Poor Population And Poverty Prevention Program Based On Public Service In Gorontalo – Indonesia

by Rauf Hatu

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Abstract

Based on statistical data, Gorontalo Regency in Gorontalo Province is categorized as poor areas in Gorontalo Province, because: 1) The total number of poor people is around 21.80%, and 2) PDRB Perkapita by the year is only about Rp.7.945.448, - compared by the national capacity average of Rp 36,500,000. - By this connection, the capacity of Local Government Institutions should be strengthened in order to the main purpose of the policy of regional autonomy, that is to create the community welfare by satisfactory public service can be achieved maximally. The purpose of this study is to produce: the identification and the analysis of the poor population and the households as well as the success of the poverty prevention program of public service-based carried out by   the Government of   Gorontalo Regency in Gorontalo Province. So that, at the end, the total number of poor people in Gorontalo Regency in Gorontalo Province can be decreased significantly. This research uses the combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches, by analysis of qualitative and quantitative description. The unit of analysis is the Regional Development Planning Commission (Bappeda), the Social Office, the Health Office, the Agriculture Office, the Livestock Office, the Public Works Office, the Forestry Office, the Mining and Energy Office, the Education and Culture Office, District and Village, and the others of the Regional Device Organizations whoever   are directly involved in carrying out the Proverty Prevention Program based on public services in Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province. The result of the research shows that: 1) The indicators used for poverty   are the criteria of poverty in the fields of: a) employment and entrepreneurship, b) health, c) education, d) infrastructure, e) food endurance; 2) The total number of poor people in   Gorontalo Regency for the last 5 (five) years is greater than 20%, i.e: in the year of   2016 is 20.79%, in 2017 is 21.57%, in 2018 is 21.05%, in 2019 is 21.80%, and in 2020 is 21.03%; 3) the budget for   poverty alleviation programs through protection/ social assistance based on public service in Gorontalo District in 2020 is Rp.88.193.298.000, - but it is only about 0.85% used for people of Productive Economic Enterprises.

Introduction

The main purpose of the regional autonomy policy is to create (Georghiou et all, 2014) people's welfare through satisfactory public services (development of economic growth and public protective) by the role of local government institutions. For this reason, local governments must be strengthened in order to maintain adequate and maximum capacity in realizing the purpose and the essence of the implementation of regional autonomy.

The capacity of local government in the regional autonomy perspective, it implies that local government has continual competence and capability, so that in playing the role of its governance institution is concretely intended to public service (Khemani, 2015).

The success rate of the Government program is strongly influenced by the capacity of the local government itself. Capacity Building According to Grindle (1997) and UNDP (1999), Capacity Building has three levels of institutional capacity building. They are: 1) system level, 2) organizational level, and 3) individual / staff level.

The one of the problems that should receive serious attention from the central and regional government is poverty. Poverty is a complex problem, and it is no only understood as the economic inadequacies (Ayllon& Fusco, 2017), but also the failure to fulfill the human rights and differentiation of treatment for a person or group of people in living a dignitary life (Ensor et all, 2015). Commonly, human rights include the fulfillment of food need, health, education, employment, housing, clean water, land, natural resources and the environment, peaceful from the treatment or threat of violence and the right to participate in daily socio-political life, both for women and men.

The poverty is caused by the powerlessness of the people to get out from the problem of poverty. Therefore, empowerment of people and the improvement of people's welfare in the regions are very important to be put forward as the most important part of the various policy strategies implemented by the local government (Somorin et all, 2014). By a well-planned strategy, the empowerment of people is not only done to meet the formal needs of the organization and look like having sporadic real purpose, whereas its substance is only administrative.

There are many government policies and programs that have been carried out in preventing poverty in Indonesia, such as: Presidential Instruction for left behind villages) (IDT), Direct Cash Transfer (BLT), District Development Program (PPK), (Rise for poor people program) Raskin Program and (Subsidized fuel oil program) BBM Subsidy, Urban Poverty Prevention program (P2KP), National Program for People`s Empowerment (PNPM), as well as the allocation of Village Funds, either in the State Budget and Revenues(APBN) and the Regional Budget and Revenues (APBD).

