



## ANALYSIS OF THE INFLUENCE OF PER CAPITA INCOME, NUMBER OF FAMILY DEPENDENTS AND GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES IN THE EDUCATION SECTOR ON THE PERCENTAGE OF CHILD LABOR AGED 15-17 YEARS IN NORTH SUMATRA

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### **Abstract**

*Analysis of the Effect of Per Capita Income, Number of Family Dependents, and Government Expenditure in the Sector of Education on the Percentage of Child Labor Aged 15-17 Years in North Sumatra, Graduate School of the University of North Sumatra, 2020. The problem of child labor is an important issue that occurs especially in developing countries. The condition of child labor is related to poverty, income level, education level and other macro-economic indicators. This study aims to determine and analyze the effect of Per Capita Income, Total Family Dependents, and Government Expenditures in the Education Sector on the Percentage of Child Labor Aged 15-17 Years in North Sumatra. The data used is secondary data from 2017 – 2019 in North Sumatra Province. Source of data from the Central Bureau of Statistics of North Sumatra Province with tests carried out through classical assumption tests and statistical tests. With the help of the SPSS 24 program, the results of the data analysis show that the per capita income variable is negative and significant at  $\alpha = 5$  percent, the variable number of family dependents and government spending on education is not significant at  $\alpha = 5$  percent, to the percentage of child workers aged 15-17 year in North Sumatra. The regression results in the model are R-Squared = 0.264, which means that the independent variables used affect the dependent variable by 26.4 percent and the remaining 73.6 percent are influenced by other variables outside the model being analyzed.*

*Keywords : Child Labor, Per Capita Income, Number of Family Dependents, Government Expenditure on Education*

### **Abstrak**

*Analisis Pengaruh Pendapatan Per Kapita, Jumlah Tanggungan Keluarga, dan Pengeluaran Pemerintah Bidang Pendidikan Terhadap Persentase Pekerja Anak Usia 15-17 Tahun di Sumatera Utara, Sekolah Pascasarjana Universitas Sumatera Utara Tahun 2020. Permasalahan pekerja anak merupakan isu penting yang terjadi terutama di negara berkembang. Kondisi pekerja anak terkait dengan kemiskinan, tingkat pendapatan, tingkat pendidikan dan indikator ekonomi makro lainnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis pengaruh Pendapatan Per Kapita, Jumlah Tanggungan Keluarga, dan Pengeluaran Pemerintah di Bidang Pendidikan Terhadap Persentase Pekerja Anak Usia 15-17 Tahun di Sumatera Utara. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder tahun 2017 – 2019 di Provinsi Sumatera Utara. Sumber data dari Badan Pusat Statistik Provinsi Sumatera Utara dengan pengujian yang dilakukan melalui uji asumsi klasik dan uji statistik. Dengan bantuan program SPSS 24, hasil analisis data menunjukkan variabel pendapatan per kapita negatif dan signifikan pada  $\alpha = 5$  persen, variabel jumlah*

Muhammad Ervin Sugiar, H. B. Tarmizi, Rujiman: Analysis Of The Influence Of Per Capita Income, Number Of Family Dependents And Government Expenditures In The Education Sector On The Percentage Of Child Labor Aged 15-17 Years In North Sumatra

*tanggungan keluarga dan pengeluaran pemerintah untuk pendidikan tidak signifikan pada  $\alpha = 5$  persen, terhadap persentase pekerja anak usia 15-17 tahun di Sumatera Utara. Hasil regresi pada model adalah  $R\text{-Squared} = 0,264$  yang berarti bahwa variabel independen yang digunakan mempengaruhi variabel dependen sebesar 26,4 persen dan sisanya sebesar 73,6 persen dipengaruhi oleh variabel lain di luar model yang dianalisis.*

*Kata Kunci : Pekerja Anak, Pendapatan Per Kapita, Jumlah Tanggungan Keluarga, Pengeluaran Pemerintah untuk Pendidikan*

## INTRODUCTION

Global issues associated with problems of income distribution and levels, household demographic characteristics and education and health levels are a problem for all countries, especially developing countries, including Indonesia, the problem is related to the problem of child labour.<sup>1</sup> Child labor according to the world organization "UNICEF" emphasizes the problem of child labor on the consequences of these activities. At-risk child work will lead to a decrease in health and a decrease in the time that should be used to attend school.

