

Analysis of Factors Affecting Child Labor in Tobacco Plantations in East Lombok Regency, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT: The phenomenon of child labor is still widespread in the agricultural sector, particularly in tobacco plantations, which often involve children in their production activities. This situation is a cause for concern because it can impact children's education, health, and social development. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the factors influencing child labor in tobacco plantations in East Lombok Regency. This study utilized primary data collected through the distribution of questionnaires to respondents. The research method employed a quantitative approach with a causal-associative design. Data analysis was conducted using binary logistic regression. The sampling technique used snowball sampling with a sample size of 100 children. The results of the study indicate that 83% of the 100 children studied working in tobacco plantations fall into the category of child labor. The children's age, household size, the head of household's marital status, and the children's involvement in the family business influence child labor in tobacco plantations in East Lombok Regency. The government is expected to enhance oversight and design targeted intervention programs in areas vulnerable to child labor practices.

KEYWORDS: Child Labor, Tobacco Plantations, East Lombok Regency.

I. INTRODUCTION

As creatures of the One True God and as the nation's future generation, children possess fundamental rights from the moment they are born. One of these fundamental rights is the right to optimal physical, mental, social, and intellectual growth and development. However, in reality, not all children have the opportunity to fully exercise this fundamental right, particularly those whose parents are classified as economically disadvantaged, forcing them to help their parents earn a living. At the global level, the goal of eliminating child labor is part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically Goal 8.7, which aims to eradicate forced labor, end slavery and human trafficking, ensure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor, including the recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025, end child labor in all its forms (SDGs UB, 2025).

In reality, however, child labor remains widespread across various regions of Indonesia, particularly in the agricultural sector, which tends to be informal and relies on family labor. Indonesia is the world's fourth most populous country and is classified as a lower-middle-income nation, especially in rural areas where household economic levels are relatively low. This situation is heavily influenced by the agricultural sector, which occupies one-third of the land spread across 17,504 islands and serves as a source of income for over 100 million Indonesians—nearly half the population (PAACLA, 2025). According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and a report from the International Labour Organization (ILO), Indonesia still faces significant challenges in reducing the number of child laborers, particularly in areas with high poverty rates (ILO, 2017). According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS, 2024), the 2024 National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) indicates that the number of children aged 10–17 in Indonesia classified as child laborers is approximately 1.27 million. This figure represents an increase of 0.45% from 2023, rising from 2.39% to 2.85%. When viewed by place of residence, in 2024 the rate of child labor was higher in rural areas at 2.82% compared to urban areas at 1.72%. This phenomenon illustrates that children in rural areas are more likely to become child laborers due to poverty, which forces them to work to support their families. Several provinces, such as NTT, Southeast Sulawesi, and NTB, still record rates more than double the national average, and most provinces with high rates of child labor are also regions dominated by the agriculture and fisheries sectors (BPS, 2024). According to BPS data, particularly in NTB, the majority of children aged 10–17 work in the agricultural sector, followed by the services sector, with respective percentages of 45.36 percent and 41.04 percent. Meanwhile, 13.61 percent of children aged 10–17 work in the industrial/manufacturing sector (BPS, 2025).

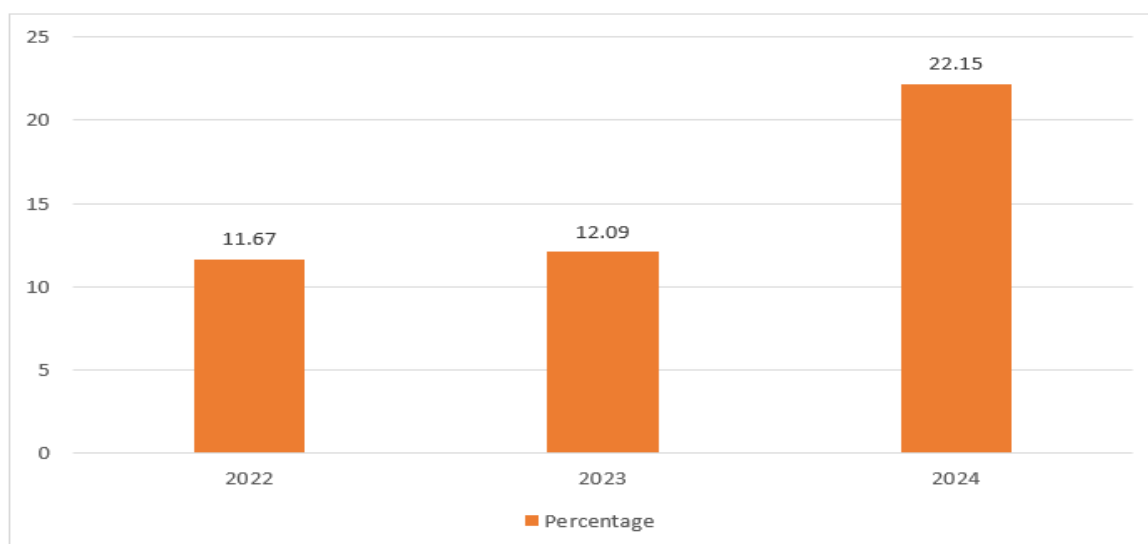


Figure 1. Percentage of Children Aged 10–17 Who Work in East Lombok Regency

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas)

East Lombok Regency has the highest percentage of working children on the island of Lombok, with 22.15% of children aged 10–17 reported to be working—a significant increase from the previous rate of 12.09%. The majority are boys rather than girls, and their primary employment status includes family workers or unpaid workers, self-employed individuals, business owners, and laborers/employees. The 2024 Sakernas results show that East Lombok Regency ranks third, following Dompu and Bima Regencies, with the highest percentage of working children in the 10–12 age group at 20.45%, followed by the 13–14 age group at 26.26% and the 15–17 age group at 53.29% (BPS, 2025). Children aged 10–14 should be in school, focused on learning and playing; however, in reality, they are in the labor market working to earn money or help support the household.

