

# Resource Summary Report

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## Indonesia Family Life Survey

RRID:SCR\_005695

Type: Tool

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### Proper Citation

Indonesia Family Life Survey (RRID:SCR\_005695)

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### 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:** 20260829T183100+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 43 mentions in open access literature.

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

Fajri M, et al. (2026) Water, sanitation, and depressive symptoms in Indonesia: The mediating role of life satisfaction. *PloS one*, 21(2), e0341886.

Al-Aghbari N, et al. (2026) Wealth-based and rural-urban disparities in digestive diseases among indonesian adults: evidence from a cross-sectional analysis of the Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS-5). *BMC public health*, 26(1).

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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.

Sartika RAD, et al. (2025) The Impact of Rapid Growth After Retardation at the First 1000 Days of Life (FDLs) on the Risk of Noncommunicable Diseases in Indonesian Adolescence. *International journal of pediatrics*, 2025, 4675199.

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.

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.

Alfian SD, et al. (2025) Comparing the Association Between Depressive Symptoms and Cardiovascular Disease Among the Middle-Aged and Elderly Population: A National Survey of 9,049 Subjects Based on the Indonesian Family Life Survey-5. *Vascular health and risk management*, 21, 85.

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.

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Hilmi IL, et al. (2024) Factors Associated with Health-Seeking Behavior in Indonesia: Evidence from the Indonesian Family Life Survey 2014. *Medicina* (Kaunas, Lithuania), 60(10).

Barus JFA, et al. (2023) Associations of Sociodemographic and Psychosocial Factors with Headache Symptom Among Indonesian Adolescents Based on the 5th Wave of the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS-5). *Journal of research in health sciences*, 23(2), e00579.

Alfaqeeh M, et al. (2023) Factors Associated with Hypertension Among Adults: A Cross-Sectional Analysis of the Indonesian Family Life Survey. *Vascular health and risk management*, 19, 827.

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

Liwin LK, et al. (2022) Shifting educational gradients in body mass index trajectories of Indonesians: an age period cohort analysis. *BMC public health*, 22(1), 1004.

Mahwati Y, et al. (2022) The Determinants of Undiagnosed Hypertension Among Indonesian Adults: A Cross-sectional Study Based on the 2014-2015 Indonesia Family Life Survey. *Journal of preventive medicine and public health = Yebang Uihakhoe chi*, 55(1), 60.

Lydia A, et al. (2021) Prevalence of prehypertension and its risk factors in midlife and late life: Indonesian family life survey 2014-2015. *BMC public health*, 21(1), 493.

Andriani H, et al. (2020) Effects of changes in smoking status on blood pressure among adult males and females in Indonesia: a 15-year population-based cohort study. *BMJ open*, 10(4), e038021.