Furthermore, based on statistical data of 2019, the percentage of poor people in Gorontalo Regency in 2019 is in second level among 6 regencies / cities in Gorontalo Province reaching 20.80 % and in 2020 is 21.03% which is the third largest percentage after Pohuwato Regency and Boalemo Regency (Gorontalo Regency in number in the year of 2020).

Based on the problem of poverty, the researchers wants to conduct a multi-years

research entitled "The Capacity Building Model of Local Government in the Implementation of Poverty Prevention Program in Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province"

The formulation of the research problem are: 1) how is the mapping of poor population / household, 2) how is the capacity of local government in implementing poverty prevention program based on public services, 3) Do the people's empowerment through the development of basic infrastructure and the processing of local superior products affect in reducing   poverty, and 4) how is the capacity building model of local government in the implementation of poverty prevention program in Gorontalo regency, Gorontalo province.

The purposes of this research are to product: 1) the identification of poverty indicators, 2) identification of the poor population and households, and 3) identification of poverty prevention programs based on public service in Gorontalo District, Gorontalo Province.

This research is considered very urgent because all stages of research   and research results can be used by central and local governments and even it   can   be adopted by other regions in the implementation of poverty prevention programs as a phenomenon in the   this Republic of Indonesia.

Based on   interviews with the Head of Social Office of   Gorontalo District, the activities and results of this research contributes positively to the   partner institutions priority, because they can be implemented in carrying out   and evaluating the poverty prevention programs in Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province.

By this research is expected to get a product of Capacity Building Model of Local Government in implementing the Poverty Prevention Program based on theoretical and empirical study.

Based on the Master Plan of Research (RIP) of Gorontalo State University, its superior field is   development and empowerment of people, and one of the topics is the study of people's prosperity in an economic perspective. Based on the superior fields and topics, the research is conducted by entitled The Capacity Building Model of Local Government in the Implementation of Poverty Prevention Program in Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province

Methodology

This research uses the combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches, by analysis of qualitative and quantitative   description. The unit of analysis is the Regional Development Planning Commission (Bappeda), the social office, the Health Office, the Agriculture Office, the Livestock   Office, the Public Works Office, the Forestry Office, the Mining and Energy Office, the Education and Culture Office, the Health Office, the Agriculture Office, the Livestock   Office, the Public Works Office, the Forestry Office, the Mining and Energy Office, the Education and Culture Office, District and Village and   the others of the Regional Device Organizations whoever   are directly involved in carrying out the Proverty Prevention Program based on public services in Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province.

Techniques of data collection uses: closed and open interviews, documentation,

observation, and Focuss Group Discussion (FGD). The data analysis technique uses stages: 1) data collection, 2) Analysis of   quantitative data, 3) presentation of quantitative data through tables of frequency   and inclination diagrams, 4) interpretation of data description depicted in the frequency table and inclination diagram; continued and developed by qualitative analysis stages: 5) data reduction, 6) data presentation, and 7) conclusion / verification.

Results And Discussion

General Condition of Gorontalo Regency

Based on the Regional Poverty Prevention   Strategy of Gorontalo Regency in the year of 2016-2020[16], Gorontalo Regency area is mostly in the form of plains, low hills, and high lands. Administratively, Gorontalo Regency in the north   border on Regency of North Gorontalo, in the south on Tomini gulf, in the east on Bone Bolango Regency and Gorontalo City, in the west on Boalemo Regency.

Gorontalo Regency is mostly agricultural areas. Based on cross-regional routes, the condition of Gorontalo Regency areas   is crossed by   the state road routes as the economic tract that connects Gorontalo Regency with Gorontalo City

(Capital of Gorontalo Province) as well asother areas. This route crosses several districts in Gorontalo regency, therefore,   these areas grow fastly especially in agriculture, trade and services.

Based on the location of the city and the mobility of people's   activities, the center of growth   in Gorontalo regency is in Limboto district, especially Limboto city as the capital of Gorontalo regency, besides that,   Telaga district borders on Gorontalo city, also become the center of people's   activity so that its growth is better .

