

## **ABSTRACT**

*Child labor remains a serious problem in Indonesia. Despite regulations prohibiting child labor, millions of children are still working, resulting in them losing their rights to education and child development. This condition is generally influenced by household socio-economic pressures, especially when families face income shocks and non-income shocks. This study aims to analyze the influence of family social and economic conditions, particularly crop failure as an income shock and the death of the head of the family as a non-income shock, on the probability of children becoming workers.*

*This study uses secondary data sourced from the Indonesia Family Life Surveys (IFLS) in 2007 and 2014. Data analysis was conducted using logit regression, with other variables including the education level of the head of the household, area of residence, number of family members, unconditional cash transfer, gender of the child, and the child's education level.*

*The results show that both income shocks and non-income shocks have a positive but insignificant relationship with the probability of children becoming workers. Conversely, the education level of the head of the household has a negative and significant effect. The number of family members has a positive but insignificant effect. Other variables such as region of residence, unconditional cash transfer, gender, and children's education have a positive and significant effect on the likelihood of children becoming workers. These findings confirm that the phenomenon of child labor in Indonesia is influenced by a combination of structural socioeconomic factors within households.*

*Keywords: Child labor, Family socio-economic conditions, Income shock, Non-income shock, Logit regression*