

# Resource Summary Report

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## Indonesia Family Life Survey

RRID:SCR\_005695

Type: Tool

### Proper Citation

Indonesia Family Life Survey (RRID:SCR\_005695)

### Resource Information

**URL:** <http://www.rand.org/labor/FLS/IFLS.html>

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**Description:** A dataset of an on-going multi-level longitudinal survey in Indonesia that collects extensive information on socio-economic and demographic characteristics of respondents, as well as extremely comprehensive interviews with local leaders about community services and facilities. The survey is ideally suited for research on topics related to important dynamic aging processes such as the transition from self-sufficiency to dependency, the decline from robust health to frailty, labor force and earning dynamics, wealth accumulation and decumulation, living arrangements and intergenerational transfers. The first wave of IFLS was fielded in 1993 and collected information on over 30,000 individuals living in 7,200 households. The sample covers 321 communities in 13 provinces in Indonesia and is representative of about 83% of the population. These households were revisited in 1997 (IFLS2), 2000 (IFLS3), and 2007-8 (IFLS4). A 25% sub-sample of households was re-interviewed in 1998 (IFLS2+). Special attention is paid to the measurement of health, including the measurement of anthropometry, blood pressure, lung capacity, a mobility test and collection of dry blood spots by a nurse or doctor. In addition to comprehensive life history data on education, work, migration, marriage and child bearing, the survey collects very detailed information on economic status of individuals and households. Links with non co-resident family members are spelled out in conjunction with information on borrowing and transfers. Information is gathered on participation in community activities and in public assistance programs. Measurement of health is a major focus of the survey. In addition to detailed information about use of private and public health services along with insurance status, respondents provide a self-reported assessment of health status. Detailed information on the local economy and prices of goods and services are also collected. These data may be matched with the individual and household-level data. Considerable attention has been placed on minimizing attrition in IFLS. In each re-survey, about 95% of households have been re-contacted. Around 10-15% of respondents have moved from the location in which they were interviewed in the previous wave. In addition, individuals who split-off from the original households have been followed. They have added around 1,000 households to

the sample in 1997 and about 3,000 households in 2000. Data Availability: IFLS1 data are available through ICPSR as study number 6706. Data from subsequent waves of the IFLS can be accessed from the RAND project Website. \* Dates of Study: 1993-2008 \* Study Features: Longitudinal, International, Anthropometric Measures, Biomarkers \* Sample Size: \*\* 1993: 22,000 (IFLS1) \*\* 1997: 33,000 (IFLS2) \*\* 1998: 10,000 (IFLS2+) \*\* 2000: 37,000 (IFLS3) \*\* 2008: 44,103 (IFLS4) Links: \* IFLS1 ICPSR: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/06706> \* IFLS ICPSR: <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/00184>

**Abbreviations:** IFLS

**Synonyms:** Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS), Indonesian Family Life Survey, Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS)

**Resource Type:** biomaterial supply resource, material resource

**Keywords:** interview, income, education, adult, child, contraceptive, survey, consumption, asset, individual, household, anthropometry, blood pressure, lung capacity, mobility, dry blood, work, migration, marriage, child bearing, economic status, health, health service, insurance, longitudinal, international, biomarker, blood

**Related Condition:** Aging

**Funding:** NIA ;  
NICHD ;  
USAID ;  
Ford Foundation ;  
World Health Organization ;  
World Bank

**Availability:** Public

**Resource Name:** Indonesia Family Life Survey

**Resource ID:** SCR\_005695

**Alternate IDs:** nlx\_151836

**Record Creation Time:** 20220129T080231+0000

**Record Last Update:** 20260725T191234+0000

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## Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for Indonesia Family Life Survey.

No alerts have been found for Indonesia Family Life Survey.

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## Data and Source Information

**Source:** [SciCrunch Registry](#)

## Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 35 mentions in open access literature.

**Listed below are recent publications.** The full list is available at [T1D](#) .

Prihastuti R, et al. (2025) Association Between Physical Function and Edentulism in Older Adults: Findings from the Indonesian Family Life Survey 2014. Inquiry : a journal of medical care organization, provision and financing, 62, 469580251317643.

Khairinisa S, et al. (2025) Mediating Role of Health Insurance on Socioeconomic Inequalities in Dental Utilisation Patterns Among Indonesian Adults. Community dentistry and oral epidemiology, 53(6), 685.

Isnuwardana R, et al. (2025) Association of childhood socioeconomic status and health with depressive symptoms in later life: a cross-sectional latent class analysis of the 2014/2015 Indonesia Family Life Survey. BMJ open, 15(8), e095197.

Le T, et al. (2025) Association of childhood health and socioeconomic status with dementia risk in older age: a cross-sectional study using the Indonesia Family Life Survey 2014-2015. BMJ open, 15(8), e093896.

Diallo AO, et al. (2024) Multiple cardiovascular risk factor care in 55 low- and middle-income countries: A cross-sectional analysis of nationally-representative, individual-level data from 280,783 adults. PLOS global public health, 4(3), e0003019.

Hariyani N, et al. (2024) The Association between Dental Pain and Psychological Symptoms: Evidence from a Population-Based Study in Indonesia. European journal of dentistry, 18(2), 563.

Alfian SD, et al. (2024) Sleep Disturbances and Depression Levels among General Indonesian Population: A National Survey. Clinical practice and epidemiology in mental health : CP & EMH, 20, e17450179326359.

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Mashuri YA, et al. (2022) Socioeconomic disparities in the burden of hypertension among Indonesian adults - a multilevel analysis. Global health action, 15(1), 2129131.

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open, 10(4), e038021.

Sudharsanan N, et al. (2020) Rural-Urban Differences in Adult Life Expectancy in Indonesia: A Parametric g-formula-based Decomposition Approach. *Epidemiology* (Cambridge, Mass.), 31(3), 393.

Holipah H, et al. (2020) Tobacco smoking and risk of all-cause mortality in Indonesia. *PloS one*, 15(12), e0242558.

Herningtyas EH, et al. (2019) Prevalence and distribution of metabolic syndrome and its components among provinces and ethnic groups in Indonesia. *BMC public health*, 19(1), 377.

Pengpid S, et al. (2019) Cognitive Functioning and Associated Factors in Older Adults: Results from the Indonesian Family Life Survey-5 (IFLS-5) in 2014-2015. *Current gerontology and geriatrics research*, 2019, 4527647.

Majid F, et al. (2019) Short-term and long-term distributional consequences of prenatal malnutrition and stress: using Ramadan as a natural experiment. *BMJ global health*, 4(3), e001185.

Pengpid S, et al. (2019) Use of traditional medicines and traditional practitioners by children in Indonesia: findings from a national population survey in 2014-2015. *Journal of multidisciplinary healthcare*, 12, 291.

Pengpid S, et al. (2019) Prevalence and Predictors of Current and Former Tobacco Use among Older Adults in Indonesia. *Asian Pacific journal of cancer prevention : APJCP*, 20(2), 395.

Fahmi M, et al. (2019) Does your neighborhood protect you from being depressed? A study on social trust and depression in Indonesia. *BMC public health*, 19(1), 1371.