data/information from various government and private agencies; 2) increase human resource capacity in managing and analyzing scientific data; 3) provide technological support in managing economic data/information; and 4) increase public understanding of the importance of economic intelligence.

Keywords: economic intelligence; modern development; community welfare; Gorontalo Province.

1. Introduction

The Gorontalo Province region has the potential for significant resource wealth. However, the Gorontalo Provincial Government still faces problems and challenges when trying to improve the welfare of its people. One is the limited data/information that is accurate, up-to-date, and integrated. This data/information is essential in planning and making appropriate decisions. Apart from that, classic problems such as high unemployment rates, low access to education and health services, and economic inequality are priority problems that require fast and precise solutions.

The Gorontalo Provincial Government has attempted various solutions. However, it has not specifically optimized Economic Intelligence as a modern development concept that is innovative-solution and capable of accelerating the pace of prosperity of the people of Gorontalo. This means that operationally, the Gorontalo Provincial Government is still struggling with data/information problems, the complexity of integrating them, overlapping authority in data/information governance, outdated data, and inaccuracies. The causes are thought to include: 1) differences in data standards and formats used by various government and private agencies throughout Gorontalo Province; 2) lack of human resources (HR) who are reliable and have competence as managers and/or analysts of scientific data; and 3) lack of technological support.

Another classic problem is the not-yet-optimal role of society in modern development based on economic intelligence in Gorontalo Province. This means that the public and even bureaucrats are still unfamiliar with "Economic Intelligence." Therefore, economic intelligence has not been fully used in planning, implementing programs/activities, evaluating and monitoring, or government decision-making processes. On the other hand, people tend to depend on encouragement and support from the Regional Government of Gorontalo Province in developing the economy and running their businesses. Certainly, the public does not understand the importance of economic intelligence, especially in creating a conducive environment that involves community participation through modern and inclusive regional development. Identification of this series of problems is a good first step towards realizing modern development based on economic intelligence.

According to Clerc (1997), it is not easy to define economic intelligence. Initially, economic intelligence was formalized by large American and British companies as an established concept that described techniques and methods for establishing their competitive strategies. As stated by Ruggles and Brodie (1947) economic interests have an important role in the world war. Currently, several countries are gradually adopting economic intelligence as a national policy to maintain government stability and the resilience of a country. Besides that, Martre et al. (1994) as in the Report of the French Commissariat Général du Plan (1994), define economic intelligence as encompassing all coordinated actions in the collection, processing, distribution, and protection of information that is of value to economic actors and can be achieved through legitimate means. The main goal is to equip decision-makers in companies or governments with the knowledge to understand their environment and adapt their individual or collective strategies. Therefore, economic intelligence is an extension of various 'observation' techniques (scientific, technological, trade, competition-oriented, financial, legal, regulatory, etc.) and techniques for protecting key assets, taking full account of influential actions that can be taken by governments or companies when formulating strategies, as well as information and disinformation campaigns.

Pokrovskaia et al. (2016, as cited in Zemmouchi-Ghomari, 2023) states that economic intelligence is collecting, processing, analyzing, and disseminating valuable economic information for economic actors to help them adapt and take advantage

of the information age. This includes protecting information and using it in support and lobbying actions. Furthermore, Hromozdova et al. (2021) explain economic intelligence as collecting, analyzing, and disseminating relevant economic information for government, business world, and society decision-making. Taking into account several definitions above, for this study, "economic intelligence" is defined as the process of collecting, analyzing, and disseminating relevant and accurate economic information to understand and influence economic behavior, as well as support decision-making by the government, regional government, private sector, public organizations, and society.

In short, economic intelligence is collecting and analyzing financial, economic, and corporate information to prevent economic threats to national security. This is not just the job of intelligence agencies but involves various parties to identify, search, assess, produce, and disseminate important information so that governments and companies can protect national interests, individuals, and strategic industries at home and abroad. (Malecki; 2017).