According to the Ministry of Agriculture (2024), East Lombok Regency is the largest tobacco producer in West Nusa Tenggara, accounting for 60.68% of the region's total output of 58,560 tons. Tobacco is a major economic commodity that employs a significant workforce, including children. In tobacco cultivation and production practices, children not only assist with light tasks but are also involved in various stages of tobacco production, ranging from planting to post-harvest processing. This involvement is generally undertaken to help parents meet the family's economic needs. Furthermore, work in the tobacco farming sector is labor-intensive and often relies on additional labor from family members, including children, or even uses child labor as a substitute for adult workers to reduce production costs. In many cases, children receive meager pay for helping farmers and work beyond the normal daily limit of 3 hours for children in light work; it is not uncommon for them to work without pay because it is considered part of their duty to help the family (Rizki et al. 2023).

Nevertheless, the Indonesian government has enacted various regulations to protect children's rights. Law No. 13 of 2003 on Labor explicitly prohibits the employment of minors, except under specific conditions that do not interfere with the child's physical, mental, and educational development. Additionally, the International Labour Organization emphasizes the importance of eliminating child labor in all forms of hazardous work and addressing existing child labor issues in certain regions. However, the implementation of these policies still faces various challenges on the ground. Children are still involved in family economic activities, which in many cases have the potential to disrupt their education and development. This indicates a discrepancy between the regulations and actual practices in the community, particularly in the tobacco plantation sector in East Lombok, especially in areas characterized by an agriculture-based economy and relatively low levels of well-being.

This situation has various negative consequences, both in the short and long term. From an educational and health perspective, children's involvement in work can hinder the learning process and increase the risk of dropping out of school, endangering their physical and psychological well-being—including work-related accidents, illness, and the mistreatment they endure—which can lead child laborers to become angry, vengeful, and harsh toward peers or younger children, lacking compassion for others, and a lack of empathy toward others (Wahyuni, 2017). Furthermore, children working on tobacco plantations are particularly vulnerable to exposure to biological hazards such as pesticides and nicotine present in tobacco leaves, leading to symptoms like nausea, vomiting, headaches, or dizziness (Human Rights Watch, 2016). From an economic perspective, child labor also has the potential to reinforce the intergenerational cycle of poverty, where low levels of education limit future employment opportunities. These children tend to remain stagnant in the low-wage working class and are likely to

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pass on the same fate to their own children in the future, as the practices they are exposed to are internalized and passed down to the next generation, who come to view them as normal.

The ILO (2017) states that the primary factor leading to child labor is poverty. By 2024, poverty in East Lombok Regency had decreased. The number of people living in poverty in 2023 was 197,630, or approximately 15.63 percent of the total population of East Lombok. Meanwhile, in 2024, the number of people living in poverty decreased to 185,030, or about 14.51 percent of the total population of East Lombok, which is higher than the national average (8.57%). This poverty is driven by dependence on the agriculture sector, which is vulnerable to weather conditions, and low levels of education (BPS, 2025). About 36% of the total labor force still works in this sector, although most of these jobs are subsistence-level and offer lower wages compared to other sectors (BPS, 2024). Household income is closely linked to employment status (Rafii & Muflih, 2024). Many smallholder farmers struggle to earn enough income to meet their basic needs. This is due to low productivity, as farmers still use inefficient traditional methods and rely on manual labor, as well as dependence on weather conditions and climate change, pests, and market prices (Sihite, 2025). Income from agriculture is unstable, and workers are typically paid low wages, which often fail to meet the family's basic needs; as a result, children are frequently required to assist with farm work (Noveada & Moeis., 2025).

Furthermore, high household expenditures are also influenced by the number of dependents to be supported. It has been found that household size influences the occurrence of child labor. The larger the household, the greater the needs that must be met. If adults cannot meet these needs, households tend to seek adaptive strategies to increase income, one of which is involving children in economic activities (Sandra et al., 2022). In large families, parents are unable to cover all the expenses required to support their livelihoods, so they encourage their children to work (Abebe & Fikre, 2021). Additionally, low household income can be influenced by the limited number of productive laborers within the family. Married heads of households meet their family's needs not alone but with the help of their spouse, while unmarried or divorced heads of households rely more on themselves to meet their own and their children's needs (Muflih & Wijaya, 2024). Households with intact family structures generally have a more optimal division of labor when it comes to meeting economic needs. Conversely, households with a single parent or where one parent is absent tend to face a greater economic burden. In such situations, children are often encouraged to work to help meet the household's needs (Darmika & Usman, 2021).

In addition to household factors, individual factors—specifically a child's age—can lead to child labor. As a child grows older, their physical capabilities develop, enabling them to participate in a wider range of work (Alwi & Sirait, 2023; Ardana, 2021). As a child grows older, they undergo physical and psychological development; this physical development can lead to an increase in the maximum number of working hours they can handle, as well as a heightened sense of awareness and responsibility regarding work, as they perceive that working can help alleviate their parents' burdens. Additionally, cultural norms embedded within society can also contribute to children becoming child laborers. All forms of culture and customs present in society are effectively socialized by the family. This is what allows the influence of societal customs or culture to permeate the family environment, including in matters related to child labor. Cultural norms influence child labor, particularly regarding involvement in family businesses; helping parents is viewed as a form of filial piety and moral obligation, a manifestation of a child's devotion to their parents, and a family system that positions child labor as part of the family's contribution (Maulana et al., 2025). Furthermore, children are seen as the next generation to carry on the family business (Ramdan et al., 2023).