Natural resources potency in Gorontalo regency is large and diverse, which can be utilized as the   development modal. These resources involve agricultural resources, plantations, food crops, livestock, fisheries, forest resources, minerals and energy, tourism, and industry.

Based on data from the central bureau statistical (BPS) land potency in Gorontalo Regency reach 33,806 Ha.The paddy field is 26,149 Ha by   production of 149,049 tons, rice field with harvest area 576 Ha produce 2,016 tons. Subsectors of food crops include rice, corn, cassava, sweet potato, peanuts and soybean, fruits and vegetables are among the subsectors in the agricultural sector. Besides, it is supported by technical irrigation reaching 11,270 Ha, rain fed 2,671 Ha and tidal 17 Ha. While the untapped land is 109 Ha.

The population of Gorontalo Regency at the end of 2020 (BPS) are 388,014 people. Comparison of population composition by sex is 50.15% of the male population and 49.85% of the female population, so the population by sex ratio is 100.62. Based on the age structure, the lowest structure of   the age is 74 years above by the percentage of 1.28% and the highest structure of the age is 10-14 years by the percentage of 10.54%.

Table 1.1 Population by sex and   family head and by district in the year of 2020

No	District	Male	Female	Total	Family Head
1	Limboto	25.090	25.469	50.559	15.438
2	Telaga	11.334	11.550	22.884	6.911
3	Batudaa	7.126	7.146	14.290	4.320
4	Tibawa	20.544	20.603	41.147	12.972
5	Batudaa Pantai	6.018	5.889	11.907	3.559
6	Bongomeme	8.406	8.257	16.663	5.218
7	TelagaBiru	14.155	14.240	28.395	8.664
8	Dungalio	9.807	9.581	19.388	6.040
9	Tolangohula	11.330	10.989	22.319	6.935
10	Tabongo	9.629	9.321	18.950	5.699
11	Pulubala	12.335	12.193	24.528	7.839
12	Boliyohuto	12.318	12.556	24.874	7.933
13	Tilango	7.123	7.063	14.186	4.254
14	Bilato	9.161	9.006	18.167	5.692
15	Biluhu	4.348	4.005	8.253	2.467
16	Mootilango	6.620	6.264	12.884	3.910
17	Talaga Jaya	5.736	5.806	11.542	3.481
18	Asparaga	4.778	4.716	9.494	2.874
19	Dungaliyo	8.744	8.740	17.484	5.461
	Total	194.602	193.412	388.014	119.667

Source: Social Office in   Gorontalo Regency

Poverty Indicators in Gorontalo Regency

Based on the Regional Poverty Prevention Strategy in the year of 2016-2020, Gorontalo Regency has established the Poverty Prevention Coordination Team (TKPK) as a Team coordinates specifically the Program for Accelerating Poverty Prevention in the regions. In making the Acceleration of Poverty Prevention Strategy   in Gorontalo Regency are used the following criteria :

Poverty Criteria in Employment and Entrepreneurship:

1.1.1 No permanent employment. The majority of people   especially for those who living in rural and remote areas, have no   regular job that causes them to be unable to meet their needs

1.1.2 Unskilled labor. Many workers have no skill due to low education which makes it difficult to obtain decent work and are unable to compete in the work market.

1.1.3 Limited employment and place of business. People are difficult to obbbtain employment caused by competition with skilled   migrants and the difficulty of obtaining business capital as a result of   limited information access   on business capital and the lack of optimal management of available local resources.

Poverty Criteria for Health Sector

1.2.1 The high rate of infant and maternal mortality. Lack of people awareness and education in health is caused by low levels of education.

1.2.2 Malnourished toddler and malnutrition. The low income makes many people unable to meet their daily needs,

1.2.3 The limitation of health facilities and infrastructure. Inadequate provision of health facilities and infrastructure is as a result of limited local financial capacity and small number of available health personnel.

Poverty Criteria in Education;

1.3.1 High Rate of Gross Participation (GER). Lack of people awareness in education, so many parents are reluctant to send their children to school age of 7 years,

1.3.2 Low rate of pure Participation (APM). The limited provision of educational facilities and infrastructure, especially in rural and remote areas are still difficult to reach,

1.3.3 High rate of Drop Out (APS). Low income and people awareness causes many parents can not afford and do not want to send their children to the higher education level.