In addition, there are not a few studies that document the physiological and psychological implications, both long and short term, of child labour. For example, reveal that child labor has a long-term impact on future educational and income outcomes, as well as a depreciation of human capital.<sup>2</sup>

In terms of health, several studies state that there are various health consequences for child labour, such as injuries from using heavy equipment, heat stroke, fatigue, and respiratory diseases that may be caused by exposure to chemicals such as fertilizers.<sup>3</sup> The health consequences of child labor depend on the type of work. Health consequences are usually measured by the likelihood of becoming ill or experiencing injury in the next few years.

Conditions and issues around the world related to child labor are also familiar to Indonesia, because Indonesia is a lower middle income country and has the fourth largest population in the world. Child labor is a "predicted" sociodemographic tragedy.<sup>4</sup>

Indonesia has ratified many ILO conventions on the prohibition of child labor and has stipulated various relevant national regulations. However, the contribution of child labor in Indonesia remains large, both for families and for the business world in general. It is difficult to

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<sup>1</sup> Bustani Bustani, Muammar Khaddafi, and Rico Nur Ilham, "Regional Financial Management System of Regency/City Regional Original Income In Aceh Province Period Year 2016-2020," *International Journal of Educational Review, Law And Social Sciences (IJERLAS)* 2, no. 3 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.54443/ijerlas.v2i3.277>.

<sup>2</sup> Kathleen Beegle, Rajeev Dehejia, and Roberta Gatti, "Why Should We Care about Child Labor? The Education, Labor Market, and Health Consequences of Child Labor," *The Journal of Human Resources* 44, no. 4 (2009).

<sup>3</sup> Beegle, Dehejia, and Gatti.

<sup>4</sup> Falahuddin Falahuddin et al., "Increasing Business Supporting Capacity In Msmes Business Group Tempe Bungong Nanggroe Kerupuk In Syamtalira Aron District, Utara Aceh Regency," *IRPITAGE Journal* 2, no. 2 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.54443/irpitage.v2i2.313>.

obtain information about child labor because most child workers work in the informal sector, especially in agriculture, which is a major obstacle in the government's efforts to estimate the magnitude of the child labor problem, as well as to monitor and develop strategies to address this problem.

In 2009, BPS together with ILO-IPEC and Understanding Children's Work (UCW) conducted a survey on child labor in Indonesia (Indonesia Child Labor Survey/ICLS) to map the prevalence of child labor in Indonesia. The survey became the reference and the only specific data available on child labour, where the results revealed that at that time, four million children aged 5–17 years were child labourers and 58 per cent of all working children aged 7–14 years worked in in agriculture, half of them are exposed to hazardous work.<sup>5</sup>

North Sumatra as one of the provinces in Indonesia with heterogeneous population characteristics is not much different from the national condition regarding the problem of child labour. A province with a population of 14,562,549 people with an Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) of 5.56 percent in 2019 means that around 74.57 percent of the population is employed and some of them are child workers.<sup>6</sup>

In this study and research, the term child labor refers to the definition set by the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration which is applied to the Indonesian Child Labor Survey and the Labor Law no. 13/2003. Children aged 5–17 are allowed to work when the nuance of the job assignment is helping their parents, learning new skills, or helping children understand their responsibilities such as doing household chores or working for the family business.<sup>7</sup>

Working children or in this study referred to as child labor is the impact of socio-economic problems experienced by the population, such as poverty, income level, education level and other socio-economic macro indicators. In this study will be studied and analyzed the effect of per capita income, the number of family dependents and government spending on education on the percentage of child workers.<sup>8</sup>

The phenomenon of child labor is also inseparable from the value of child wages to family finances. The higher the wages of child labour, the higher the probability that children will enter the world of work. This is due to child workers who have high wages, the contribution to

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<sup>5</sup> Iwoeng Geovani et al., "Juridical Analysis of Victims Of The Economic Exploitation of Children Under The Age to Realize Legal Protection From Human Rights Aspects: Research Study at The Office of Social and Community Empowerment In Batam City," *International Journal of Educational Review, Law And Social Sciences (IJERLAS)* 1, no. 1 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.54443/ijerlas.v1i1.10>.

