INDONESIA FAMILY LIFE SURVEY 5

AND

IFLS EAST

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SurveyMeter

OUTLINE

- Why family/household survey?
- Overview of the IFLS
- What is in it?
  - Special features of IFLS
- What's new in IFLS5?
- How to access it?

- IFLS East

FAMILY: WHERE MANY LIFE EVENTS AND ECONOMIC DECISIONS ARE MADE

- marriage/union, birth, migration, death
- transmission between family members of health, ability, education, and wealth
- labor supply decision: who works doing what, where?

  specialization within marriage (which could explain marriage premium, wage differentials)

FAMILY: WHERE MANY LIFE EVENTS AND ECONOMIC DECISIONS ARE MADE

- decision making in the household: intra-household allocations (unitary vs collective)
- family as safety net during economic shocks, old-age support
- familial links with other households, non-coresident family (importance of extended family and kinships)

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

- One key model: Gary Becker's household production model
- Becker's unified approach connects many different behaviors which why the questionnaire is so broad.
- Also key: the agricultural household model (AHM) where household is both producer and consumer
- HH allocates time and goods to produce commodities: some sold on the market, some consumed at home
- AHM has played a central role in improving understanding of small-scale agricultural households and non-farm enterprises in low income settings

HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

- Micro-level data sets are required to test the household models
- Early efforts focus on collecting key socio-demographic characteristics related to income, health, education, fertility
- Trade-offs between breadth and sample size
- ARIS, ICRISAT VLS, MFLS-1
- World Bank's LSS integrates household budget in multi-purpose socio-demographic survey

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THE FAMILY IS CHANGING

- health transitions, demographic transitions, economic growth
- changes in age of marriage, fertility, household size
- changes in education of women and labor supply
- changes in household formation, marriage dissolution
- who marries whom
- fluidity in household membership
- family that live apart, non-family that share household

IFLS:

IFLS has always been informed by theoretical models of behavioral relationships and specific hypotheses.

From the beginning:

- Collect key socio-demographic characteristics related to income, health, education, fertility
- Collect data on small-small-scale agricultural households and non-farm enterprises in low income settings
- Collect data on households that describe relationship between its members

Any innovation/additional modules introduced have always been hypothesis-driven and multi-disciplinary

IFLS:

- IFLS also collects data on non-family members living in the household and non-coresident family members (important!)
- Longitudinal:
  - to be able to observe changes in the lives of individuals as they age
  - help disentangle reverse causation
  - enable researchers to study short term, immediate term, or long-term consequences of policies or economic shocks
- Longitudinal: to be able to observe the changes in the relationship between family members