Poverty Criteria in Infrastructure Sector;

1.4.1 Unfit house for living. Many poor households tends to have shelter with a smaller floor area. It can limit the flexibility to conduct household activities closely related to the ability to work at home, rest, study and other household activities,

1.4.2 Improper drinking water. Poor households have lower access to clean water compared to prosperous households, on the other hand, the poor household access to other water sources such as springs, unprotected wells, rainwater and river water is higher,

1.4.3 Inadequate environmental sanitation. Poor households have a problem in adequate sanitation. Poverty is the reason for the poor to be unable to have proper and healthy housing, living in a narrow house with inadequate sanitation make the poor more vulnerable to infectious diseases, respiratory and digestive disorders affecting in the process of physical development, intelligence and quality of human resources when children grow up.

Poverty Criteria in Food Endurance

1.5.1 Unstable rice prices. The increasing of rice prices causes the poor can not meet their daily needs due to the low income.

1.5.2 Uncontrolled main goods price. The increasing and uncontrolled main good price causes the poor people are more difficult and unable to meet the needs of everyday life,

1.5.3 Unstable economic structure. Unstable economic structure causes the emergence of global economic crisis and fluctuations of price in the regional economic system.

Poverty Profile of Gorontalo Regency

Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of Gorontalo Province, the percentage of poor people in Gorontalo Regency / City in Gorotalo Province is various in years by years, as presented in the following table:

Table 1.2. Percentage of poor people in Regency / City of Gorontalo Province in the year of 2016 – 2020

Regency/City	Percentage of poor people (%)				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gorontalo City	5.61	5.99	5.85	6.05	6.05
Gorontalo Regency	20.79	21.57	21.05	21.80	21.03
Boalemo Regency	20.42	21.79	20.79	21.66	21.11
Pohuwato Regency	20.78	21.47	20.69	22.43	21.18
Bone Bolango Regency	16.67	17.19	16.68	18.49	17.97
North Gorontalo Regency	18.54	19.16	18.34	18.93	18.51
Gorontalo Province	17.22	18.00	17.41	18.32	17.72

Source: the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of   Gorontalo Regency

Based on table 1.2 above, the percentage of poor people especially in Gorontalo regency for the last 5 (five) years in 2016 is 20.79% (first higest rank),   in 2017 is 21.57%   (second highest rank), in 2018 is 21.05% (first highest rank), by 2019 by 21.80% (second highest rank), and in 2020 is 21.03% (third highest rank).

Based on the Regional Poverty Prevention Strategy (SPKD) of Gorontalo Regency 2016-2020, Households in Integrated Database can be grouped into Decil. Decil is a group of per-ten persons,   so that all households can be divided into 10 Decil. Thus, the group of households in the Integrated Database is as follows:

a.   Decil 1 is the household in the lowest group of 10% ;
b.   Decil 2 is the household in the lowest group of 20% ;
c.   Decil 3 is the household in the lowest group of 30% ;
d.   Desil 4 is the household in the lowest group   of 40% ;

The Integrated Database contains groups of Decil 1, Decil 2, Decil 3, and Decil 4, as it contains 40% of the lowest rate   ofhouseholds.The total number of Households in Gorontalo Regency per December 31, 2020 according to Desil 1 to Desil 4 are as follows:

Table 1.3. The total number of Households in Gorontalo Regency in Welfare Status (Decil) up to 40% of lowest welfare rating

No	District	Village	Decil 1	Decil 2	Decil 3	Decil 4	Total
1	Tibawa	16	4.097	263	190	203	4.753
2	Limboto	14	2.662	309	290	348	3.609
3	Pulubala	13	3.086	131	9	95	3.404
4	TelagaBiru	15	2.362	243	209	215	3.029
5	Bongomeme	15	2.755	117	98	75	3.045
6	Limboto Barat	10	2.520	220	204	222	3.166
7	Mootilango	10	2.321	149	166	122	2.758
8	Tolangohula	15	2.379	144	140	144	2.807
9	Tabongo	9	2.024	206	142	154	2.526
10	Dungaliyo	10	1.924	134	134	113	2.305
11	Telaga	9	1.307	143	124	168	1.742
12	Batudaa Pantai	9	1.407	97	97	97	1.698