<sup>6</sup> Badan Pusat Statistik, *Sumatera Utara Dalam Angka Tahun 2020* (Medan, 2020).

<sup>7</sup> Badan Pusat Statistik, *Pekerja Anak Di Indonesai 2009* (Jakarta Selatan, 2009).

<sup>8</sup> Ari Lasta Irawan et al., "The Effect of Position Promotion on Employee Satisfaction with Compensation as Intervening Variables: (Case Study on Harvesting Employees of PT. Karya Hevea Indonesia)," *International Journal of Social Science, Educational, Economics, Agriculture Research and Technology (IJSET)* 1, no. 1 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.54443/ijset.v1i1.2>.

household income will be higher. The higher the wage for child labor, the more attractive it will be for households to let their children go into child labor.<sup>9</sup>

Household income, children's education, sex of the child, education of the head of the household and the value of the child's wages are some of the factors that trigger child labour. Low household income or family income means that families will mobilize all family members to work to meet their daily needs, including mobilizing children under working age. The lower the household income, the higher the time spent on child labor.<sup>10</sup>

Table 1. Pecapita Income and Education Level of Working Population  
in North Sumatra 2016–2019

Indicator	Year			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Income per capita (Rupiah)	44,557,762	48,003,602	51,054,465	55,054,465
Average length of schooling (Years)	9.12	9.25	9.34	9.45

Source: BPS, North Sumatra in Figures for 2017-2020

From Table 1. explained that from a macroeconomic perspective, the income level of people in North Sumatra during 2016 to 2019 generally increased, as well as the average length of schooling as a component of the Human Development Index (IPM) which has increased even though it is still at 9.45 or it can be said that the average population of North Sumatra goes to school up to grade 3 of junior high school (SMP) or grade 1 of senior high school (SMA). School-age children who do not complete their education are generally caused by economic conditions and require them to enter the world of work earlier.

In essence, children are not allowed to work because their time should be used to study, play, have fun, be in a peaceful atmosphere, get opportunities and facilities to achieve their goals in accordance with their physical, mental, social and intellectual development. This is also the vision of Indonesia being free of child labor by 2022. However, based on data from the National Labor Force Survey up to 2019, the number of working children of school age 15-17 years in North Sumatra is still at 19.82%.

<sup>9</sup> J.C. Nwaru, L.E. Odoemelam, and I. Egbulefu, “Determinants of Child Labour Among Urban and Rural Farm Households in Abia State, Nigeria,” *European Journal of Social Sciences* 23, no. 2 (2011).

<sup>10</sup> Kabita Sahu, “An Empirical Study of Determinant of Child Labour,” *Internsional Journal of Science, Environment, and Technology* 2 (2013).

Table 2. Percentage of Child Labor Aged 15-17 Years in North Sumatra  
2016-2019 year

Indicator	Year			
	2016	2017	2018	2019
Percentage of Child Labor Aged 15-17 Years	19.72	18.92	20.98	19.82

Source: BPS, 2016-2019

## LITERATURE REVIEWS

### A. Regional Planning

Regional planning is knowing and analyzing current conditions, predicting the development of various relevant non-controllable factors, estimating limiting factors, setting goals and targets that are estimated to be achieved, determining steps to achieve these goals and determining the locations of various activities to be carried out. Implemented.<sup>11</sup>

Development involves a fundamental change of the entire economic structure and this involves changes in production and demand as well as improvements in the distribution of income and employment. The consequence is that it is necessary to create a more diverse economy, with several main sectors that are interrelated, to provide inputs and expand product markets.<sup>12</sup>

### B. Child Labor

Child labor occurs for various reasons which are generally interrelated. There are several factors that cause the emergence of child labor, such as poverty, low education, the development of the informal economy, low costs incurred by employers who employ children compared to hiring adults, the absence of workers' organizations in the informal sector and the existence of customs or social systems that allow children to be involved. in work from an early age.

