

Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Poor Household in Nusa Penida Island, Bali, Indonesia

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Abstract : Poverty remains a problem that gets the attention of stakeholders. Before drawing up poverty reduction programs, please note the socio-demographic characteristics of poor families. Bali Province is a famous tourist destination in the world, but apparently in the region of Nusa Penida Island which is still an area of Bali Province, it turns out there are quite a lot of poor families. Therefore, this study aimed to develop a socio economic and demographic characteristic of the poor families in the Nusa Penida Island. The results showed that poor households in dominance at the level of productive age, which due to geographical conditions and level of education is very low resulting in limited types of work that can be elaborated so that the low level of income received. Moreover, the large number of family members who are still dependents of the poor households. Besides still the strong community of Nusa Penida in social events, customs, and religion that would affect the level of household expenditure.

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I. Introduction

Poverty is associated as a social disease that commonly experienced by each country to implement the national development program. The essence of poverty is related to the conditions of deprivation of a life that most minimum demands, especially from the aspect of consumption and income. Poverty is a concept dimensions of human welfare with the characteristics of their basic living below the poverty line are characterized by low per capita income due to low productivity. The productivity level is low because they do not have production assets, the weak in body and soul and is unable high productivity.

Indonesia has experienced a golden age in suppressing the number of poor people, which is the peak period of economic growth from 1976 to 1996. Although poverty eradication has not explicitly enter the priority development agenda. Until early 1990s economic growth that occurs when it actually begins very pro-poor. Sustained by the revenue of oil, the New Order government targets of high economic growth combined with various anti-poverty programs. This means that attacking poverty from two directions. The result for the period was poverty successfully dropped by half, from 40.1 percent in 1976 to 11.3 percent in 1996 (Zadjuli, 2005).

However, due to the monetary crisis, the poverty rate jumped back to 17.6 percent in 1997 and 23.4 percent in 1998. Post-crisis not only never able to get out of the trap of low economic growth. In terms of economic growth is a condition of employment opportunities and poverty reduction, but also considered not pro-poor.

Post-crisis economic growth characterized by sluggish passion monetary economic sector that can absorb a lot of labor, such as agriculture, manufacturing, industrial processing and mining and quarrying. Precisely economic growth contributed by the sector is not labor-intensive. Many economists link the difficulty of reducing poverty by practices of governance and poverty eradication policy paradigm that often not pro-poor but also the causes of poverty actually increased (Todaro, 2005).

Per capita income is not the only yardstick for assessing the level of prosperity of a nation or the welfare of the population of a country. Even within the scope of more narrowly, per capita income is not an adequate measure in terms only of aspects of revenue as it is said per capita income is an average concept does not depict the distribution among the population. Welfare including poverty population is not enough just to the size of per capita income, but must take into account the distribution among the population itself (Dumairy, 2004).

Other benchmarks regarding welfare including poverty population of a country that was not reviewed based on aspects of revenue vary widely. But there are also income characteristics viewed from the aspect of social, economic and demographic. All benchmarks were no good to look at the social, economic and demographic must be seen and used as complementary and not as accelerating.