Although numerous studies on child labor have been conducted, few have focused on East Lombok, particularly on the tobacco farming sector. In fact, every tobacco season, children participate in the work to earn extra money, and nearly all activities on tobacco farms are classified as hazardous work. Furthermore, the age range of the children observed differs: previous studies focused on children aged 10–17, whereas this study includes children aged 5–17, aligning with the ILO's definition of child labor to better capture the involvement of younger children who have already begun working. Furthermore, this study employs a simultaneous approach by integrating multiple variables as the unit of analysis. Unlike previous studies, which tended to analyze factors in isolation—failing to capture interactions between variables—since a child's decision to become a child laborer is not influenced by a single factor but rather by a combination of multiple factors simultaneously.

Therefore, given the urgency and opportunity to address existing research gaps, this study is important to conduct. This study aims to analyze the influence of children's age, the head of household's occupation, the number of family members, the head of household's marital status, and involvement in the family business on the occurrence of child labor in tobacco plantations in East Lombok Regency.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Workforce

Labor is one of the most important factors in the overall production process. As stated in Law No. 13 of 2003, labor refers to any person capable of performing work to produce goods and services, whether to meet their own needs or those of their family members (Yuliasuti, 2018). Mulyadi (2014: 59) also states that the labor force consists of residents aged 15 to 64 years or residents capable of producing goods and services, provided they participate in such activities. The labor force (manpower) is further divided into two groups: the labor force and the non-labor force. The labor force can be defined as the population that has reached working age, whether they are currently employed, unemployed, or seeking employment, and consists of individuals aged 15 and older (15–64 years) who are capable of participating in the production process. Meanwhile, the non-labor force (not included in the labor force) consists of working-age residents (15 years and older) who are still in school, managing household duties, or engaged in activities other than personal activities (Husni, 2015).

B. Child Labor

According to the International Labour Organization (2017), child labor is defined as any work or employment that is likely to harm or interfere with a child's physical, mental, intellectual, or moral development. The concept of child labor is based on ILO Convention No. 138 concerning the minimum age for admission to employment, which outlines the most comprehensive international definition of the minimum age for admission to employment, referring indirectly to "economic activities." The minimum age under ILO Convention 138 for countries where the economy and educational facilities are underdeveloped is based on three concepts: age, working hours, and the nature of the work. For instance, all children aged 5–12 who engage in economic activities are considered child laborers and must be eliminated from the workforce regardless of working hours. Children aged 13–14 who work are considered child laborers if their working hours exceed 15 hours per week, unless they perform light duties. Meanwhile, in the labor force, those aged 15 to 18 are classified as workers permitted to work, but they are only allowed to perform light work and are prohibited from working in hazardous jobs with working hours exceeding 40 hours per week (Prajnaparamita, 2018; BPS, 2025). The tobacco farming sector is considered hazardous work for children, as stipulated in the Minister of Manpower Decree (Kepmenaker) No. 235 of 2003 on hazardous work for children. Working in the tobacco farming sector can expose children to physical, biological, agronomic, and even psychological hazards (Marzuki 2020). Additionally, the consequences of child labor include disruptions to children's educational activities (Ramdan, 2023).

Basu and Van (1998) developed two assumptions to explain the concept of child labor: the luxury axiom and the substitution axiom. These two concepts are considered to represent the supply and demand sides of child labor. According to the luxury axiom, households send their children to work only if the family's income from adult labor is low. Meanwhile, the substitution axiom states that, from the demand side, child labor serves as a substitute for adult labor. Child laborers are also viewed as cheaper, more productive, more nimble (with dexterous hands), and easier to manage (Ringdal, 2011). Households that own their own businesses utilize their children as substitutes for outside labor to reduce production costs (Hermanus et al., 2021). According to Webbink et al. (2013), the theories underlying the existence of child labor are classified into three levels: individual, household, and environmental. The household and environmental levels are grouped into three categories. First, resources, economic capacity, and assets owned by the family and the region to meet the livelihood needs of its members, such as income, employment, education, and the level of regional development. Second, the structure, conditions, or composition within the household and the social system, such as the presence or absence of parents, family size, and access to the labor market and education. These three factors—culture, norms, and values—related to child labor are expected to influence parents' or communities' attitudes toward child labor in terms of their views on children's participation in the labor market (and their views on childhood). The factors contributing to child labor identified in this study are as follows:

C. Child's Age

Age refers to an individual's age, calculated from the moment of birth until their birthday. According to Khadijah & Amelia (2020:8), growth during childhood leads to physical and psychological development, such as the maturation of the child's body, mindset, emotions, and behavior (Reswari, 2022:13). A child's age is a critical factor in determining their involvement in work, as their physical capabilities, productivity, and time allocation change as they grow older. The types and nature of children's work are not uniform across all ages but increase gradually according to specific patterns. Older children tend to have higher levels of work participation, both in domestic tasks and market-based work, due to improved physical abilities and work capacity. Additionally, as children age, there is a shift in the types of work they perform, moving from relatively light domestic activities with short work durations toward more economically productive work (Edmonds, 2008). Wicaksono & Pratomo (2022) also note that as children grow older, the cost of their education increases, and they become physically more mature to enter the labor market. Furthermore, in households where the child has older siblings, the older siblings are more likely to work to

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support the family's economy than the younger children, because the eldest child has the greater capacity to help generate additional income (Teguh, 2019).

D. Head of Household's Employment Sector

Work is a routine activity or task performed by an individual with the aim of earning an income and meeting basic living needs. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) (2024) notes in its "Analysis of Current Issues" that the majority of parents of working children are employed in the agricultural sector. In households where the head of the family works in the agricultural sector, particularly in rural areas, children are often involved in family economic activities such as helping with farm work; statistically, working children tend to follow in their parents' footsteps. This occurs because work in the agricultural sector is more flexible and allows for the use of family labor to reduce production costs. Additionally, the International Labour Organization (2015) notes that the agricultural sector employs the highest number of child laborers across many developing countries. This is due to the nature of agricultural work, which is often carried out within a family setting, making it easier for children to be involved in such activities. Household heads working in the agricultural sector are affected by poverty due to a lack of assets such as land and tools, which results in low income (Ogwumike & Akinnibosun, 2013; Madame & Raja, 2022). In addition, Gary Becker (1965) formulated an agricultural household model that integrates the family not only as a consumption unit but also as a production unit, with a greater emphasis on the use of labor within the family (as cited in Juardi & Nismawati, 2019). Thus, it can be said that children in households with family-owned businesses will utilize family labor, including children, to help in the fields as a substitute for adults to reduce labor costs. However, this differs from households where members work as wage laborers; they are paid low wages, which often fail to meet the family's basic needs, potentially leading children to enter the labor market (Dyarry, 2015; Noveada & Moeis, 2025).

