



Abstract

This study analyses the effect of orphanhood on children's education and health in Indonesia. The data this study uses comes from the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS), wave 4 and 5, the samples consisting of children age 2 to 14 years old. The method used in the analysis is a fixed effect method using panel data. It was found that orphanhood has a negative significant impact towards enrolment rate, however there is no negative effect towards school attainment, except for maternal orphans towards primary school children specifically. There is also no correlation in the result between health and orphans.

Keywords: Maternal Orphan, Paternal Orphan, School Enrolment, Educational Attainment, Health, Fixed Effect, IFLS