The role of economic intelligence (EI) in developing a modern country is very important because it is closely related to national security and the country's economic strength. A study by Levytskyi (2001), emphasized the shift in viewing economic intelligence from a political-military emphasis to a political-economic emphasis, with the country's economy becoming more important than its military capabilities. This means that economic intelligence is necessary to achieve stable economic growth and a high quality of life for citizens. This is confirmed by studies from Faturohim et al. (2023) which emphasize that the success of development reflects economic growth.

In the context of the regional government, regional governments can use economic intelligence to formulate appropriate, locality-based, and inclusive economic policies. Economic intelligence can be used for various purposes, including: 1) Predicting global, national and local economic trends; 2) Understand the economic behavior of other regions; 3) Analyze economic opportunities and risks; and 4) Formulate regional economic strategies. Economic intelligence is nothing new; as technology advances and the digital economic era, its function becomes increasingly crucial. Ursăcescu and Cioc (2012) emphasizes that organizations always informally monitor the external environment to capture opportunities and threats and lobby within ethical limits to win the competition. Now, economic intelligence is here to formalize these informal practices into strategic instruments through information collection and analysis so that organizations can make more informed decisions, increase competitiveness, and choose strategic approaches that match their potential. This means that economic intelligence is a vital instrument for organizations to survive and develop in a dynamic economic world.

As a legal basis for the implementation of economic intelligence, in the provisions of Article 163 of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation (PMDN), Number 137 of 2022, concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the Ministry of Home Affairs, duties and functions have been assigned which must be carried out by the Directorate of Economic, Social and Cultural Resilience at the Directorate General Politics and General Government of the Ministry of Home Affairs, namely managing economic intelligence. The Government's seriousness and consistency in maintaining stability and encouraging the rate of economic growth at the Central and Regional levels is realized through 8 (eight) functions in the field of economic intelligence cooperation (KIE), namely: 1) preparing policy formulation; 2) policy implementation; 3) implementation of general coaching; 4) providing technical guidance and supervision; 5) implementation of monitoring, evaluation, and reporting; and 6) implementation of

coordination. In this context, economic intelligence becomes an important instrument for government administration, regional development, and community empowerment. Economic intelligence can be used to improve the quality of public services, community welfare, and regional competitiveness in the international strategic environment.

In order to improve the quality of public services and community welfare, economic intelligence plays an important role in implementing regional government and modern development. Husodo (2015) emphasizes that development is a process of social change planned to seek progress in economic prosperity, modernization, nation-building, environmental insight, and improving human quality. At the same time, economic growth is an increase in the volume of economic variables of a spatial sub-system of a nation or country. It can also be interpreted as increasing prosperity of a region. Therefore, economic intelligence must support modern development to identify sectors and sub-sectors that can demonstrate regional comparative advantages. Modern development has several goals, such as improving people's welfare, eliminating poverty and social inequality, improving people's quality of life, and increasing the nation's competitiveness. Nindatu (2019) discusses the importance of development communication through community empowerment for poverty alleviation. This can be interpreted as meaning that development communication can increase public awareness about the importance of self-empowerment and provide information based on economic intelligence accompanied by the support needed to make it happen. Economic intelligence helps in understanding the factors that influence public participation in development.

In an effort to improve community welfare, economic intelligence is used to analyze and monitor the achievement of sustainable development goals, as well as design policies that support sustainable, inclusive, and fair economic growth. Bourret (2014) argues that economic intelligence provides the critical information to make informed decisions in modern service-based development. In this context, economic intelligence helps governments and businesspeople understand the needs and challenges of society so that development can be more aligned with the welfare of society. This means that development must be sustainable, not damage the environment and natural resources, and provide benefits for current and future generations.

Paying attention to the problems and hopes of the concept of economic intelligence, the research questions asked are: 1) How to integrate existing economic data/information to support modern development in Gorontalo Province?; and 2) What are the efforts of the Gorontalo Provincial Government to increase the role of its community in modern development based on economic intelligence?

As an autonomous region with great economic potential, Gorontalo Province is expected to apply the concept of economic intelligence in its modern development. Therefore, this research examined the role of economic intelligence in accelerating community welfare in Gorontalo Province. This research is expected to provide a more comprehensive picture of the role of economic intelligence in modern development in Gorontalo Province.