E. Number of Household Members

The number of family members, or family size, refers to the number of individuals living in a single household and considered economic dependents of the family. This number of dependents is typically influenced by geographical and cultural factors. Geographical location often affects the number of dependents; for example, families in cities versus those in rural areas. In cities, people generally believe that having just two children is sufficient because they factor in the future costs they will incur, whereas in rural areas, families often have many children, believing that these children will carry on the family lineage regardless of their number (Laksono & Wulandari, 2021). Additionally, the belief that "many children bring many blessings" still influences the mindset of Indonesians, so there are often families with a very large number of children (Yolanda & Situmorang, 2025). According to Abraham Maslow's (1943) hierarchy of needs theory, which states that every individual strives to fulfill lower-level needs before higher-level needs, basic needs include survival necessities such as clothing, shelter, food, and others. If household income is limited and the number of dependents increases, the economic burden rises because consumption needs also increase (Suprianto et al., 2019). In addition, households with more members are more likely to involve children in work as a survival strategy due to greater economic needs compared to families with fewer members (Rafii & Muflih, 2024).

F. Marital Status of the Head of Household

According to Duvall & Logan (as cited in Clara & Agrita, 2020:33), a family is a group of people bound by marriage, birth, and adoption, whose purpose is to create and preserve culture and to promote the physical, emotional, and social development of each family member. Within a family, there are two figures who influence a child's development: the father and the mother. Economic responsibilities and child-rearing duties can be shared, leading to greater family stability. In the theory of family structure and social change proposed by William J. Goode (1963), it is stated that family structure—including marital status—can influence family well-being as well as the division of economic roles within the household (as cited in Cherlin, 2012). According to Pereire (2018), family structure plays a crucial role in determining the likelihood of child labor. Children in households with a divorced marital status are more likely to become child laborers. A married head of household who meets the family's needs is not alone if the household faces economic difficulties; they can be assisted by their spouse, whereas a head of household who is divorced relies more on themselves to meet their own and their children's needs (Rafii & Muflih, 2024). Households with intact family structures generally have a more optimal division of roles in meeting economic needs. Conversely, households with single parents or where one parent is absent tend to face a greater economic burden. In such situations, children are often encouraged to work to help meet household needs (Artini, 2023; Ardana, 2021; Darmika & Usman, 2021).

G. Family Business Involvement

The involvement of family businesses cannot be separated from the cultural context that has developed within society. The Theory of Social Construction, proposed by Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckman (1966), states that social reality is not something natural, but rather is shaped through human interaction, habitualization, and shared agreements. The process of

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institutionalization begins with external factors that are repeated over time, leading to a shared understanding that subsequently results in habitualization. This habitualization gives rise to a tradition within society, which is then passed down to subsequent generations through language, thereby playing a role within the institutional framework, including in the transmission of traditions or experiences (Fuadah et al., 2026). This process explains that the practice of children's involvement in family businesses does not emerge suddenly but is formed through social processes, making it something considered normal because it has become a habit inseparable from daily life in the community. Lowe (2017) states that children's involvement in family farming increases family income and improves the family's standard of living. Their participation in the family business is seen as a key way to secure a better future for the children and to sustain the family business. Child labor within the family is a controversial concept, particularly in cultures where children typically assist with household chores and support their parents' needs as a form of early education (Gamlin et al., 2015). Communities that allow their children to work view working from an early age as a form of maturation or a process of self-development for children (Effendi, 2018). Additionally, Shalli (2011) argues that parents or guardians encourage their children to participate in family business activities as a way to pass down their traditional knowledge from one generation to the next.

H. Conceptual Framework

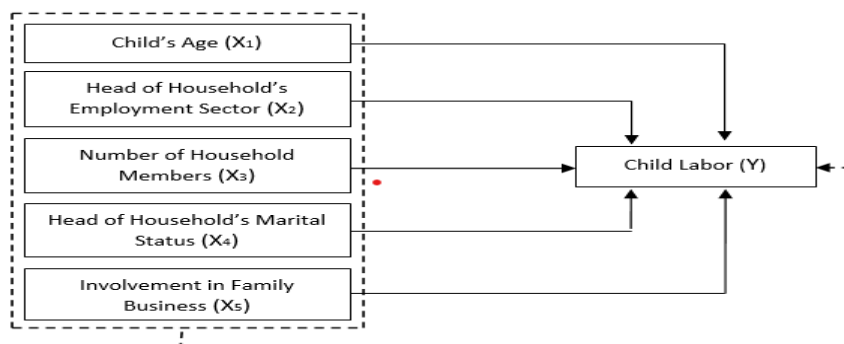


Figure 2. Conceptual Framework of the Study

Figure 2. Shows how independent variables influence the dependent variable, both partially and simultaneously; in this case, the child's age (X1), the head of household's employment sector (X2), the number of household members (X3), the head of household's marital status (X4), and involvement in the family business (X5) influence child labor (Y).