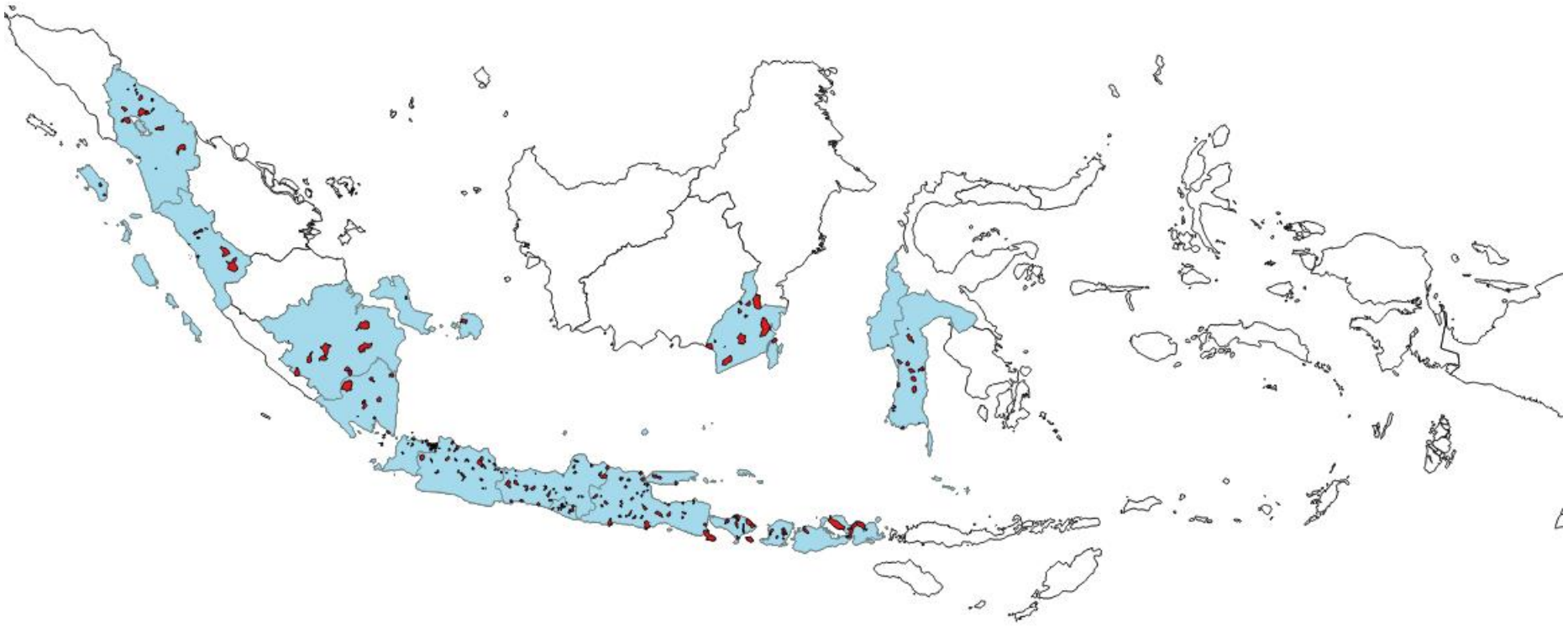
IFLS

- ongoing longitudinal household survey in Indonesia
- baseline sample representative of about 83% of the Indonesian population
- multilevel (i.e., individual, household, and community levels) longitudinal data
- multi-topic
- inter-disciplinary
- hypothesis-driven