2. Methods

This research uses qualitative and quantitative methods simultaneously (mixed-method) based on Wellbeing Methodology (WM). Wellbeing Methodology is a comprehensive and innovative research approach to measuring and analyzing community wellbeing. WM focuses on 3 (three) main aspects of community welfare, namely:

1. Perception: How does the community perceive their welfare? Perception: How does the community perceive their welfare?
2. Participation: How does the community involved in welfare development?
3. Acceptability: How does the community accepts welfare development?

Qualitative methods are used to understand community perceptions and participation, while quantitative methods measure community acceptability.

The study focuses on the role of economic intelligence in the modern development of Gorontalo Province, which is highlighted through 5 (five) variables and 21 indicators as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Variables and Indicators

Variable	Indicator
Economic Intelligence and Economic Data Integration	1. Availability and Quality of Economic Data 2. Data Analysis 3. Use of Data in Decision Making
Modern Development	1. Human Development 2. Infrastructure 3. Economic Diversification 4. Use of Technology 5. Environmental Management
Utilization of Economic Data in Modern Development	1. Use of Data in Planning 2. Use of Data in Decision Making
Quality of Life, Satisfaction, Happiness, and Community Well-Being	1. Economic Welfare 2. Social Welfare 3. Environmental Welfare 4. Level of Life Satisfaction 5. General Service Quality
Regional Government Intensity in Encouraging Community Participation and Effectiveness of Community Participation	1. Policies Supporting Community Participation 2. Public Education and Information 3. Level of Succes of the Community Participation Program 4. Feedback from the Community 5. Participation in Decision Making 6. Participation in Development Programs

Source: Results of Determining Variables & Indicators Through Preliminary Research. Data Processed, 2023

This research was initiated by the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) of Gorontalo Province. The study locus is Gorontalo Province, which includes 5 (five) districts and 1 (one) city. Data was collected for 2 (two) months (mid-August – mid-October 2023). Data collection techniques through Focus Group Discussion (FGD), in-depth interviews, and electronic distribution of questionnaires (e-Questionaire/e-Q) via Google Form. The sample was determined using a Purposive Population method, where sampling was based on certain considerations to ensure that the samples taken represented various community groups according to the criteria to be achieved (coming from various regions, representing the demographic, geographic, and socio-economic characteristics of the community) and relevant to the research objectives.

The target population reached 2,394 people with a confidence level of 95% (MoE = 5%). Referring to the sample size determination method according to Slovin and Krejcie & Morgan, the sample target determination and response rate according to each region are presented in Table 2.

No.	Regional (Regency/City)	Total Population (N)	Sample Target (MoE = 5%)	Total Respondents (n)	Response Rate (%z0
1.	Gorontalo Regency	398.801	399,60	230	57,56
2.	Boalemo Regency	148.526	398,93	205	51,39
3.	Bone Bolango Regency	166.200	399,04	224	56,13
4.	Pohuwato Regency	149.297	398,93	182	45,62
5.	North Gorontalo Regency	128.563	398,76	212	53,16
6.	Gorontalo City	201.350	399,21	170	42,58
7.	Outside the Province Gorontalo	-	-	28	-
8.	No Domicile Information	-	-	48	-
	Gorontalo Province	1.192.737	2.394,46	1.299	54,25

Source: Gorontalo Province in Figures for 2023 and Research Results. Data Processed. 2023.

The number of respondents who input data were 1,299 people. In other words, the public response rate in this study reached 54.25%.

3. Results and Discussion

Based on data on the existence of respondents, which includes eight closed questions, several significant results show that there is still a high proportion of respondents who do not understand or do not know regional economic conditions or 66.28% of respondents do not understand or do not know the economic conditions in the area where they live. This further confirms the importance of economic intelligence to provide information, education, and advocacy about regional economic conditions and get input and suggestions about regional development.

The gender composition of male respondents is 4.84% greater than female respondents. By generation, the largest number of respondents were aged 29-46 (Generation Y) (43.26%). This reflects that modern development based on economic intelligence must accommodate various groups' interests across generations and avoid gender bias. These findings illustrate the regional economic conditions and the identity of respondents in Gorontalo Province as a strong basis for compiling a comprehensive results and discussion section, as well as formulating relevant policy recommendations in the context of modern development based on economic intelligence in Gorontalo Province.

