

Abstract

This study aims to determine the impact of child labor on children's health both in the short term and long term. Health uses two indicators, height growth and lung capacity, while child labor uses child working hours. This study uses longitudinal data Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS). IFLS data used are three waves, IFLS-3, IFLS-4 and IFLS-5. In addition to the child labor variable as the focus of this study, other variables were used as controls. Instrumental Variable used as technique analysis where education of household heads as an instrument variable. Then a robustness check is also performed to ensure the model.

The analysis shows that in the short term, child labor has less affect on health. Child labor negatively affects height growth but does not affect lung capacity. In the long term, child labor negatively affects health. Child labor negatively affects height growth and lung capacity. This is confirmed by the results of the robustness check where child labor is more influential in the long term than the short term.

Keywords: Health, height growth, lung capacity, health self-assessment, child labor, household head education, robustness check.