No	District	Total villages	Decil 1	Decil 2	Decil 3	Decil 4	Total
13	Boliyohuto	13	1.403	137	93	96	1.729
14	Asparaga	10	1.477	70	47	40	1.634
15	Tilango	8	980	122	117	111	1.330
16	Batudaa	8	1.049	107	104	102	1.362
17	Bilato	10	1.248	73	47	54	1.422
18	Talaga Jaya	5	850	115	121	121	1.207
19	Biluhu	8	1.059	60	42	47	1.208
	Total	**207**	**36.910**	**2.840**	**2.457**	**2.527**	**44.734**

Source: Sosial Office in   Gorontalo Regency

Based on table 1.3 above, it can be concluded that   19 districts and 207 villages in Gorontalo regency   are 44,734 Households whose Welfare Status (Decil) up to 40% of Lowest Welfare Rating, which consists of: 36,910 Households categorized as Decil 1, 2,840 Households categorized as Decil 2,   2.457 Household categorized Decil 3, and 2,527 Households categorized as Decil 4.The total number of person   in Gorontalo Regency untill December 31, 2020 from decil 1 to Decil 4 are as follows:

Table 1.4. Total number of persons in   Gorontalo Regency in Welfare Status (Decil)Up to 40% of Lowest Welfare Rating

No	Disrict	Total fillages	Decil 1	Decil 2	Decil 3	Decil 4	Total
1	Tibawa	16	18.049	893	692	750	20.384
2	Limboto	14	12.268	1.194	1.076	1.408	15.946
3	Pulubala	13	13.022	457	335	352	14.166
4	TelagaBiru	15	10.804	981	835	875	13.495
5	Bongomeme	15	11.616	418	378	290	12.702
6	Limboto Barat	10	10.272	724	663	753	12.412
7	Mootilango	10	10.053	560	594	450	11.657
8	Tolangohula	15	9.967	475	479	571	11.492
9	Tabongo	9	8.658	772	490	620	10.540
10	Dungaliyo	10	8.910	540	538	486	10.474
11	Telaga	9	6.384	616	543	742	8.285
12	Batudaa Pantai	9	6.323	407	369	379	7.478
13	Boliyohuto	13	6.052	386	295	333	7.066
14	Asparaga	10	6.226	265	174	143	6.808
15	Tilango	8	5.209	522	503	517	6.751
16	Batudaa	8	5.314	485	482	419	6.700
17	Bilato	10	5.454	275	146	230	6.105
18	Talaga Jaya	5	3.868	397	433	436	5.134
19	Biluhu	8	4.565	210	143	174	5.092
	Jumlah	**207**	**163.014**	**10.577**	**9.168**	**9.928**	**192.687**

Source: Sosial office in Gorontalo Regency

Based on table 1.4 above, it can be concluded that 19 districts and 207 villages in Gorontalo regency   are 192.687 persons whose Welfare Status (Decil) up to 40% of Lowest Welfare Rating, consisting of: 163,014 persons orized as Decil 1, 10,577 persons categorized as Decil   2, 9,168 persons   categorized as Decil 3, and 9,928 persons categorized as Decil 4.

Overall   the total number of poor people in Gorontalo Regency are 191,405 persons or about 48% of the population of 398,459 persons. In addition, the total number of poor household   are 44,443   or about 37% of the head of household of 119,579 persons. Then, there are   Recapitulation of Population and Poor Population in District of Gorontalo Regency in the year of 2020.