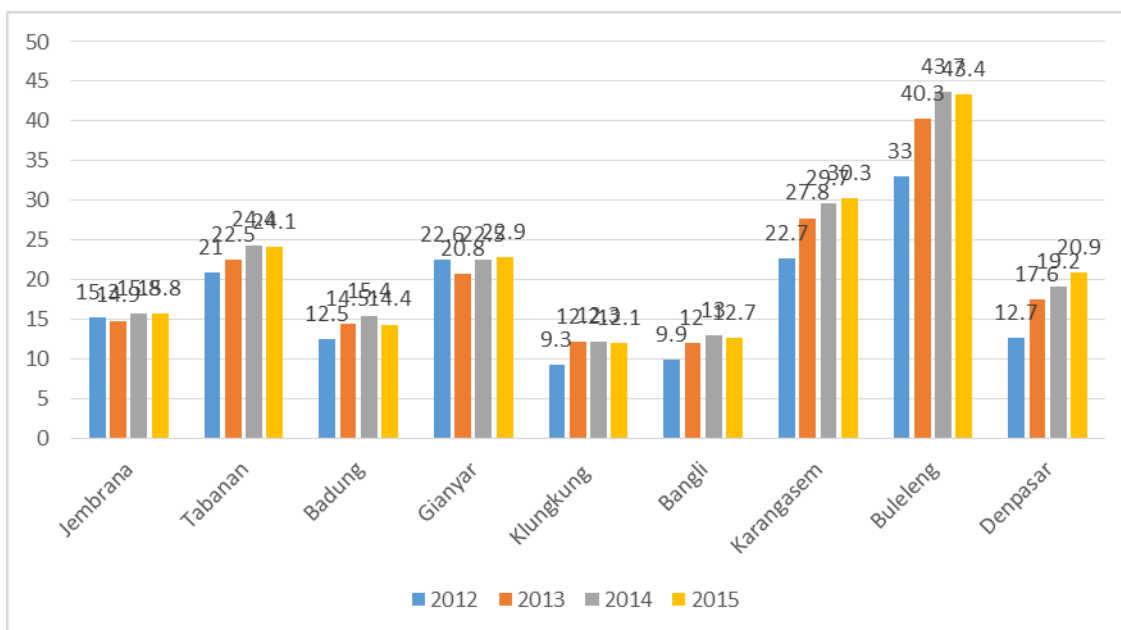


Fig. 1: Number of Poor People in Bali Province by Regency/City, Year 2011-2015
 Source: The Central Bureau of Statistics of Bali Province, 2016

The most numerous in Buleleng Regency which reached 43.4 thousand inhabitants in 2015. However, if seen from the large percentage of poor people in each regency/city in Bali then Klungkung Regency can be said that has the highest percentage of poor people. This can be seen in the year 2013 where the percentage of poor people in Klungkung regency amounting to 7.01 percent of the total population in Klungkung regency. The figure is also the highest figures in 2013.

Furthermore, the number of poor by district in Klungkung can be seen from Table 1 where Klungkung as one district which is located east of Bali province has the highest percentage of poor people after Karangasem. When seen poor population distribution by district, District Dawan is a district with the smallest percentage of poor people in Klungkung regency is 11.38 per cent, followed by the District Banjarangkan with the second smallest of the poor position that is 11.98 percent. District of Klungkung as the center of the capital of Klungkung had percentage of poor people more than Dawan sub district and Banjarangkan amounting to 13.14 percent. However, the highest percentage of poor people in the district of Nusa Penida there are 3,034 of the poorest families. The figures also show that the District Nusa Penida is a contributor to most of the poor in Klungkung regency. This is related to the geographical conditions of the District of Nusa Penida is synonymous with aridity and arid regions, regions with gradients of high, steep and rocky, low rainfall, limited the growth of crops, including the lack of rice production, and the existence of Nusa Penida separated by the waters / sea provides aksesibilitas limitations and isolation compared with other sub-districts. Here the data distribution of the number of poor by district in Klungkung regency.

Table 1: The Amount of Poor People in Klungkung Regency by District, Year 2011

No.	District	Number of Poor	
		Amount	Percentage
1.	Klungkung	1,422	22.9
2.	Banjarangkan	935	15.0
3.	Dawan	824	13.3
4.	Nusa Penida	3,034	48.8
Sum		6,215	100.0

Source: The Office of Villager and Women Empowerment, Family Planning, and Village Government of Klungkung Regency, 2011

District of Nusa Penida as coastal regions (Coastal Zone) has the characteristics as well as unique and complex problems. Nusa Penida with 104 km length of coastline, white sand, crystal clear sea with a variety of colorful fish and beautiful coral reefs. In general, Nusa Penida topography ranging from ramps to hilly. Coastal villages along the coast of the northern part is a flat land with a slope of 0.3 percent of land elevation 0-268 mdpl. Getting to south the slope of the field getting bumpy. Main livelihood of the population is agriculture, plantation, cattle breeding seed Bali. The fisheries sector with excellent products seaweed cultivation. The daily lives of people still thick colored with local customs and traditions. By knowing the socio economic and

demographic characteristics of the population of Nusa Penida laden and prone to problems of the unique and complex. Then the development strategy and the development of coastal areas of Nusa Penida must comply with the relevant regional development planning model which is always oriented to the community-based planning.

Poverty has many different faces between regions and time. This means that the problem of poverty is a multidimensional problem. According to Todaro (2005) poverty is not only talking about the low returns but involves the loss of three main points, namely:

- 1) Life is more than 30 percent of the population of the less developed countries may not live more than 40 years.
- 2) Basic education is measured by the percentage of the adult population are illiterate with an emphasis on women's education rights loss.
- 3) Overall the economy is measured by the percentage of people who do not have access to health services and clean water plus the percentage of children under age 5 who are underweight.
- 4) This means the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the family can use as a benchmark to see the condition of the household, whether it falls within the poverty line or not.