3.1. Economic Intelligence & Modern Development

Economic intelligence is an important pillar in modern development. With strong economic intelligence, the government can create targeted development policies encouraging economic growth and improving people's welfare. Humalanggi et al. (2023) The economic condition of Gorontalo Province recorded growth in 2018, reaching 6.49%, and it weakened slightly to 6.40 percent in 2019. The economy of Gorontalo Province experienced a contraction due to the Covid pendemic to -0.02 percent in 2020. Slowly, in 2021, the province's economy Gorontalo crept up again to 2.41 percent and continues to strengthen until it reaches 4.04 percent in 2022. In modern development, one thing that needs to be encouraged is investment. This is emphasized by Rahayu et al. (2022) that investment and capital investment are one of the keys to regional development, which can be optimized to increase the rate of growth and increase regional income so that economic growth in a region increases.

Economic intelligence is collecting, processing, and analyzing economic data to provide information and direction for development decision-making. Modern development is a development process that is based on science and technology and is oriented towards improving the welfare of society. Economic intelligence has an important role in modern development. Economic intelligence can be used to:

1. Understand economic conditions so that the government can make development policies that are right on target.

2. Identify opportunities and challenges so the government can take advantage of opportunities and minimize risks.

3. Monitor economic developments so that the government can make timely adjustments to development policies.

The relationship between economic intelligence and modern development can be described through the interaction of 3 (three) variables.

1. Economic Intelligence (X1) can support Modern Development through the Availability and Quality of Economic Data (X1.1), Economic Data Analysis (X1.2), and Use of Data in Decision Making (X1.3);

2. Utilization of Economic Data in Modern Development (X3) is the main access to Economic Intelligence (X1) as manifested through the Use of Data in Planning (X3.1) and even the Use of Data in Decision Making (X3.2); and

3. Modern Development (X2), which includes the governance of Human Development (X2.1), Infrastructure (X2.2), Economic Diversification (X2.3), Use of Technology (X2.4), and Environmental Management (X2.5) will be increasingly improve Quality of Life, Satisfaction, Happiness and Community Welfare (X4).

Realistically, the existence of economic intelligence in supporting modern development in Gorontalo Province is presented in Table 3, Table 4, and Table 5.

Table 3. Analysis of Respondent Data Input Results for Variable X1

Total Respondents (1,299) and Calculation Information	Variable (X1): Economic Intelligence and Economic Data Integration			Explanation (Short Description)
	P	P	A	
1	8	7	2	1. Normal and smooth curves near perfect;
2	7	8	8	2. The PPA score is still low, even though it is > 5.0;
3	5	5	7	3. This shows the real and realistic (natural) conditions - an indication that there has been no policy touch/intervention from the regional government of Gorontalo Province;
etc.	---	---	---	4. This generally happens, especially regarding new things, where the public does not know yet/comprehend/ comprehend the object of study
1297	3	2	1	5. This situation is good for a reality that encourages improvements from the start in the regional development planning framework.
1298	3	6	8	
1299	1	1	2	6. The score for variable X1 is distributed normally, with a median of 5 and a mode of 5. This shows that most respondents have a neutral perception of Economic Intelligence & Economic Data Integration aspects.
				7. Regarding economic intelligence, people's perceptions are uniformly distributed, with a median of 5 and a mode of 5. This shows that the majority of respondents have a neutral perception of the aspect of economic intelligence.
				8. The median of the variable X1 is 5. This shows that the value 5 is the value most often chosen by respondents and, therefore, is the value that appears most often in the data.
PPA Score (Mean)	5,30	5,49	5,26	Median = 5; Mode = 5
Standard Deviation (SD)	1,51	1,66	1,62	SD < 2.0 or small because it is less than 2.0
Variable Score (X1)		5,36		Total Variable Value
PRMR (A)		158 (12,16%)		Proportion of Respondents Low Value of Ideal Acceptability < 10%

Source: Research Results. Data Processed. 2023.