In 2009 BPS partnered with ILO-IPEC Indonesia and conducted a Child Labor Survey. The definition used in this survey was adopted as the first scheme used to calculate the prevalence

<sup>11</sup> Tarigan Robinson, *Ekonomi Regional Dalam Teori Dan Aplikasi* (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2005).

<sup>12</sup> Maulana Majied Sumatrani Saragih, Ummul Hikmah Saragih, and Rico Nur Ilham, "Relationship Between Motivation and Extrinsic Motivation to Increasing Entrepreneurship Implementation From SPP Al-Falah Group at Blok 10 Village Dolok Masihul," *MORFAI Journal* 1, no. 1 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.54443/morfai.v1i1.11>.

of child labour. The categorization of child labor is based on three concepts, namely age, working hours and nature of work.

### C. Income per capita

Income per capita is a result received by someone from trying or working, in economics it is defined as the maximum value that can be consumed by someone in one period as it was before. This definition focuses on the cumulative total of spending on consumption during a period.<sup>13</sup>

In other words, income is the amount of assets at the beginning of the period plus the overall results obtained during one period, not just those consumed.<sup>14</sup> Broadly speaking, income is defined as the amount of assets at the beginning of the period plus changes in valuation that are not caused by changes in capital and calculations.<sup>15</sup>

Income is defined as the gross inflow of economic benefits arising from the normal activities of an entity during a period, if the inflow results in an increase in equity that is not derived from the contribution of investors. Revenue has many names such as sales, fees, interest, dividends and royalties.<sup>16</sup>

### D. Number of Family Dependents

The number of family dependents is the number of family members who are dependents of the household, both siblings and non-siblings who live in the same house but are not yet working. In a developing country like Indonesia, many people think that children are an investment. Even though an increase in income is used to increase the number of children, it is better to use an increase in income to increase the quality of their children through education. So that there is an opportunity for children to earn a better income than their parents in the future. Because the more the number of family members the greater the needs met. So that there is insufficient income to meet their needs and the family is in an unbalanced state.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Rico Nur Ilham et al., "Relathionsip Between Money Velocity and Inflation to Increasing Stock Investment Return: Effective Strategic by Jakarta Automated Trading System Next Generation (JATS-NG) Platform," *International Journal of Economic, Business, Accounting, Agriculture Management and Sharia Administration (IJEBAAS)* 1, no. 1 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.54443/ijebas.v1i1.27>.

<sup>14</sup> Rahmianar et al., "The Influence of Entrepreneurship Aspects On The Success of The Chips Industry In Matang Glumpang Dua and Panton Pump," *International Journal of Social Science, Educational, Economics, Agriculture Research and Technology (IJSET)* 1, no. 7 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.54443/ijset.v1i7.36>.

<sup>15</sup> Pratiwi Pitma, *Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pendapatan Tenaga Kerja Di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta*, Thesis (Yogyakarta: Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, 2015).

<sup>16</sup> Kieso, Weygandt, and Warfield, *Akuntansi Keuangan Menengah*, IFRS Volume 1 (Jakarta, 2017).

<sup>17</sup> P Michael Todaro, *Pembangunan Ekonomi Di Dunia Ke-3*, Jilid 1 (Jakarta: Erlangga, 2011).

## **E. Government Spending on Education Sector**

Educational development is achieved by increasing equity in access, quality, relevance and competitiveness. The budget allocation for the education function reflects the government's efforts to provide services to the community in the field of education and as one of the efforts to fulfill the constitutional mandate that the allocation for education budget is at least 20 percent of state spending.