IFLS: ongoing

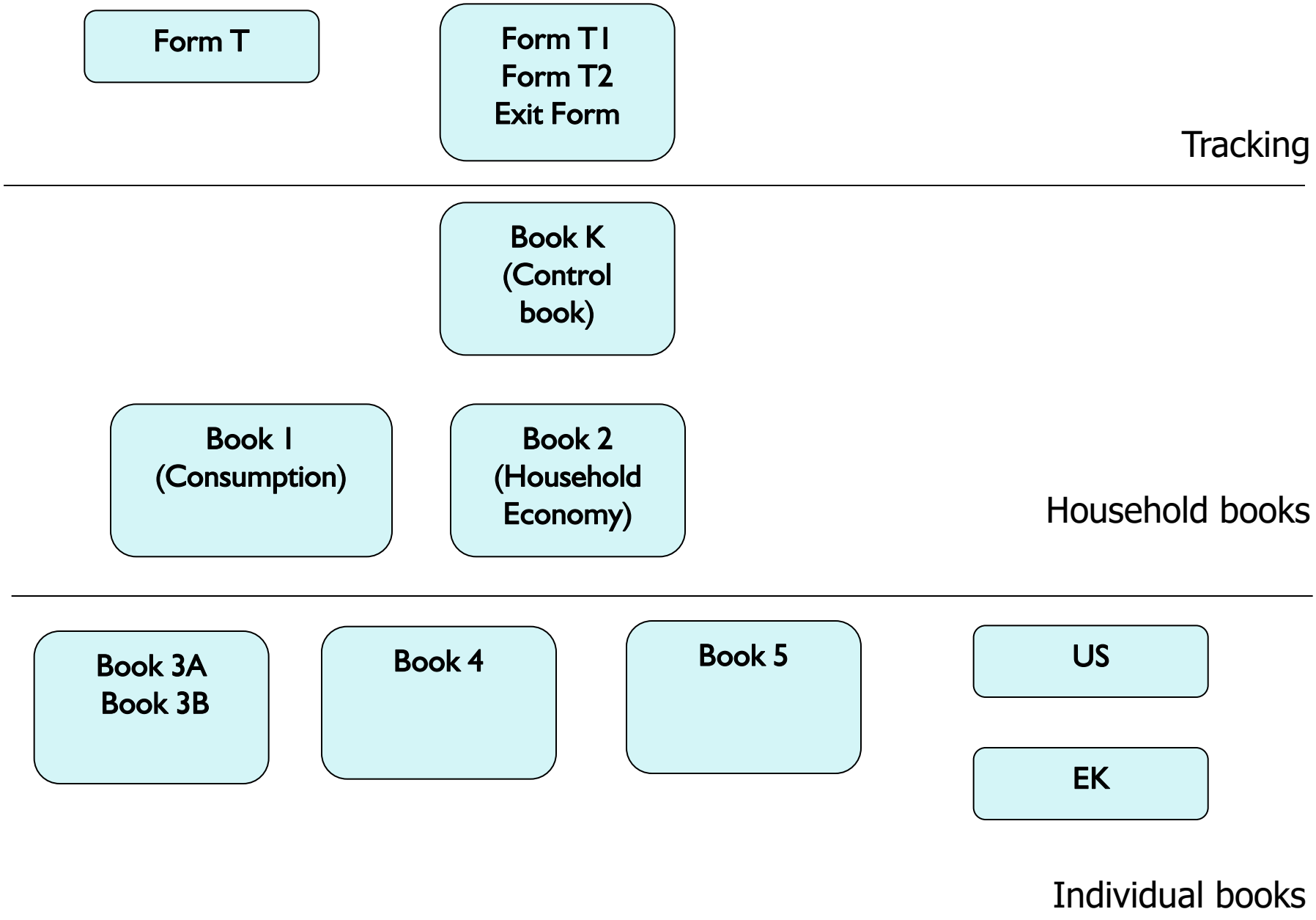
- Baseline IFLS11993
- IFSL2 1997
- IFLS2+1998 (not public use)
- IFLS3 2000
- IFLS4 2007
- IFLS5 2014

21 years: Indonesia's longest panel study, one of the longest outside OECD countries



Baseline: 13 provinces,
321 Enumeration Areas,
7,200 Households

"83% of Indonesia population in 1993"


Form T
Form T1
Form T2
Exit Form
Tracking
Book K
(Control
book)
Book 1
(Consumption)
Book 2
(Household
Economy)
Household books
Book 3A
Book 3B
Book 4
Book 5
US
EK
Individual books

IFLS5: multi-topic

Modules often found in other HH surveys:

- Household expenditures
- Household and individual assets
- Education histories
- Labor earnings and work histories
- Migration histories
- Marriage histories
- Fertility histories

…..

IFLS5: multi-topic

….. (modules less likely found in other household surveys):

- Subjective living standards
- Intra-household decision-making
- Religion and trust
- Time and risk preference
- Cognition
- Links with non co-resident kin
- Intergenerational transfers of time and money
- Community support network
- Self-reported health measures
- Biomarkers

SELF REPORTED HEALTH MEASURES

- General health symptoms
- Activities of daily living and physical functioning (ADL, IADL)
- Mental health (10-questions version of CES-D)
- Doctor diagnoses of chronic conditions
- Pain in specific joints
- Health care utilization (including self-care)
- Health insurance

BIOMARKERS IN IFLS5

- Height, weight (on all HH members)
- Waist and hip circumference and (on members 40+)
- Lower leg length and upper arm length (40+)
- Blood pressure (measured 3 times in) (15+)
- Lung capacity (9+)
- Grip strength (15+)

. . . .

BIOMARKERS IN IFLS5

. . . .