Table 1.5. Recapitulation of population and poor population in Gorontalo Regency in the year of 2020

No	District	Total villages	Total of Population		Total of poor population			
			Persons	House hold	Persons	%	House hold	%
1	Tibawa	16	42.936	13.220	20.384	47	4.753	36
2	Limboto	14	50.160	15.143	15.946	32	3.609	24
3	Pulubala	11	24.916	7.635	13.720	55	3.305	43
4	TelagaBiru	15	29.753	8.765	13.495	45	3.029	35
5	Bongomeme	15	20.144	6.094	12.702	63	3.045	50
6	Limboto Barat	10	23.226	7.148	11.576	50	2.974	42
7	Mootilango	10	19.616	5.771	11.657	59	2.758	48
8	Tolangohula	15	23.908	7.026	11.492	48	2.807	40
9	Tabongo	9	18.819	5.730	10.540	56	2.526	44
10	Dungaliyo	10	18.140	5.581	10.474	58	2.305	41
11	Telaga	9	23.162	6.933	8.285	36	1.742	25
12	Batudaa Pantai	9	12.368	3.577	7.478	60	1.698	47
13	Boliyohuto	13	17.257	5.278	7.066	41	1.729	33
14	Asparaga	10	13.877	4.026	6.808	49	1.634	41
15	Tilango	8	14.862	4.290	6.751	45	1.330	31
16	Batudaa	8	14.824	4.404	6.700	45	1.362	31
17	Bilato	10	9.889	2.922	6.105	62	1.422	49
18	Talaga Jaya	5	11.992	3.553	5.134	43	1.207	34
19	Biluhu	8	8.610	2.483	5.092	59	1.208	49
	Total	207	398.459	119.579	191.405	48	44.443	37

Source: Sosial office in   Gorontalo Regency

Table 1.5 above shows that the total population are 398,459 people, 191,405 people or about 48% of the poor, and   119,579 heads of households there are 44,443 or 37% poor household heads. In addition, there are 9 (nine) istricts or 47% of the poor population are more 50%, i.e district of Bongomeme, Bilato, Batudaa Pantai, Biluhu, Mootilango, Dungaliyo, Tabongo, Pulubala and West Limboto.

[3]
Poverty Prevention Program based on public service in Gorontalo Regency.

The poverty alleviation program through Social Protection than / Assistance on public service-based conducted in Gorontalo Regency   in 2020 spent   Rp. 88.193.298.000, -. Details of activities are as the following table:

Table 1.6. Poverty Prevention Programs through   Social Protection / Assistance based on Public ServiceIn Gorontalo Regency in the year of 2020

No	Kinds of Program	The responsible	Total of Budget Realisation		
			APBN	APBD 1	APBD 2
1	Simple Household (RTS)/ Fit House for Living (RTLH)	Public Works	1.200.000.000	-	-
2	Temporary directed Aids of people (BSLM-KKS)	Sosial Office	17.835.000.000	-	-
3	Expecting Household Program (PKH)	Sosial Office	3.116.700.000	-	-
4	Regional Healthy Hour/City Healthy Hour	Health Office	5.383.840.000	1.231.880.000	639.538.000
5	Free Electric	Mining and Energy Office	10.000.000.000	10.000.000.000	500.000.000
6	Economic Productive Enterprices (UEP)	Agriculture Office	648.000.000	100.000.000	-
7	Old Ages	Social Office	18.000.000	-	-
8	Indonesian Smart Card (KIP)/ SD	Education Office	14.873.400.000	-	-
9	Indonesian Smart Card (KIP)/SMP	Education Office	11.679.000.000	-	-
10	Indonesian Smart Card (KIP)/SM	Education Office	5.830.000.000	-	-
11	Indonesian Smart Card (KIP)/PT	University Level	-	-	-
12	Rice for the Poor	Social Office	5.129.540.000	-	-
13	ADKB	Social Office	8.400.000	-	-
	Total		**75.721.880.000**	**11.331.880.000**	**1.139.538.000**
	Total of Budged		**Rp. 88.193.298.000**		

Source: Sosial Office in   Gorontalo Regency

Based on table 1.6 above, it can be concluded that there are 13 (thirteen) types of Poverty Prevention Program through Social Protection /Assistance based on Public Services. Whereas, the total budget of the Poverty Alleviation Program through Social Protection / Assistance based on Public Service in Gorontalo Regency in the year of 2020 is Rp. 88.193.298.000,-   The most budget in the year of 2020 is used for Social Protection/ Assistance based on Public Services and   Rp. 748.000.000, - only or   about 0.85% is used for the empowerment of the poor through the Productive Economic Business (UEP) program.