As for the purpose of this study was to determine and obtain a profile picture of socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of poor families in the District of Nusa Penida, Klungkung. Can be arranged so that further development of the area. The purpose of this study was to determine the profile of poverty in poor households from the economic, non-economic, and social.

II. Methods

Location of this research is in the villages of the District of Nusa Penida, Klungkung. This is because Klungkung is the district with the second highest poverty rate in the province of Bali, where the District of Nusa Penida has a distribution number of poor people in Klungkung regency. As for the villages located in the district of Nusa Penida as Suana village, Batununggul, Kutampi, Ped, and Sakti. Hoping that the results of this study can provide a broader picture of poverty problems occur, and thus will be able to contribute ideas on poverty profile and how to overcome poverty in the future.

Collecting data in this study using literature or documents recording, interviews, observations and questionnaires. Library method or recording a document, in the form of data Number and Percentage of Poor People Poor People by Regency/City in Bali Province Year 2012 - 2015, and the number of poor by district in Klungkung Regency in 2011. The interview, using a list of questions regarding a structured and systematic social conditions, demography, and economics of the poor in the district of Nusa Penida. Observation, that observe and social conditions , economic, and demographic poor people in the district of Nusa Penida. The questionnaire, using a list of questions that have been compiled systematically to then be distributed to all respondents in this study.

The poverty rate in this study was defined is the percentage of poor population to the total population in the district of Nusa Penida, Klungkung. Poverty data used is the distribution of poor people where using the unit percent. Economic aspects, is an overview of the activities related to production, consumption and distribution of the population in the district of Nusa Penida is seen from the variety of jobs, income, and consumption. Non-economic aspects, including social aspects, is an overview of people's behavior related to norms, customs, and culture which form a social system includes values, social attitudes, and behavior patterns of residents in the district of Nusa Penida. Demographics, an overview of the structure of the population in this case in the District of Nusa Penida population in terms of demographic ie age, sex, marital status, and level of education. Poverty profile is an image that contains certain characteristics that household is said to poor household, such as social, demographic, economic and population.

The analytical method used is descriptive, meaning that each respondent answers are collected for quantitative arranged in a table, and then explain the figures contained in the quantitative tables, and made interpretations related to the discussion in this study. Descriptive analysis is also supported by the results of interviews and observations made in this study and the data obtained from the recording of documents related agencies.

As for the method of determining respondents were Proportional Random Sampling which adapts to the situation and conditions on the ground .. To determine the size of the sample population can be used Slovin formula (Riduwan, 2005). The population in this study were 356 poor households, and as calculated by formula Slovin, obtained a sample of 78 poor households determined proportional in each village.

III. Results and discussion

A review of socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of poor households, among other things from the aspect of age, sex, marital status, family size, employment, and income.

Table 2: Characteristics of Poor Households (Respondents) By Age

Age (Years)	Respondent (Person)	Percentage (%)
20-29	4	5.13
30-39	16	20.50
40-49	20	25.60
50-59	11	14.10
60-69	12	15.40
70-79	13	16.70
80-89	2	2.60
Total	78	100

Judging from Table 2. it was found that most respondents age at the age of 40-49 at 25.60 percent, then the age of 30-39 years by 20.50 percent. This means that the life of poor households in this study are in the productive ages. Integrated farming systems program (Simantri) is also able to attract productive age population to actively return to farming and animal husbandry activities in the village. While the age of the respondents were in the range lows of less productive age is 80-89 years at 2.60 percent. Likewise, then the age of 70-79 years amounted to 16.70 percent. Obviously this condition is not so can be expected to reduce poverty in Nusa Penida in general.

Table 3: Characteristics of Poor Households (Respondents) By Sex

Sex	Respondent (Person)	Percentage (%)
Male	61	78.20
Female	17	21.80
Total	78	100

Based on Table 3., it seems that poor household heads more male sex - men compared to women with a total of 61 people or 78.20 percent. The presence of female heads of households, generally because they are a widow whose husband died. It is seen also in Table 7, which shows the marital status of respondents in this study, of which 79.5 percent are married, the remaining 17.9 percent of widows.