- Timed sit-to-stand (15+)
- Balance test (45+ years) and timed walk (60+ years)
- Hemoglobin levels from blood spots using Hemocue (1 yr+)
- Dried blood spots (C-reactive protein and HbA1c assays)
- Nurse health assessment

IFLS5: COMMUNITY AND FACILITY SURVEY

- Details of each of the 321 origin IFLS communities
- Population, land, land investments (eg. irrigation), occupations, local industries, weather, natural disasters
- Availability of health facilities
- Availability of education facilities
- Retrospective history on service availability to the community, covering the period of IFLS.
- Decentralization of social services
- Local governance

IFLS5: COMMUNITY AND FACILITY SURVEY

- Government poverty alleviation/social protection programs
- Detailed prices from markets
- Natural disasters in last 5 years
- Public and private practices, and traditional health practices
- Health posts
- Quality measures for health facilities using vignettes
- Health services for the elderly
- Limited community information on all destination communities for migrants

IFLS5 FUNDERS

- National Institute of Aging (NIA): 2R01 AG026676-05
- National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD): 2R01 HD050764-05A1
- The World Bank Group: Knowledge for Change Program (KCP) and Strategic Impact Evaluation Fund (SIEF)
- Australian Department of Foreign Aid and Trade (DFAT)

IFLS5 TIMELINE

- 10/2012 – 04/2014 : Survey Preparation
- 05/2014 : Training for Trainers
- 08/2014 – 09/2014 : 1st wave training for HH Survey enumerators; fieldwork starts
- 09/2014 – 10/2014 : 2nd wave training
- 02/2015 – 03/ 2015 : Training for CF Survey enumerators, fieldwork starts
- 05/2015 – 09/ 2015 : Long distance tracking, fieldwork ends
- 06/2015 – 10/ 2015 : Data cleaning
- 10/2015 – 03/ 2016 : Preparation for public use
- 04/2016 : data available for public

IFLS SAMPLE SIZES AND RECONTACT RATES

IFLS1	In-home, face-to-face interviews with household head, spouse, and sample of other household members. 7,200 households, 16,300 individual interviews
IFLS2	Follow-up all households, all 1993 "main" respondents and all 1993 household members born before 1967. 7,600 households, 25,000 individual interviews. 94% recontact rate of living IFLS1 households.