Based on the data in Table 3, it can be analyzed that the public's perception of the Economic Intelligence & Economic Data Integration aspect in Gorontalo Province is generally quite good. The average (mean) score for variable X1 is 5.36. This value shows that the public's perception of the performance of the Gorontalo Provincial Government in economic intelligence is generally positive. The majority of respondents (87.84%) assessed "Agree" or "Strongly Agree" to the performance of the Gorontalo Provincial Government in the field of economic intelligence.

From a regional perspective, the Gorontalo Provincial Government can focus on optimizing the blue economy, creating new jobs for exploring marine potential (Saksono, 2013). Apart from that, to encourage community creativity, the orange economy should be actualized, which relies more on creativity and innovation to manage local potential into goods/services that have commercial value. Saksono (2012). Innovation can overcome various obstacles in developing domestic products and even create new designs that express distinctive and unique characteristics, thereby generating added economic value (Fitri et al., 2023).

Only 12.16% of respondents rated "Disagree" or "Strongly Disagree." This proportion is quite low, so it can be concluded that most respondents have a positive perception of the government's ability to collect, process, and analyze economic information. In other words, the people of Gorontalo positively perceive the regional government's ability to collect, process, and analyze economic information. The median value is five, and the mode is 5, indicating that statistically, the respondents' assessment of the performance of the Regional Government in the field of economic intelligence is positive. The Standard Deviation (SD) value for Variable X1 is 1.62, indicating that the data distribution for variable X1 is quite varied but is still within reasonable limits. The analysis results also state that, in general, the people of Gorontalo have a positive perception of the Regional Government's ability to collect, process, and analyze economic intelligence information. This means that the Regional Government of Gorontalo Province has made quite good efforts to build an economic intelligence system. From a public perspective, society, in general, is aware of the importance of economic intelligence and the integration of economic data in modern development.

Several aspects need to be considered to improve the performance of the Gorontalo Provincial Government in the field of Economic Intelligence, namely: 1) Public understanding of the concept of economic intelligence; 2) Community ability to access/utilize economic data; and 3) Availability of accurate and timely economic data.

Through improving performance, it is hoped that public perception of the Economic Intelligence & Economic Data Integration aspect in Gorontalo Province can improve so that the Regional Government of Gorontalo Province can more optimally utilize the role of economic intelligence that supports modern development to accelerate the welfare of its people. The results of the analysis of Variable (X2) Modern Development are presented in Table 4.

Referring to the results of the analysis of Variable X2 (Table 4), efforts are needed to increase the role of economic intelligence in modern development to accelerate the welfare of society in Gorontalo Province. Efforts to increase public literacy and build community participation should be made to strengthen the implementation of economic intelligence concepts that encourage economic growth and improve the quality of human resources. Improving the quality of human resources is done early through nutritional intervention programs, especially for pregnant women and babies under the first 1000 days of birth, to reduce the problem of stunting in the region (Erlyn et al., 2021). Apart from that, it aims to accelerate equitable development in

Table 4. Analysis of Respondent Data Input Results for Variable X2

Total Respondents (1,299) and Calculation Information	Variable (X1): Modern Development			Explanation (Short Description)
	P	P	A	
1	8	8	6	1. The explanation of the results of the analysis of Variable X2 is relatively the same as the explanation of the analysis of Variable X1.
2	8	7	7	
3	5	5	5	2. Public perception of aspects of Modern Development in Gorontalo Province is generally quite good. This is indicated by the average (mean) score for variable X2 of 5.53. The score for the variable X2 is distributed normally, with a median of 5 and a mode of 5.
etc.	---	---	---	
1297	2	2	2	3. This shows that most respondents have a neutral perception of aspects of Modern Development in terms of human development, infrastructure, economic diversification, use of technology, and environmental management. However, the data distribution also indicates that people in Gorontalo Province have high hopes for modern development.
1298	4	4	5	
1299	2	1	6	
PPA Score (Mean)	5,51	5,63	5,44	Median = 5; Mode = 5
Standard Deviation (SD)	1,62	1,71	1,62	SD < 2.0 or small because it is less than 2.0
Variable Score (X1)	5,53			Total Variable Value
PRMR (A)	124 (9,55%)			Proportion of Respondents Low Value of Ideal Acceptability < 10%

Source: Research Results. Data Processed. 2023.