Table 4: Characteristics of Poor Households (Respondents) By Marital Status

Marital Status	Respondent (Person)	Percentage (%)
Not Married	0	0
Married	62	79.5
Widow	14	17.9
Widower	2	2.6
Total	78	100

Based on Table 4, the visible marital status 79.5 percent of respondents to the status of married, 17.9 percent of widows and the remaining 2.6 percent widower. It showed most respondents are married and only a small portion of the widow status or widower at being passed by their partner. Where there are no unmarried respondents considering the respondents in this study using indicators "Household" means that all of them are married. This corresponds well with the aid of Rice for Poor Society (Raskin) by the government and distributed through their respective village heads.

Table 5: Characteristics of Poor Households (Respondents) By Number of Family Members

Age	Total (Person)	Percentage (%)
0-14	54	20.22
15-64	165	61.80
≥ 65	48	17.98
Total	267	100

Based on Table 5. looks that the number of dependents on Poor Households in Nusa Penida mostly at the age of 15 to 64 years, amounting to 61.80 percent. Furthermore dependents amounted to 20.22 percent at ages 0 to 14 years, and the remaining 17.98 percent were in the age range 65 years and older. Dependent on the age range of 65 years or older is the elderly who are no longer productive and therefore can not be expected to work and earn income. In the productive age population is usually more involved in social activities such as making upakara's religious worship which took at scope of families and communities.

Table 5: Characteristics of Poor Households (Respondents) By Level of Education

Education	Respondents (People)	Percentage (%)
Elementary School	15	19.23
Junior high School	45	57.69
Senior high School	13	16.67
Diploma / College	5	6.41
Total	78	100

Table 5. looks new level of education completed by respondents mostly junior high, amounting to 57.69 percent, while the remaining 19.23 per cent only graduated from primary school level, and 16.67 percent graduated from high school level. There are also respondents with education level diploma/college, but only by 6.41 percent. This condition is caused by a lack of equal distribution of educational facilities in Nusa Penida, so that the general public who want to attend to a higher level to go to the capital district would require a fairly large transportation costs. So generally they just completed the level of education available in their villages only. Currently the entire villages in Nusa Penida has provided education at the elementary school level only.

Table 6: Characteristics of Poor Households (Respondents) By Type of Main Job

Type of Job	Respondents (People)	Percentage (%)
Farmers	31	39.74
Breeder	17	21.79
Traders	15	19.23
Fishermen	5	6.41
Other	10	12.82
Total	78	100

Based on Table 6. shows that the 39.74 percent of the respondents have a primary job as a farmer. Uncultivated agricultural land in general is the cultivation of dry land in the form of farm/field. The dry agricultural land located in the village of Ped. Where respondents generally make the cultivation of coconut, nuts, tubers such as cassava, and partly growing fruits like bananas. While amounting to 21.79 percent of respondents have a primary job as a breeder, be it raising cows, goats, chickens / domestic poultry, and pork. Where breeding pigs are most often committed by the respondent, this is because in addition to trading for their daily consumption needs, pigs can also be used as a source of income as required for religious activities undertaken by the local community. Amounting to 6.41 percent of respondents work as fishermen mainly respondents who lived close to the coast. Fishermen also do seaweed though now the result is not too much like the first. A total of 19.23 percent of the respondents worked as a trader either the trade of daily necessities and crafts for the tourist trade. A total of 12.82 percent of the remainder is absorbed respondents in the tourism industry/services as well as working as craftsmen. Those that work as farm laborers, construction workers and tile makers.

Table 7: Characteristics of Poor Households (Respondents) By Type of Side Job

Type of Job	Respondents (People)	Percentage (%)
Farmers	8	19.51
Breeders	16	39.02
Merchant	0	0
Fishermen	7	17.07
Other	10	24.39
Total	41	100

Both the main and side job work undertaken by survey respondents, fully expected to meet the needs of families. Bali consumption patterns are a little different than other communities in Indonesia, where income levels are also mostly used for ceremonial Yadnya. Especially in the area of Nusa Penida where activities and religious ceremonies still very thick felt. As for the level of income that is owned by the Patronage of Poor Households is as follows.