Development strategies in most countries prioritize building quality human capital through reforms to the education system and large budget subsidies. In addition, it is believed that the development of human capital can not only increase productivity and growth, but also play a central role in influencing the distribution of income in an economy.<sup>18</sup>

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **A. Types of research**

This research according to the type of data and analysis can be grouped into quantitative data. Quantitative data is data in the form of numbers or qualitative data that is scored (scoring). This type of research according to the level of explanation is quantitative/associative/correlational, namely data analysis using inferential statistics, with the aim of knowing the degree of relationship and the form of influence between the independent variables and the dependent variable. because this study aims to determine the relationship between two or more variables.

### **B. Research sites**

To obtain and collect the data needed to complete this research, it was obtained from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget reports of the District/City Government of North Sumatra Province from the Central Bureau of Statistics of North Sumatra. The scope of the research is the City/Regency Government of North Sumatra Province which has data on per capita income, number of family dependents, government spending on education, and the percentage of child workers from 2017 to 2019.

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<sup>18</sup> James J. Heckman, "China's Human Capital Investment," *China Economic Review* 16, no. 1 (2005).

### C. Data Types and Sources

Data collection in this study used secondary data, namely in the form of per capita GRDP data, district/city APBD data and data from the National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas) originating from the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) of North Sumatra Province.

### D. Data Analysis Models and Techniques

Data were analyzed using multiple linear regression analysis method, which is a descriptive and inferential statistical method used to analyze data with more than two variables.

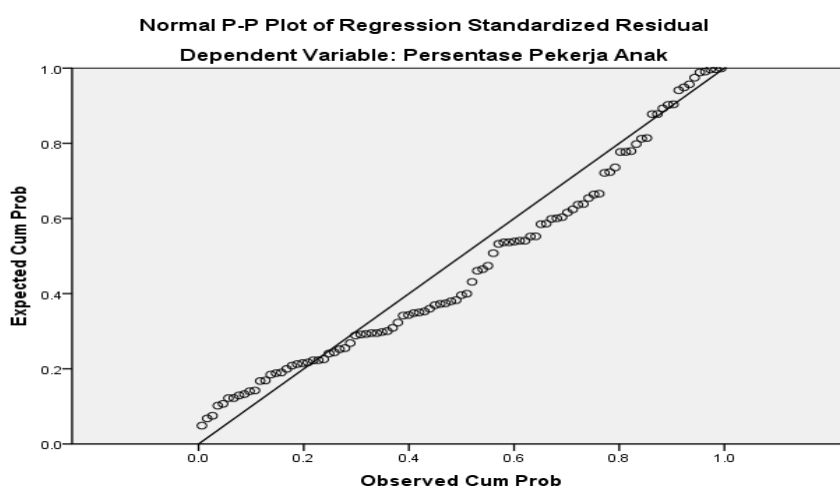
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### A. Classical Assumption Testing

#### 1. Normality test

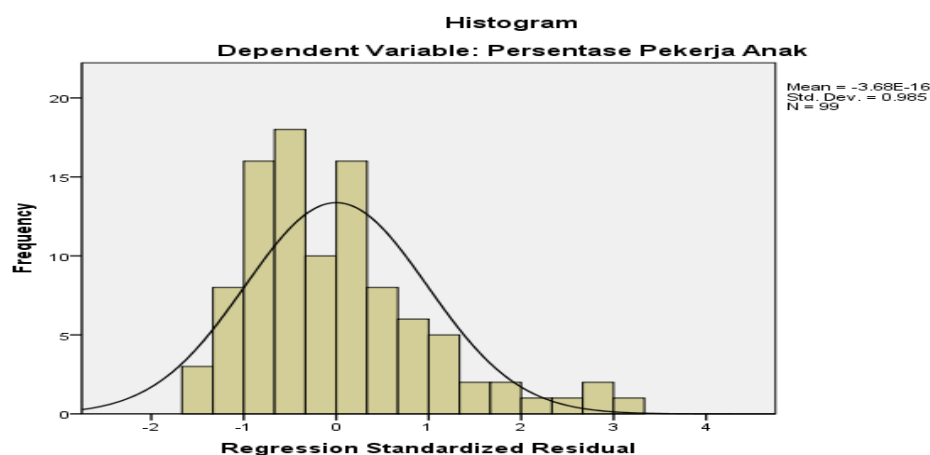
The data normality test aims to determine whether the confounding or residual variables in the regression model have a normal distribution. To test whether the research data is normally distributed or not, it can be known in two ways, namely graphical analysis and statistical analysis.