Gorontalo Province by integrating potential economic sectors. This is in line with the study by Saksono et al. (2022), which emphasizes that infrastructure development that is integrated with transportation modes and systems encourages the formation of smart cities.

Implementation of the concept of economic intelligence requires the support of accurate data/information in modern development planning. This is an argument for the important role of regional economic data. The results of the analysis of the use of economic data in modern development are presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Analysis of Respondent Data Input Results for Variable X3

Total Respondents (1,299) and Calculation Information	Variable (X3): Utilization of Economic Data in Modern Development			Explanation (Short Description)
	P	P	A	
1	8	7	8	1. The explanation of the results of the analysis of Variable X3 is relatively the same as the explanation of the results of the analysis of Variable X1;
2	8	9	9	
3	5	5	5	2. Public perception of the Use of Economic Data in Modern Development is generally quite good. This is indicated by the average (mean) score for variable X3 of 5.49. The score for variable X3 is distributed normally, with a median of 5 and a mode of 5.
Etc.	---	---	---	
1297	2	2	2	3. Community participation in Modern Development in Gorontalo Province is generally quite good, and
1298	7	4	2	4. Community acceptability of Modern Development in Gorontalo Province is generally quite good.
1299	1	2	1	
PPA Score (Mean)	5,42	5,59	5,41	Median = 5; Mode = 5
Standard Deviation (SD)	1,61	1,69	1,67	SD < 2.0 or small because it is less than 2.0
Variable Score (X3)	5,49			Total Variable Value
PRMR (A)	143 (11,01%)			Proportion of Respondents Low Value of Ideal Acceptability < 10%

Source: Research Results. Data Processed. 2023.

Through the results of the analysis of Variable X3 (Table 5), some aspects need to be improved, namely: 1) public understanding of the concepts of economic intelligence, modern development, and their benefits through socialization, education and

advocacy; 2) public awareness to be more participatory along with its ability to access, manage and utilize economic intelligence data/information for the implementation of modern, sustainable development; and 3) availability of accurate and timely economic intelligence data and information as well as facilities and infrastructure that support modern development through infrastructure development.

According to Saksono (2020a), technological advances and digitalization are the best combination that can force humans to make adjustments and optimize the use of economic data in administering government and improving aspects of their lives. In line with the view of Manoby et al. (2021), which states that the use of digital technology can start at the village government level so that the development transformation and adaptation process becomes faster, more massive, and evenly distributed, especially in realizing economic resilience in rural areas. Through this optimization, it is hoped that public perception regarding the Use of Economic Data in Modern Development in Gorontalo Province will improve so that awareness of participation and ability to accept modern development in Gorontalo Province will grow.

3.2. Economic Intelligence & Community Welfare

Variable X4 reflects important dimensions of economic intelligence beyond material and economic aspects alone. Quality of Life is a significant indicator in measuring the positive influence of economic growth on individuals' daily lives. At the same time, satisfaction and happiness reflect the psychological and emotional dimensions of society when facing economic dynamics. Community Welfare as a comprehensive variable is explored to understand the holistic impact of economic intelligence on people's lives and social welfare. The analysis of variable X4, as presented in Table 6, aims to provide a deeper understanding of the impact and effectiveness of modern development based on economic intelligence.