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The type of research used in this study is quantitative research with a causal-associative design. Causal-associative quantitative research aims to identify the cause-and-effect relationship between two or more variables (Machali, 2021:36). This study utilized primary data from a sample of 100 respondents. The sampling technique employed was snowball sampling. According to Sugiyono (2008), snowball sampling is an approach to identify an initial small group of respondents who have extensive access to information (as cited in Machali, 2021:75). In other words, it involves seeking recommendations from the initial sample—who are familiar with on-the-ground conditions (community leaders such as village heads, local residents, etc.)—to recommend additional participants who meet the study's criteria. The data analysis used to measure the influence of variables employs binary logistic regression to identify the factors affecting child labor in tobacco plantations. The dependent variable consists of two possibilities: $Y = 1$ for a "success" event and $Y = 0$ for a "failure" event. Since the study focuses on child labor, a "success" event ($Y = 1$) is defined as the status of being a child laborer, and a "failure" event ($Y = 0$) is defined as not being a child laborer. There are five independent variables used in this study: the child's age (X1), which is a numerical variable; the household head's employment sector (X2), categorized as agricultural or non-agricultural; the number of household members (X3), which is a numerical variable; the household head's marital status (X4), categorized as married or unmarried/divorced; and family business involvement (X5), categorized as yes and no. The analytical steps conducted in this study are:

A. Evaluating the Overall Model

The statistics used are based on the likelihood function. The likelihood L is the probability that the hypothesized model describes the input data. To test the null and alternative hypotheses, L is transformed into $-2\log$ likelihood. The test is conducted by comparing the initial $-2LL$ value with the $2LL$ value in the next step. If the value of $-2LL$ for block number = 0 is greater than the value of $-2LL$ for block number = 1, then the decrease in $(-2\log L)$ indicates a better regression model. The hypotheses used for

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the overall model test are as follows: H0: The hypothesized model fits the data, and H1: The hypothesized model does not fit the data.

B. Testing the Fit of the Regression Model (Hosmer and Lemeshow's Goodness of Fit Test)

The goodness-of-fit of the regression model is assessed using the Hosmer-Lemeshow test, measured by the chi-square value. This test is used to test the null hypothesis that the empirical data fit the model (there is no difference between the model and the data, so the model can be said to fit). The hypotheses are as follows:

- 1) If the probability value (P-value) ≤ 0.05 (significance level), then H0 is rejected, meaning there is a significant difference between the model and the observed values. Thus, the Goodness of Fit Test cannot predict the observed values.
- 2) If the probability value (P-value) is ≥ 0.05 (significance level), then H0 is accepted, meaning the model aligns with the observed values. Therefore, the Goodness of Fit Test can predict the observed values.

C. Coefficient of Determination

The coefficient of determination in logistic regression is assessed using Nagelkerke R-squared, as the Nagelkerke R-squared value can be interpreted similarly to the R-squared value in multiple regression. Nagelkerke R-squared is a modification of the Cox and Snell coefficient to ensure that the value ranges from 0 (zero) to 1 (one). A Nagelkerke R-Square value close to zero indicates that the ability of the independent variables to explain the dependent variable is very limited, whereas a Nagelkerke R-Square value close to one indicates that the independent variables are capable of providing all the information needed to predict the variability of the dependent variable.

D. Correlation Matrix

The classification matrix is used to illustrate the ability of the regression model to predict the likelihood of a child becoming a child laborer. The classification table provides an overall accuracy.

E. Hypothesis Testing Model

The research hypothesis will be tested using logistic regression analysis. The purpose of this is to address the research question, namely the effect of two or more independent variables on the dependent variable. Thus, the logistic regression equation is as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1.X_1 + \beta_2.X_2 + \beta_3.X_3 + \beta_4.X_4 + \beta_5.X_5 + \varepsilon$$

Y : Probability of Child Labor

α : Constant

β_1 : Regression Coefficient for Child's Age

X1 : Child's Age

β_2 : Regression Coefficient for Head of Household's Employment Sector

X2 : Head of Household's Employment Sector

β_3 : Regression Coefficient for Number of Family Members

X3 : Number of Family Members

β_4 : Regression Coefficient for Head of Household's Marital Status

X4 : Head of Household's Marital Status

β_5 : Regression Coefficient for Family Business Involvement

X5 : Family Business Involvement

ε : Error

F. Hypothesis Testing

1) Wald Test (Partial T-Test)

According to Ghozali (2018:99), the Wald (t) test essentially indicates the extent to which an independent variable partially explains the dependent variable. To determine the Wald test (t-test) value, the significance level is set at 5%. The decision criteria are as follows:

- a) If the calculated t-value is less than the critical t-value and the p-value is greater than 0.05, then H0 is accepted, meaning that the independent variable does not affect the dependent variable.
- b) If the calculated t-value is greater than the critical t-value and the p-value is less than 0.05, then H0 is rejected, meaning that the independent variable affects the dependent variable.

2) Omnibus Test of Model Coefficients (Simultaneous F-Test)

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Omnibus tests of model coefficients are simultaneous statistical tests (F-tests). This study will test whether the independent variables simultaneously influence the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2018:98). The significance level is set at 5%, so the decision criteria are as follows:

- If the calculated F value > the table F value and the P-value < 0.05, then H₀ is rejected and H₁ is accepted, meaning the independent variables simultaneously influence the dependent variable.
- If the calculated F value < the table F value and the P-value > 0.05, then H₀ is accepted and H₁ is rejected, meaning the independent variables do not simultaneously influence the dependent variable.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Respondent Characteristics

1) Respondent Gender

Table 1. Respondents by Gender

Gender	Respondents	
	Number (People)	Percentage (%)
Men	36	36,0
Women	64	64,0
Total	100	100,0

Source: Processed Primary Data (2025)

Table 1. shows that there were 100 child respondents working on tobacco plantations. Of this number, the gender distribution of respondents in the tobacco plantations is dominated by girls. There are 64 female respondents, or 64%, while there are 36 male respondents, or 36%.