An easy way to see the normality of the residuals is to look at a probability plot that compares the cumulative distribution of the normal distribution. The normal distribution will form a straight line diagonally and plotting the residual data will be compared with the diagonal line. Besides that, to see the normality of the residuals, you can also do it by looking at the histogram graph which compares the observations with a normal distribution that is close to the normal distribution.



Picture 1. Normal P-Plot of Regression Standardized Residuals





**Figure2.** Percentage Histogram of the Number of Child Labor

The results of the normal plot graphic display in Figure 4.2. it can be concluded that the data spreads around the diagonal line and follows the direction of the diagonal line. This shows the residual data is normally distributed. Likewise with the results of the histogram graph in Figure 4.3. which shows that the residual data is normally distributed as seen from the nearly perfect (symmetrical) bell-shaped image.

## 2. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test was carried out to test whether the regression model found a correlation between the independent variables. If there is a correlation, it is called a multicollinearity problem. A good regression model should not have a correlation between the independent variables. Testing for the presence or absence of multicollinearity symptoms is carried out by taking into account the value of the correlation matrix generated during data processing as well as the value of VIF (Variance Inflation Factor) and its Tolerance. The value of VIF which is less than 10 and tolerance which is more than 0.10 indicates that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity. So it can be concluded that the regression model does not have multicollinearity problems.

Table 3.Multicollinearity Test Results

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		tolerance	VIF
1	Income per capita	.838	1,194
	Number of Family Dependents	.785	1,273
	Government Spending on Education	.732	1,365

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	Government Spending on Education	.732	1,365

a. Dependent Variable: Regional Development

The results of the analysis show that the VIF and tolerance values are as follows: per capita income variable has a VIF value of 1.194 and a tolerance of 0.838. The variable number of family dependents has a VIF value of 1.273 and a tolerance of 0.785. The government spending variable in the education sector has a VIF value of 1.365 and a tolerance of 0.732.

Based on the results of the analysis above, it can be seen that the tolerance value of all independent variables (per capita income, number of family dependents, and government spending on education) is more than 0.10 and the VIF value is less than 10. It can be concluded that the independent variables do not occur multicollinearity so that the model has fulfilled the classical assumption requirements. In the regression analysis, this is due to the existing provisions that if the VIF value is  $< 10$  and the tolerance is  $> 0.10$  then there are no symptoms of multicollinearity and the values obtained from the calculation are in accordance with the VIF and tolerance values determined.

### 3. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether the regression model has an unequal variance from one residual observation to another. To detect whether there is heteroscedasticity can be done by looking at the scatterplots graph.