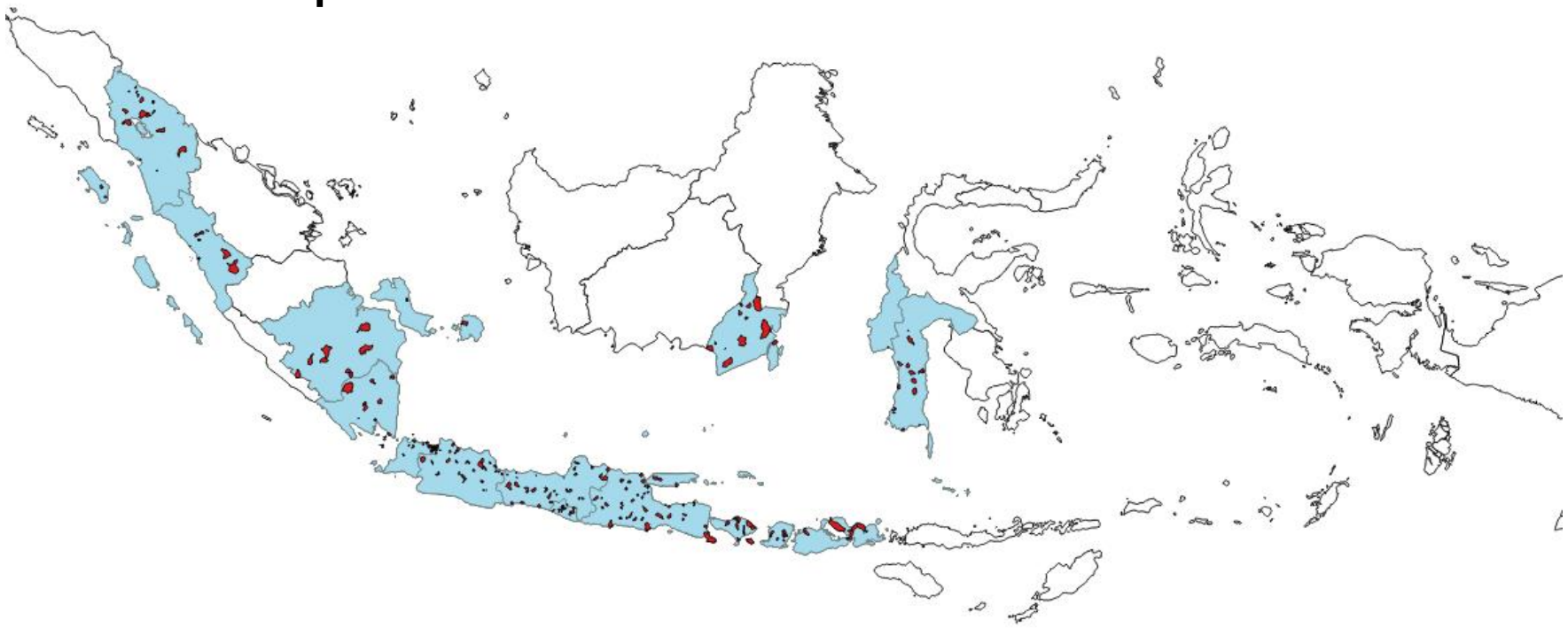
IFLS3 2000	Designed to stay representative of 1993 households and their descendants. 10,400 households, 31,000 individual interviews. 95.1% recontact rate of living IFLS1, and 2 households; 95.3 % recontact rate of IFLS1 original households.
IFLS4 2007	Designed to stay representative of 1993 households and their descendants. 13,500 households, 43,000 individual interviews. 90.6% recontact rate of living IFLS1, 2, and 3 households; 93.5 % recontact rate of IFLS1 original households.
IFLS5 2014	Designed to stay representative of 1993 households and their descendants. 15,900 households, 50,000 individual interviews. 90.5% recontact rate of living IFLS1, 2, 3, and 4 households; 92.0 % recontact rate of IFLS1 original households.

IFLS5 RECONTACT RATES

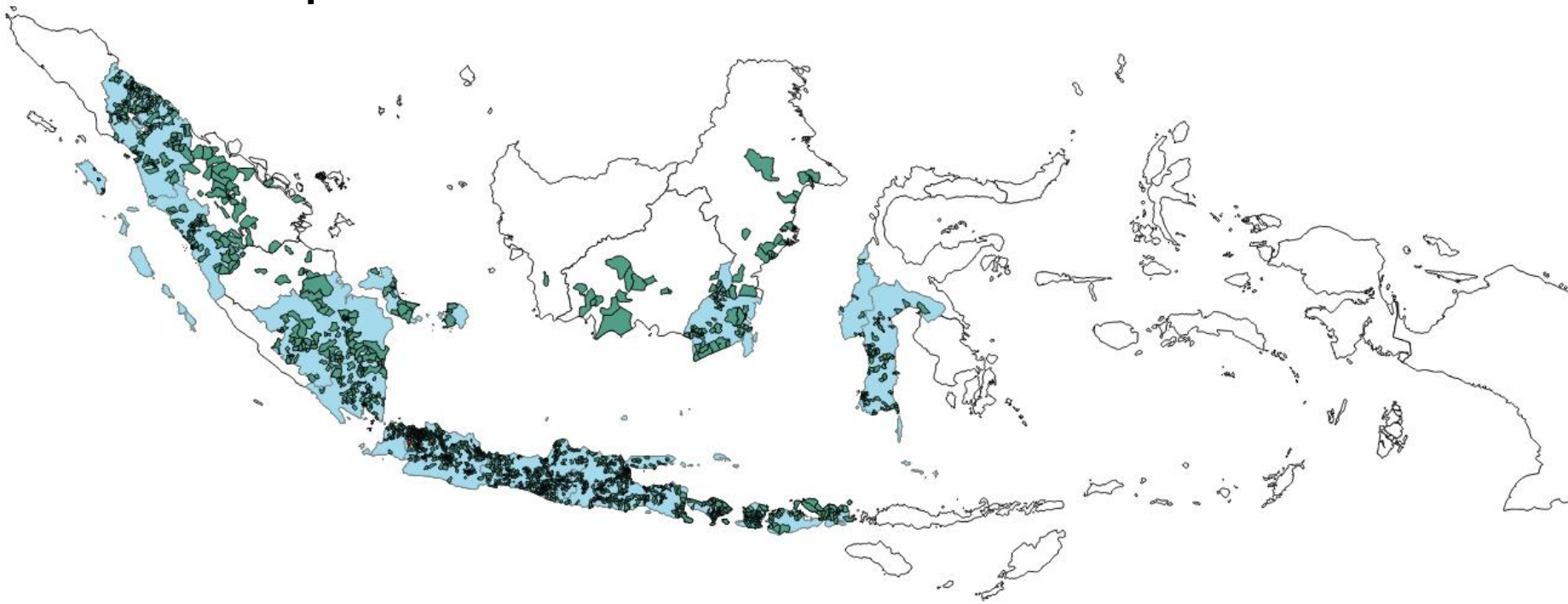
	Of living HH in prev. wave	Of original HH 1993
IFLS2	94.0	94.0
IFLS3	95.1	95.3
IFLS4	90.6	93.5
IFLS5	90.5	92.0