Table 8: Characteristics of Poor Households (Respondents) By Rate Income from Main Job

Income (Indonesian Rupiah/IDR)	Respondent (Person)	Percentage (%)
≤ 500,000	5	6.41>
500,000 - 1,000,000 ≤	52	66.67>

1,000,000 - ≤ 2,500,000	15	19.23>
2,500,000	6	7.69
Total	78	100

Based on Table 8., it seems that by 52 respondents earning more than IDR 500,000 to less than IDR 1,000,000. By 15 others have income greater than IDR 1,000,000 to less than IDR 2,500,000. The remaining amount of 7.69 percent, or 6 respondents have an income above IDR 2,500,000 and amounted to 6.41 percent on less than equal to IDR 500,000 per month. This condition is very concern, and should be a separate priority for local governments to design poverty reduction programs primarily in the village - the village of Nusa Penida.

Table 9: Characteristics of Poor Households (Respondents) By Rate Income from Side Job

Income (Indonesian Rupiah/IDR)	Respondent (Person)	Percentage (%)
≤ 500,000	22	53.66>
500,000 - 1,000,000 ≤	14	34.15>
1,000,000 - ≤ 2,500,000	5	12.20>
2,500,000	0	0
Total	41	100

Based on Table 9 it can be seen that most respondents who have a second job, earn additional revenue of IDR 500,000 per month only, amounting to 53.66 percent of respondents. While as many as 34.15 percent earn more than IDR 500,000 to less than or equal to IDR 1,000,000 and the remaining 12.20 per cent have an income of more than IDR 1,000,000 to less than or equal to IDR 2,500,000 per month.

Table 10: Categories of Poverty on Level of Rice Consumption

No	Categories of Poverty	Rural	Urban
1	Destitute	180	270
2	Very Poor	240	360
3	Poor	320	480

Further stated that the line destitute removed and then added to the near poor are with 480 kg for rural areas and 720 kg of urban areas. If the income of the respondent's main job and income from side jobs totaled and divided by the price of rice at the time of this study, it can be said that the respondent poor households in the villages of Nusa Penida can be classified as poor households. Based on observations while in the field, generally poor households in the villages of Nusa Penida has a strategy addressing these conditions are depending on the weather or season. When the dry season lasts the general population will eat rice without being mixed with other foods such as maize or cassava. While, during the rainy season they cooked rice mixed with other foods such as maize or cassava. This condition must be going on for generations within a period of time, so the lack of income is not a barrier for them to survive.

Table 11: Characteristics of Poor Households By Number of Family Member Who Ever Got the Job Training

Job Training	Frequency (Person)	Percentage (%)
Yes	65	34.21
No	125	65.79
Total	190	100

Table 11. clearly, the majority of respondents' family members Poor Households amounted to 65.79 percent did not obtain employment training organized by the government well underway in the district or outside of Nusa Penida. Only 34.21 per cent of the gain or follow the job training. Obviously from the number of family members who receive this training is not completely also included in the working industry. Anyone managed to get a job, but there were also unsuccessful.

Table 12: Characteristics of Poor Households (Respondents) By Family Member of Education Level

Level of Education	Frequency (Person)	Percentage (%)
Not Graduate Elementary School	76	18.45
Elementary School Graduate	234	56.80
Junior High School Graduate	54	13.11
High School Graduate	36	8.74
Diploma/ College	12	2.91
Total	412	100

Table 12 shows the data level of education of family members Poor Households respondents either time dependent or not heads of households dependent households. The education level of the respondent's family members still dominated until the elementary level only in the amount of 56.80 percent. Where found also at 18.45 per cent is still not completed primary school. The rest is a family member who has received his secondary education to Diploma/College, but with a very small amount. Family members of respondents who have a higher education such as junior and senior general are working but they do not live in the village anymore, because most of them work to Denpasar or City - Other Cities in Bali. The work that occupied mostly as clerks, traders, domestic workers and others. With the exception of family members who can complete a diploma or college because they generally work in the sector - a more formal sector such as hotels, restaurants, office employees, and so forth.

Table 13: Characteristics of Poor Households (Respondents) By Working Time Allocation

Works	Average (Days / Hours)
Main Job	
Week	7
Month	28.5
Day	8
Side Job	
Week	6
Month	26.5
Day	2.5

Based on the data in Table 13 shows that the outpouring of time the average - average for the respondent's main job is seven days a week and the time allocation for 8 hours a day. Usually the respondent will start its activities at 07:00 pm until 14:00 pm both for the farmers who cultivated dry farm land, animal breeders, fishermen, merchants, and other work that occupied. Generally for respondents who have farms and their animals will be helped by other family members who have not worked. When compared with the allocation of time respondents to perform a second job, it appears also that for the second job is done the average - average for 6 days a week and the time allocation of 2.5 hours per day. For example, respondents who have agricultural land for cultivation as the main job, they allocate their work time also to prepare animal feed which is their second job.