Table 6. Analysis of Respondent Data Input Results for Variable X3

Total Respondents (1,299) and Calculation Information	Variable (X4): Quality of Life, Satisfaction, Happiness, and Community Welfare			Explanation (Short Description)
	P	P	A	
1	7	8	7	1. The explanation of the results of the analysis of Variable X4 is relatively the same as the explanation of the results of the analysis of Variable X1;
2	8	8	8	
3	6	6	6	2. Average Variable Score X4 = 5.57. This can be interpreted as meaning that the public's perception of Quality of Life, Satisfaction, Happiness, and Community Welfare in Gorontalo Province is generally quite good.;
etc.	---	---	---	
1297	2	2	2	3. The X4 variable score is distributed normally, with Median = 5 & Mode = 5. This means that the majority of respondents have a neutral perception of aspects of Quality of Life, Satisfaction, Happiness, & Community Welfare.
1298	1	1	2	
1299	5	7	1	
PPA Score (Mean)	5,58	5,67	5,47	Median = 5; Mode = 5
Standard Deviation (SD)	1,64	1,68	1,63	SD < 2.0 or small because it is less than 2.0
Variable Score (X4)	5,57			Total Variable Value
PRMR (A)	123 (9,47%)			Proportion of Respondents Low Value of Ideal Acceptability < 10%

Source: Research Results. Data Processed. 2023.

The interesting thing about the analysis of Variable X4 (Table 6) is that people generally feel quite satisfied with their lives. However, they also realize the importance of a better and more prosperous life. This is in line with the study by Erlyn et al. (2022), which found that quality of life reflects the welfare and success of development

programs. Life expectancy and education are the main indicators describing quality of life. Life expectancy shows the population's health level, while education is the basis for poverty alleviation and economic growth. Therefore, the accessibility of mandatory public services should be a concern of the Gorontalo Provincial Government.

Likewise, the community's ability to measure the level of welfare and assess the Quality of Life, Satisfaction, Happiness, & Community Welfare still needs to be improved. Apart from that, measuring the level of community welfare needs to be done more comprehensively. Through these improvements, it is hoped that the public's perception of Quality of Life, Satisfaction, Happiness, and Community Welfare in Gorontalo Province will improve to encourage the acceleration of people's economic-based community welfare in Gorontalo Province. It means if people's economy is developed, there will be an increase in community participation to take part in development, especially in the economic sector (Ismail, 2015). Therefore, the role of economic intelligence in accelerating community welfare in Gorontalo Province is increasingly optimal.

3.3. Role of Regional Government and Public Participation

In the era of modern development driven by technology, the existence of regional governments and the intensity of public participation play a key role in realizing the vision of development based on economic intelligence. Regional government institutions that deeply understand local needs have a strategic responsibility to create policies and regulations supporting economic transformation towards a smart, efficient, and sustainable economy. The success of this initiative is highly dependent on the regional government's ability to build cooperation with various actors (dodeca-helix), collaborate with business actors, and provide a regulatory environment that supports innovation (Saksono, 2020b). An economic intelligence study containing financial data on cooperation targets, of course can provide a good picture for business actors as well as information on problems, challenges, and opportunities in other issues, such as education, food, and society where these problems require

Table 7. Analysis of Respondent Data Input Results for Variable X5

Total Respondents (1,299) and Calculation Information	Variable (X5): Regional Government Intensity in Encouraging Community Participation. & Effectiveness of Community Participation			Explanation (Short Description)
	P	P	A	
1	7	8	8	1. The explanation of the results of the analysis of Variable X5 is relatively the same as the explanation of the results of the analysis of Variable X1;
2	7	8	7	
3	5	5	5	2. The average score of the variable X5 = 5.51 can be interpreted as the public's perception of aspects of the intensity of local government in encouraging community participation & the effectiveness of community participation in Gorontalo Province in general is quite good;
etc.	---	---	---	
1297	3	3	3	3. Variable X5 scores are distributed normally, with Median = 5 & Mode = 5. This means that the majority of respondents have a neutral perception of aspects of local government intensity in encouraging community participation & the effectiveness of community participation.
1298	6	4	2	
1299	1	2	1	
PPA Score (Mean)	5,47	5,60	5,47	Median = 5; Mode = 5
Standard Deviation. (SD)	1,59	1,66	1,61	SD < 2.0 or small because it is less than 2.0
Variable Score (X5)		5,52		Total Variable Value
PRMR (A)		106 (8,16%)		Proportion of Respondents Low Value of Ideal Acceptability < 10%

Source: Research Results. Data Processed. 2023.

comprehensive and complete facts and information so that regional governments can make the right decisions for the welfare of their communities.