Discussion

Poverty Indicator in Gorontalo Regency

Based on the Regional Poverty Prevention Strategy in the year of 2016-2020 in Gorontalo regency, the indicators used in determining the poor population and household include: a) Poverty Criteria for laborship and Entrepreneurship, b) Poverty Criteria for Health, c) Poverty Criteria for Education, d) Poverty Criteria for Infrastructure Sector; and e) Poverty Criteria for Food Endurance.

The poverty indicator results the grouping of poor households into groups of deciles. Decil is a group of per-ten persons, It means that all households can be divided into 10 Decil. Thus, the grouping of households in the Integrated Database is as follows: a) Decil 1 is the household in the lowest group of 10% ; b) Decil 2 is the household in the lowest group of 20% ; c) Decil 3 is the household in the lowest group of 30% ; and d) Decil 4 is the household in the lowest group of 40%.

The Integrated Database contains Decil 1, Decil 2, Decil 3, and Decil 4, and results 40% the lower household welfare rating. Based on these data, the poor in Gorontalo Regency are 191,405 people or about 48% of the total population of 398,459 people, whereas, the   poor households are 44.443 or 37%   from   the total household of 119,579 persons.

The data above shows that in   Gorontalo regency, the poors are   191,405 people or 48% of the total population of 398,459, and the   poor households are 44,443 or 37% of the total households of 119,579 which different from the Central Bureau of Statistics that declare the poor population in Gorontalo Regency in 2020 is 21.30%. The difference of numbers are due to the different in poverty indicators used by both the Poverty Prevention Office and by the Central Bureau of Statistics of   Gorontalo Regency.

Poverty Profile of Gorontalo Regency

The data   of the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) in Gorontalo Province shows that the percentage of poor people in Gorontalo regency, Gorotalo Province, from 2016 to 2020 are considered varies.   But   interestingly, all of them are in the level of more than 20% of the total population.

Compared with the number of poor people in the regencies / cities in Gorontalo Province, for the last 5 (five) years in the year of 2016 are 20.79% (first highest rank), in   2017 is   21.57% (second highest ranking), in 2018 is 21.05% (first highest rank), in 2019 is 21.80% (second highest rank), and in   2020 is 21.03% (third highest rank). Even, according to data on the Regional Poverty Prevention Strategy in Gorontalo Regency in the year of 2016-2020, the total number of poor people in Gorontalo Regency in 2020 are 191.405 people or about 48% of the total population of 398,459 persons. In addition, the total number of poor households are 44,443 persons or about 37% of the total households of 119,579 persons.

Poverty Prevention Program Based on Public Service in Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province

The Poverty Prevention Program through Social Protection / assistance in   Gorontalo Regency consists of 13 (thirteen) programs. All rograms are implemented based on Public Services. Actually, the total budged for   the poverty alleviation program   through   Social Protection / Assistance based on public service conducted in Gorontalo Regency in 2020 areRp. 88.193.298.000,-

But, from the total budget, most of total budged in 2020, is used for Social Protection / Assistance and only Rp. 748.000.000, - or only about 0.85% is used for the empowerment of the poor through the Productive Economic Business (UEP) program.

Conclusion

Based on the formulation of research problems and research results   can be presented the   research conclusions as thenfollowing:

1   Poverty indicators used are poverty criteria: a) employment and entrepreneurship sector, b) health sector, c) education sector, d) infrastructure sector, e) food endurence sector;
2   The number of poor people in   Gorontalo Regency for the last 5   (five) years is greater than 20%, namely: in 2016 is   20.79%,   in 2017 is   21.57%, in 2018 is 21.05%, in 2019 is 21.80% and in 2020 is 21.03%;
3   The budget of poverty alleviation programs through   social protection/assistance assistance based on public service in Gorontalo Regency in 2019 is Rp.88.193.298.000, - but only about 0.85% is used for people of Productive Economic Enterprises.

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