Table 14: Characteristics of Poor Households (Respondents) By Amount of Family Members Which is Unemployment and Being Dependent

Family Members (Person)	Respondents (Person)	Percentage (%)
2-5	63	80.77
≥ 5	15	19.23
Total	78	100

Based on Table 14, it seems that most respondents Poor Households Patronage KKN students in the amount of 80.77 percent have a number of family members of two to five people as dependents. Meanwhile, 19.23 percent of respondents have a number of dependents of more than five people. The data also showed that all poor households have family members who do not work and dependents of the household.

Table 15: Characteristics of Poor Households (Respondents) By Amount of Family Members Which is Work and Being Dependent

Age Family Members (Years)	Frequency (Person)	Percentage (%)
0-14	0	0
15-64	61	78.21
≥65	17	21.79
Total	78	100

Based on Table 15 shows that as many as 61 respondents or by 78.21 percent had a family member with an age range of 15 to 64 years who are already working but still be dependents of the Poor Households respondents. The remaining 17 people or by 21.79 percent of respondents have family members aged over 65 years who are already working but still be borne by the respondent. The number of family members who are already working but still be borne by the respondent because the level of education of family members so low

that kind of work is able to be obtained is also very limited with low wage rates anyway. Besides, the outpouring of a family member who already work is also relatively shorter.

Table 16: Characteristics of Poor Households (Respondents) By Type of Job of Head Family and Amount Family Members Which is Still Dependent

Type of Job	Frequency (Person)	Percentage (%)
Farmers	115	56.37
Breeders	38	18.63
Traders	15	7.35
Fishermen	7	3.43
Other	29	14.22
Total	204	100

Based on Table 16, it seems that the majority of survey respondents family members that still dependents, her work as a farmer in the amount of 56.37 percent or 115 people. A total of 18.63 percent of her work as a breeder, and 14.22 percent to his job as a laborer, a builder, a grocery store employee, as well as employees of business services at Nusa Penida, restaurant, bungalows and villas. The data shows that the work as a farmer is still the choice of respondents work of family members to the extent of dry agricultural land in the village - the village of Nusa Penida. Only a small part of respondents family members who pursue the profession of fishermen, although the coast of Nusa Penida has the potential of marine fisheries that has not worked optimally. This is due to the lack of ability to process the results - the results of marine fisheries, or aversion to his profession as a fisherman whose results uncertain due to the surf beach at Nusa Penida so great that this work is very high risk.

Table 17: Characteristics of Poor Households (Respondents) By on the Income Level of Family Members Already Working and Still Dependent

Income (Indonesian Rupiah/IDR)	Respondent (Person)	Percentage (%)
≤ 500,000	139	68,14
> 500,000 – ≤ 1,000,000	65	31,86
> 1,000,000 – ≤ 2,500,000	0	0
> 2,500,000	0	0
Total	204	100

Source: Data processed, 2017

Based on Table 17., it can be seen that the majority of respondents' family members who are already working but still dependent respondents, at 68, 14 percent have an income up to IDR 500,000 per month. The remaining 31.86 percent have an income above IDR 500,000 to IDR 1,000,000. It is noticeable that the respondent's family members still have a very small income, because of the limited work that can be occupied. Further income earned by family members working but still dependent poor households in villages of Nusa Penida, where the majority of 60.29 percent of their income fully devolved to the respondent. Family members of respondents who only submit 50 to 75 percent of his income as a contribution to earnings amounting to 22.06 percent of respondents. The rest is used to meet the needs of everyday life. Then delivering 25 to 50 percent of his income to the respondent amounted to 17.65 percent.

Table 18: Characteristics of Poor Households (Respondents) By Family Member Contributions Percentage of Respondents That Already Work and Still Dependent

Contribution (%)	Frequency (Person)	Percentage (%)
25-50	123	60,29
50-75	45	22,06
100	36	17,65
Total	204	100

In this study, data on the level of expenditure also Poor Household respondents in villages of the Nusa Penida. Where the respondent expenditure used for primary consumer needs a day - day, the need for a special education fund for respondents who have a dependent child's school, as well as the need for Yadnya and religious activities. The level of spending varies widely, influenced also by the number of dependents of the study respondents.