2) Age of Respondents

Table 2. Respondents by Age

Age (Years)	Respondents	
	Number (People)	Percentage (%)
5-12	57	57,0
13-14	25	25,0
15-17	18	18,0
Total	100	100,0

Source: Processed Primary Data (2025)

Based on Table 2. the average age of child laborers among the respondents on tobacco plantations was predominantly in the 5–12 age range, with 57 children; the youngest was 5 years old and the oldest was 17 years old. From an employment perspective, this average age falls within the non-productive age group for work, whereas the minimum age at which children are permitted to work, as set by the ILO, is 15 years. This situation indicates that the involvement of children in work activities on tobacco plantations remains quite high among children, who are generally still of elementary school age.

3) Respondent's Working Hours

Table 3. Respondents by Working Hours

Working Hours	Respondents	
	Number (People)	Percentage (%)
< 16 Hours	74	74,0
16 – 40 Hours	18	18,0
> 40 Hours	8	8,0
Total	100	100,0

Source: Processed Primary Data (2025)

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Table 3. shows that some respondents in East Lombok Regency in this study still work more than 40 hours per week. This is indicated by the fact that 8 respondents work more than 40 hours per week, 18 work 16–40 hours, and 74 work fewer than 16 hours.

4) Children's Age and Gender by Respondent's Working Hours

Table 4. Respondents by Age and Gender According to Working Hours

Working Hours	Ages 5–12				Ages 13–14				Ages 15–17			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
< 16	14	100	43	100	3	30	9	60	3	25	2	33.3
16–40					7	70	6	40	3	25	2	33.3
> 40									6	50	2	33.3
Total	14	100	43	100	10	100	15	100	12	100	6	100

Source: Processed Primary Data (2025)

Table 4. shows that on tobacco plantations in East Lombok Regency, children aged 15–17 who work more than 40 hours per week are all male. Of the 57 children aged 5–12, all work fewer than 16 hours per week, regardless of gender. among children aged 13–14, there were 25 children; when broken down by gender, more boys worked 16–40 hours per week compared to girls (7 and 6 children, respectively), but for those working fewer than 16 hours per week, there were more girls than boys (9 and 3 children, respectively), There were 18 children aged 15–17 who worked more than 40 hours per week; more boys than girls were in this category, with 6 (50%) boys and 2 (33.3%) girls. So, when viewed as a whole, as boys get older, their working hours increase, whereas for girls, as they get older, their working hours decrease.

Not all children who engage in work activities can be categorized as child laborers, as there are specific criteria used to determine whether a job constitutes child labor, such as the type of work, the number of working hours, the child's age, and the impact on the child's education and development. The distribution of respondents based on child labor status in tobacco plantations in East Lombok Regency is as follows. It was found that, based on the respondents surveyed, 83% of children fell into the child labor category, while 17% were not classified as child laborers. When broken down by gender, among male children, 33.7% were classified as child laborers, while 47.1% were not. Meanwhile, among the female group, the percentage of child laborers was higher at 66.3%, while those who were not child laborers accounted for 52.9%. These findings indicate that girls have a higher level of participation in work activities at tobacco plantations.

G. Binary Logistic Regression Analysis

1) Testing the Entire Model (Overall Model Fit)

Table 5. Overall Model Fit Test Results 1

Iteration History(a,b,c)			
Iteration		-2 Log likelihood	Coefficients Constant
Step 0	1	92.232	1.320
	2	91.183	1.565
	3	91.177	1.585
	4	91.177	1.586
a. Constant is included in the model.			
b. Initial -2 Log Likelihood: 91.177			
c. Estimation terminated at iteration number 4 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.			

Source: SPSS 13 Analysis Results (Primary Data 2025)

Table 6. Overall Model Fit Test Results 2

Iteration History(a,b,c,d)								
Iteration		-2 likelihood	Log	Coefficients				
				Constant	X1	X2(1)	X3	X4(1)
								X5(1)
Step 1	1	63.026		3.767	-.274	.465	.232	-.849
								.637

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2	47.719	6.486	-.505	.766	.493	-1.639	1.195
3	42.245	9.016	-.735	.988	.785	-2.325	1.787
4	40.909	10.918	-.914	1.133	1.010	-2.762	2.273
5	40.786	11.721	-.989	1.197	1.099	-2.932	2.478
6	40.785	11.821	-.998	1.206	1.109	-2.953	2.503
7	40.785	11.823	-.998	1.206	1.109	-2.953	2.504
8	40.785	11.823	-.998	1.206	1.109	-2.953	2.504

a. Method: Enter

b. Constant is included in the model.

c. Initial -2 Log Likelihood: 91.177

d. Estimation terminated at iteration number 8 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Source: SPSS 13 Analysis Results (Primary Data 2025)

The initial -2Log likelihood value (block number = 0) before the independent variables were included was 91.177. After the five independent variables were included, the final -2Log likelihood value (block number = 1) decreased to 40.785. The difference between the initial -2Log likelihood and the final -2Log likelihood indicates a decrease of 50.392. It can be concluded that the initial -2Log likelihood value (block number = 0) is greater than the final -2Log likelihood value (block number = 1), resulting in a decrease. This indicates that the hypothesized model fits the data well, so the addition of independent variables to the model demonstrates that the regression model is improving.

2) Testing the Validity of the Regression Model (Goodness Of Fit Test)

Table 7. Results of the Hosmer-Lemeshow Test

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test			
Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	2.368	8	.968

Source: SPSS 13 Analysis Results (Primary Data 2025)

The Hosmer and Lemeshow test yielded a chi-square value of 2.368 with a significance level of 0.968. The test results show that the probability value (P-value) is ≥ 0.05 (significant value), i.e., $0.968 \geq 0.05$; therefore, H_0 is accepted. This indicates that there is no significant difference between the model and the data, so the regression model in this study is valid and capable of predicting the observed values.

3) Coefficient of Determination

Table 8. Nagelkerke R-Square Test Results

Model Summary			
Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	40.785(a)	.396	.662

Estimation terminated at iteration number 8 because parameter estimates changed by less than .001.