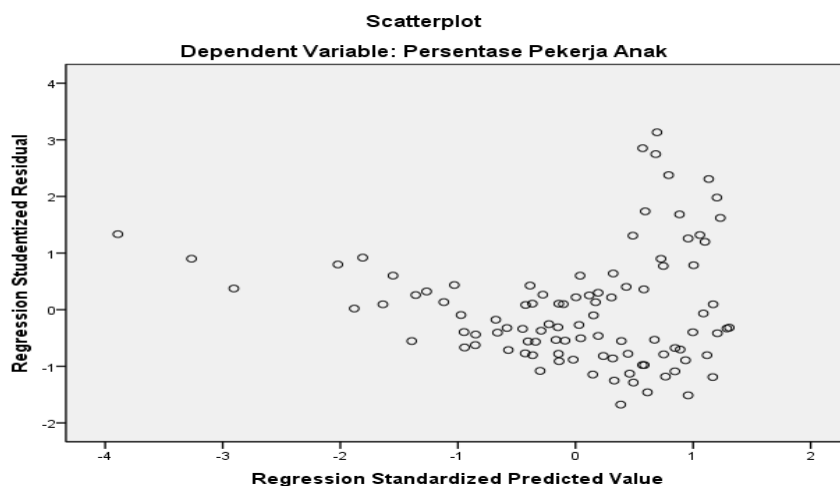


Figure 3. Graph of scatterplots of the percentage of child labor

The results of the scatterplots graph in Figure 3 show that the points spread randomly and are scattered both above and below the number 0 on the Y axis and do not form a certain regular pattern. It can be concluded that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model. So it can be concluded as a whole that the regression model meets the classical assumption test requirements.

## B. Hypothesis test

### 1. Test Results for the Coefficient of Determination (R<sup>2</sup>)

The coefficient of determination is used to test the goodness-fit of the regression model which can be seen from the Adjusted R Square value. To find out the relationship between per capita income variables, the number of family dependents and government spending on education with the percentage of child workers in North Sumatra Province, it can be seen through the magnitude of the coefficient of determination.

Table 4. Coefficient of Determination

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimate
1	.514a	.264	.241	15.38975

a. Predictors: (Constant), government spending on education, number of family dependents, income per capita

b. Dependent Variable: Percentage of Total Child Labor

The result of calculating the Adjusted R Square value is 0.264, this means that 26.4 percent of the percentage of child laborers in North Sumatra can be explained by the independent variables (income per capita, number of family dependents and government spending on education) above, while the rest is 73.6 percent is explained by other variables not examined in this study.

## 2. Simultaneous Test Results (Test F)

The simultaneous effect test is used to determine whether the independent variables jointly or simultaneously affect the dependent variable. For more details can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Simultaneous Test Results

Model		Sum of Squares	df	MeanSquare	F	Sig.
1	Regression	8064,871	3	2688,290	11,350	.000a
	residual	22500.217	95	236,844		
	Total	30565089	98			

a. Predictors: (Constant), government spending on education, number of family dependents, income per capita

b. Dependent Variable: Percentage of Total Child Labor

Simultaneous statistical tests can be seen from the probability level of 0.000. which  $< \alpha = 0.05$ , which means that  $H_a$  is accepted. This means that the independent variables (income per capita, number of family dependents and government spending on education) are simultaneously significant in explaining the number of child workers in North Sumatra Province.

## 3. Partial Test Results (t-test)

In the partial statistical test with a critical value of t (critical value) at  $df = (nk)$ , where n is the number of samples and k is the number of independent variables including constants. To test the partial regression coefficients individually from each independent variable can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. Statistical Test-t

	Unstandardized	Standardized
Model	Coefficients	Coefficients

		B	std. Error	Betas	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	47,914	27,149		1,765	.081
	Income per capita	-.462	.094	-.473	-4,918	.000
	Number of Family Dependents	-.144	.5,792	-.002	-.025	.980
	Government Spending on Education Sector	-.006	.006	-.091	-.885	.378

a. Dependent Variable: Number of Child Labor

In Table 6. the results of the t statistical test were obtained as follows:

1. The per capita income variable has a negative and significant effect on the percentage of child workers in North Sumatra
2. The variable number of family dependents has a negative and insignificant effect on the percentage of child workers in North Sumatra.
3. The variable government spending on education has a negative and insignificant effect on the percentage of child workers in North Sumatra.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the research results, the conclusions that can be drawn from each of these hypotheses are as follows:

1. Income per capita has a negative and significant effect on the percentage of child workers in North Sumatra.
2. The number of family dependents has a negative and insignificant effect on the percentage of child workers in North Sumatra.
3. Government spending on education has a negative and insignificant effect on the percentage of child workers in North Sumatra.

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