Table 19: Characteristics of Poor Households (Respondents) By Spending Level

Spending Level (Indonesian Rupiah/IDR)	Respondents (Person)	Percentage (%)
≤ 500,000	3	3,85
> 500,000 – ≤ 1,000,000	46	58,97
> 1,000,000 – ≤ 2,500,000	24	30,77
> 2,500,000	5	6,41
Total	78	100

Based on these data, it appears that as many as 46 respondents, or by 58.97 percent have high levels of spending per month over IDR 500,000 to less than IDR 1,000,000. A total of 24 respondents, or by 30.97 percent had levels above IDR 1.000.000 expenditure to less than IDR 2,500,000. Seeing this condition, it can be ascertained that the income derived from work exhausted respondents would be used to meet the needs of day - day. Where such spending, will be met with the income derived from primary job or a side job that occupied by the respondent. Including the contribution income of the family members of respondents are already working.

Table 20: Government Aid to Poor Household (Respondents)

Type of Aid (Quantity)	Respondents (Person)	Percentage (%)
< 2 times	22	28,21
2 - 4 times	49	62,82
> 4 times	7	8,97
Total	78	100

Based on Table 20 shows that the poor households who had received help from the government with the help of the frequency of two to four times 62.82 percent, less than twice as big as 28.21 percent. While receiving assistance of more than four times the 8.97 percent. However, when asked the type of assistance received they said had been forgotten. Most said the form of cash to the amount of IDR 300,000 per month but until now had stopped. As for the assistance that they received is Rice For Poor Society (Raskin), to replace or pay IDR 1,500 for one kilogram of rice. But they say the quality of rice is very ugly. Respondents still have to take the rice because the division was rationed by the government. Each poor family heads get ten to twenty kilograms of rice every month. Acceptance of this rice is often not timely, depending on the arrival of supplies from Bali mainland. As for other assistance such as venture capital, nearly all respondents said not yet received. In fact, all respondents said never heard of the government's plan, but until now this research has never materialized. Other aid in the form of cattle they had received but was given on behalf of the group and managed together whether it be beef, pork, chicken and so forth.

IV. Conclusions and implications

Based on the above results it can be concluded that the demographic, social, economic and can provide a comprehensive picture on the profile of Poor Households in Nusa Penida. In the non-economic profile that is the demographic characteristics of the population, it can be seen that the respondents in the age of Poor Households. Most are in the productive age, the sex most of the men with marital status. Where most have family members who are still dependent either already working or not working. In the non-economic profile is also seen that most respondents have a low education level, where respondents who pursue a second job in addition to the major work to increase revenue.

In the non-economic profile that is the social characteristics of the population, it can be seen that the respondents Poor Households in Nusa Penida is still very attached to the customs and religious activities. Where the respondents working hours are limited to the activities of customs and religious. Including the consumption patterns of the respondents mostly used for customs and religious activity such. On the economic profile, it can be seen that respondents Poor Households in Nusa Penida most of her work as dry land farmers, due to geographical conditions regions that supported this work. The income level is still very low per month which is more than IDR 500,000 to less than IDR 1,000,000. Respondents who have a second job, most earn additional revenue of IDR 500,000 per month. Respondent working hours are 7 days a week with the average - average work for 8 hours a day. The number of dependent family members of respondents influence the level of expenditure per month, although some respondents who earn additional revenue from the contribution of family members who have been working.

Based on the conclusions above, the suggestions can be submitted is Klungkung Regency government should regularly collect data on poor families in the villages of Nusa Penida, Klungkung. The limited data poor communities cause of poverty alleviation programs need to be re-evaluated so as to reduce poverty, especially in

the villages of Nusa Penida, Klungkung. Including the government should provide appropriate criteria to describe the group profile of the poor both in the review of demographics, social, and economic.

Government, should do an evaluation of poverty programs that have been run, so that can know the effectiveness of the implementation of the program. Poverty alleviation programs need to be carried out continuously or sustainable and touches all aspects of community life.

The government in addition to conducting programs of poverty alleviation, should also should emphasize on efforts or programs to change the mindset of the people, broaden their chances of developing the potential of the area, as well as encouraging people to work smarter and quality become an important part that can not be separated from the program poverty alleviation in Nusa Penida.

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