Source: SPSS 13 Analysis Results (Primary Data 2025)

The coefficient of determination, as indicated by the Nagelkerke R-squared value of 0.662, suggests that the independent variables—child's age, the head of household's employment sector, number of dependents, the head of household's marital status, and involvement in the family business—account for only 66.2% of the variance in the dependent variable, namely child labor. The remaining 33.8% is explained by other variables outside the scope of this study.

4) Classification Matrix

Table 9. Classification Matrix Test Results

Classification Table(a)		
Observed	Predicted	Percentage
	Y	

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			Not child labor	child labor	Correct
Step 1	Y	Not child labor	11	6	64.7
		child labor	2	81	97.6
	Overall percentage				92.0

The cut value is .500

Source: SPSS 13 Analysis Results (Primary Data 2025)

The model's ability to predict whether a child will become a child laborer or not is 92.0%. According to the table, the probability of a child becoming a child laborer is 97.6% of the total sample of 100 data points. Meanwhile, the probability of a child not becoming a child laborer is 64.7% of the total sample of 100 data points.

5) Hypothesis Testing Model

Table 10. Results of the Partial Test (Wald Test)

Variables in the Equation									
Variable		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95.0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
								Lower	Lower
Step1(a)	X1	-.998	.259	14.797	1	.000	.369	.222	.613
	X2(1)	1.206	.900	1.795	1	.180	3.339	.572	19.488
	X3	1.109	.556	3.977	1	.046	3.032	1.019	9.022
	X4(1)	-2.953	1.286	5.277	1	.022	.052	.004	.648
	X5(1)	2.504	1.085	5.321	1	.021	12.228	1.457	102.639
	Constant	11.823	3.437	11.831	1	.001	136288.940		

a Variable(s) entered on step 1: X1, X2, X3, X4, X5.

Source: SPSS 13 Analysis Results (Primary Data 2025)

$$Y = 11.823 - 0.998X_1 + 1.206X_2 + 1.109X_3 - 2.953X_4 + 2.504X_5 + \epsilon$$

From this logistic regression equation, the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable can be analyzed and interpreted as follows:

1. The constant (α) is positive at 11.823, which means that if the child's age (X1), the household head's employment sector (X2), number of dependents (X3), the head of household's marital status (X4), and involvement in the family business (X5) are 0 (zero), then the child labor variable has increased by 1.1823 percent.
2. The regression coefficient for the child's age (X1) is negative at -0.998, indicating that for every one-year increase in the child's age, assuming all other variables remain constant, child labor decreases by 99.8 percent.
3. The regression coefficient for the household head's employment sector (X2) is positive at 1.206, indicating that children living with a household head employed in the agricultural sector, assuming all other variables remain constant, will increase child labor by 120.6 percent.
4. The regression coefficient for the number of household members (X3) is positive at 1.109, indicating that for every one-person increase in the number of dependents, assuming all other variables remain constant, child labor increases by 110.9 percent.
5. The regression coefficient for the head of household's marital status (X4) is negative at -2.953, indicating that for every head of household who is divorced, assuming all other variables remain constant, child labor decreases by 295.3 percent.
6. The regression coefficient for involvement in the family business (X5) is positive at 2.504, indicating that children involved in the family business, assuming all other variables remain constant, will increase child labor by 250.4 percent.

6) Hypothesis Testing

a) Partial Test (Wald Test)

Table 11. Results of the Partial Test (Wald Test)

Variables in the Equation								
Variable	B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95.0% C.I. for EXP(B)	
							Lower	Lower

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Step1(a)	X1	-.998	.259	14.797	1	.000	.369	.222	.613
	X2(1)	1.206	.900	1.795	1	.180	3.339	.572	19.488
	X3	1.109	.556	3.977	1	.046	3.032	1.019	9.022
	X4(1)	-2.953	1.286	5.277	1	.022	.052	.004	.648
	X5(1)	2.504	1.085	5.321	1	.021	12.228	1.457	102.639
	Constant	11.823	3.437	11.831	1	.001	136288.940		

a Variable(s) entered on step 1: X1, X2, X3, X4, X5.

Source: SPSS 13 Analysis Results (Primary Data 2025)

Based on Table 11, the results of the Wald test using binary logistic regression are as follows:

1. The probability for the child's age (X1) is $0.000 < 0.05$, with the calculated t-value greater than the critical t-value ($14.797 > 1.66123$), meaning the child's age variable has a significant partial effect on the child labor variable (Y).
2. The probability value for the head of household's primary employment sector (X2) is $0.180 < 0.05$, with the calculated t-value being smaller than the critical t-value ($1.795 < 1.66123$), meaning the variable of the head of household's primary employment sector does not have a significant partial effect on the child labor variable (Y).
3. The probability value for the number of household members (X3) is $0.046 > 0.05$, with the calculated t-value greater than the critical t-value ($3.977 > 1.66123$), meaning that the number of household members variable has a significant partial effect on the child labor variable (Y).
4. The probability value for the head of household's marital status (X4) is $0.022 < 0.05$, with the calculated t-value greater than the critical t-value ($5.277 > 1.66123$), meaning the variable of the head of household's marital status has a significant partial effect on the child labor variable (Y).
5. The p-value for family business involvement (X5) is $0.021 < 0.05$, with the calculated t-value greater than the critical t-value ($5.321 > 1.66123$), indicating that the family business involvement variable has a significant partial effect on the child labor variable (Y).

b) Simultaneous Test (F-Test)

Table 12. Results of the Simultaneous Test

Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients				
		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	Step	50.392	5	.000
	Block	50.392	5	.000
	Model	50.392	5	.000

Source: SPSS 13 Analysis Results (Primary Data 2025)

From the results of the simultaneous test, the calculated F-value is 50.392 and the critical F-value is 2.31, while the probability value is 0.000 and the significance level is 0.05. This means that the calculated F-value is greater than the critical F-value ($50.392 > 2.31$) and the probability value is smaller than the significance level ($0.000 < 0.05$), so H_a is accepted. This indicates that the child's age (X1), the head of household's employment sector (X2), the number of dependents (X3), the head of household's marital status (X4), and involvement in the family business (X5) simultaneously or collectively have a significant effect on child labor.