Public participation is also an irreplaceable foundation in the economic intelligence-based development process. Actively involving the community in decision-making and development planning ensures that the solutions implemented reflect the true needs of various levels of society. By increasing transparency, accountability, and two-way interaction between local governments and the public, an ecosystem is created that enables smart, inclusive economic growth and positively impacts the entire community. Therefore, the active role of the Regional Government and public participation are the main pillars in realizing adaptive, responsive, and intelligent development in the era of an intelligence-based economy, as presented in the data in Table 7.

Based on the analysis of Variable x5 (Table 7), the public generally believes that the Gorontalo Provincial Government has made efforts to encourage community participation in development. Community participation will encourage communication intensity and drive government interactions in good government governance (GGG). This means that human development is the key to success. According to studies by Sunardi et al. (2022), human development plays a role in realizing GGG and even influences the performance of regional governments in Indonesia. Therefore, intensive communication, active participation, and productive interaction should receive special attention to increase regional competitiveness. However, in some cases, it is still necessary to increase public understanding of the importance of public participation. It is hoped that this interaction can encourage transparency and accountability in the implementation of regional government governance in Gorontalo Province.

4. Conclusion

Modern development based on economic intelligence can be concluded according to each of the 5 (five) variables as follows:

1. Economic Intelligence Variables and Economic Data Integration (V1) – are important to support modern development in Gorontalo Province. Economic intelligence provides accurate and comprehensive information about economic conditions to be used for more targeted development planning and implementation. Economic data integration aims to ensure that the data used is accurate and up-to-date.

2. Modern Development Variable (V2) – is a development concept that focuses on sustainably improving people's welfare. Modern development must be based on the principles of democracy, social justice, and environmental sustainability. Modern development in Gorontalo Province is still in its early stages and is focused on infrastructure and economic development, while development in the social, cultural, and environmental fields still needs to be improved.

3. Variables for using Economic Data in Modern Development (V3) – still not optimal. Professional use of economic data can increase the effectiveness of modern development. Economic data based on economic intelligence is still not fully used optimally, especially for planning and implementing regional development, which must be carried out transparently and accountably.

4. Quality of Life, Satisfaction, Happiness & Community Welfare (V4) variables – still not optimal. People still need to fulfill their basic needs. Therefore, the quality of life, satisfaction, happiness, and welfare of the people in Gorontalo Province still needs to be further improved.

5. Regional Government Intensity Variables in Encouraging Community Participation and Effectiveness of Community Participation (V5) – still not optimal. The Regional

Government of Gorontalo Province needs to encourage intensive and effective community participation. Apart from that, regional governments must have a clear strategy to encourage community participation in modern development based on economic intelligence. On the other hand, the effectiveness of community participation still needs to be improved.

4.1. Recommendation

Based on the results of this analysis, several recommendations were given to the Gorontalo Provincial Government to increase public perception, participation, and acceptability of the aspects studied, namely:

1. Carrying out education builds public understanding of the importance of the role of economic intelligence in modern development, which can accelerate improvements in community welfare. Economic intelligence plays a role in providing comprehensive, accurate, and strategic information and can bring about change, especially in the economic sector, aimed at the welfare of society.

2. Developing the human resource capacity of regional government officials in the field of economic intelligence according to the duties and functions of each regional apparatus so that competent human resources are obtained to collect, process, and analyze economic data/information accurately, up to date, and on time.

3. Improving inter-agency and inter-entity coordination as a form of community participation related to the application of economic intelligence to assist the Gorontalo Provincial Government in optimizing the use of economic intelligence data/information effectively and efficiently.

4. Develop infrastructure, increase the availability of data/information, and build/strengthen an economic intelligence information system in an integrated and adequate manner to increase the community's ability to access and utilize economic intelligence data/information. Through a strong economic intelligence system, it helps the Gorontalo Provincial Government identify economic potential and challenges, as well as develop targeted economic policies.

5. Encourage transparency and accountability in regional government governance to foster public participation and trust so that the community is called to involve itself in efforts to improve the quality of modern development in Gorontalo Province.

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