H. Discussion

1) The Effect of a Child's Age on Child Labor

A child's age has a partial, negative, and significant effect on child labor in tobacco plantations in East Lombok Regency. These results are consistent with previous studies showing significant effects (Alwi & Sirait, 2021) and (Rafii & Muflih, 2024), though this study indicates a negative relationship. This may occur because as children grow older, they become more mature, leading to greater physical and psychological development and a wider range of activities they can engage in compared to younger children. Older children can more easily secure employment not only in the agricultural sector because they possess greater skills, experience, and a broader social network compared to younger children. Consequently, they find it easier to secure jobs in non-agricultural sectors that offer higher wages and are more readily accepted by employers, as they are

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considered physically capable. Thus, younger children are more likely to work in tobacco plantations because the work does not require high-level skills and is considered less physically demanding.

2) The Impact of the Head of Household's Employment on Child Labor

The household head's employment sector has a partially positive but insignificant effect on the child labor variable in tobacco plantations in East Lombok Regency. This indicates that household heads employed in the agricultural sector have a positive influence on their children becoming child laborers; however, this effect is not significant, meaning there is no discernible difference between children in households where the head works in the agricultural sector and those in households where the head works in the non-agricultural sector. These findings contrast with those of Magdalena et al. (2021), Sandra et al. (2022), and Ariansyah et al. (2024), who stated that child labor is influenced in urban areas if the household head works in the non-agricultural sector, whereas in rural areas, child labor is influenced by household heads working in the agricultural sector (Noveada & Moeis, 2025). This condition may be attributed to the fact that, in this study, heads of households do not rely solely on a single sector for their primary livelihood but engage in multiple jobs. Although the head of household's primary employment is in the non-agricultural sector, they also hold a secondary job in the agricultural sector. Consequently, when parents work in the agricultural sector, children are often enlisted to help generate additional household income or support themselves.

3) The Effect of Household Size on Child Labor

The number of household members has a partial, positive, and significant effect on child labor in tobacco plantations in East Lombok Regency. This study aligns with research by Abebe & Fikre (2021) and Moshi & Kitula (2025). Larger households have a higher likelihood of involving children in work due to greater economic needs compared to smaller households, especially when the head of household's income is limited. The larger the household size, the greater the needs that must be met within the household. If this is not balanced by income sufficient to cover daily needs, families tend to optimize all available resources, including involving children in work to meet basic needs and sustain the household's economic viability.

4) The Effect of the Head of Household's Marital Status on Child Labor

The marital status of the head of the household has a partial, negative, and significant effect on the child labor variable in tobacco plantations in East Lombok Regency. These findings are also contrary to those of Ardana (2021), Alwi & Sirait (2023), and Darmika & Usman (2021). This may occur because households headed by married individuals often have larger family sizes, leading to increased economic needs; however, when household income is insufficient to meet these needs, children may be encouraged to work to help fulfill their basic necessities. In addition to helping the family's economy, some children also work because they want to earn their own money for their personal needs; thus, they view working as providing direct economic benefits for themselves and as a way to reduce their parents' burden.

5) The Impact of Family Business Involvement on Child Labor

Partial involvement in the family business has a positive and significant effect on child labor in tobacco plantations in East Lombok Regency. The involvement of children in the family business can utilize children as substitutes for adult labor to reduce labor costs. Initially, this involvement consists only of light work as a form of assistance, but if done continuously, it can become a habit that is subsequently considered normal. Some communities believe that child labor is a prerequisite for children's socialization and the development of their resilience (Koomson et al., 2023). Helping parents is viewed as an act of devotion and a moral obligation—a form of self-sacrifice by the child toward parents and the family system, which positions child labor as part of the family's contribution (Maulana et al., 2025). This aligns with research (Moshi & Kitula, 2025)

6) The Effect of the Child's Age, the Head of Household's Occupation, the Number of Household Members, the Head of Household's Marital Status, and Involvement in a Family Business on Child Labor

From the results of the simultaneous test, the calculated F-value is 50.392 and the critical F-value is 2.31, while the probability value is 0.000 and the significance level is 0.05. This means that the calculated F-value is greater than the critical F-value ($50.392 > 2.31$) and the probability value is smaller than the significance level ($0.000 < 0.05$), so H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. This indicates that the child's age, the household head's employment sector, the number of household members, the household head's marital status, and family business involvement simultaneously or collectively have a significant effect on child labor. The Nagelkerke R-Square value is 0.662. This indicates that the ability of the independent variables—child's age, household head's employment sector, number of household members, household head's marital status, and family business involvement—to explain the dependent variable (child labor) is only 66.2%. The remaining 33.8% is explained by other variables outside the scope of this research model.

CONCLUSION

Based on the sample in this study, after screening according to child labor criteria, it was found that 83 children fell into the child labor category. The factors influencing the presence of child labor in tobacco plantations in East Lombok Regency are as follows:

Partially:

1. Household Size and Children's Involvement in Family Businesses have a partial, positive, and significant effect on the presence of child labor in tobacco plantations in East Lombok.
2. Child's Age and Head of Household's Marital Status have a partial negative and significant effect on the occurrence of child labor in tobacco plantations in East Lombok.

Simultaneously: Children's age, the household head's employment sector, the household head's marital status, household size, and children's involvement in family businesses simultaneously have a significant effect on the occurrence of child labor in tobacco plantations in East Lombok.

In other words, younger children, those from larger households, children whose heads of household are married, and children involved in family businesses have a much higher likelihood of becoming child laborers.

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