Individual re-contact rate: 82.% of individuals known to be alive in the last survey

Baseline: 7, 200 households in 321 enumeration areas in 13 provinces….



Baseline: 7, 200 households in 321 enumeration areas in 13 provinces….



21 years later: 15,000+ households in 4,600+villages, 24 provinces

WHERE DO PEOPLE MOVE?

Relocation since IFLS1	All Households Interviewed	%
Did not move	6,734	42.4
Same village/township	1,911	12.0
Same kecamatan	1,341	8.4
Same kabupaten	1,816	11.4
Same province	2,212	13.9
Other IFLS province	1,550	9.8
Non IFLS province	336	2.1
Total	15,902	100.0

SCIENTIFIC VALUES OF TRACKING

- Lower attrition
- Better controlling for selective attrition (Thomas et al 2013)
- Enable us to examine the interrelationships within extended family households

Witoelar (2012) does extended IFLS households pooled their resources?

LaFave and Thomas (2011) test for consistency with a Chiappori-type collective model of the extended family influence, cannot reject it.

WHAT'S NEW IN IFLS5?

Fieldwork method: CAPI

Content:

- Additional cognitive measures
- Personality traits
- Additional subjective well-being measures
- Sleep quality
- Health and socio-economic conditions at young age
- Exit interview
- Additional health biomarkers

CAPI

IFLS2 1997 introduced the CAFE system in large scale fieldwork in Indonesia

- fieldwork team equipped with laptop
- allowing for data editing in the field

IFLS5 2014: CAPI

- CSPro-based
- Full audio-recording for quality control
- Much more robust checks
- Ability to randomize question, adaptive responses

MEASURES OF COGNITION

Mental Intactness

- Naming today's date, day of week,
- Serial 7 subtraction from 100 (up to five times),
- Ability to redraw a picture (overlapping pentagons)

Verbal fluency: animal naming

Processing speed: counting backward

Episodic memory: Immediate and delayed word recall

Fluid intelligence

- Raven's Progressive Matrix (section EK)
- Adaptive number series

ADAPTIVE NUMBER SERIES

Taken from the Woodcock-Johnson Battery

Cognitive test scores rise with age and peak during the 20s for fluid intelligence and in the 30s for crystallized intelligence, before falling thereafter in the US (McArdle et al 2002)

Extensively pre-tested in Indonesia

Adaptive:

- Respondents were asked 3 questions
- Depending on how many of the three a respondent answers correctly, they will go to a second block of 3 questions that vary by difficulty.
- Within each block the three questions vary by difficulty

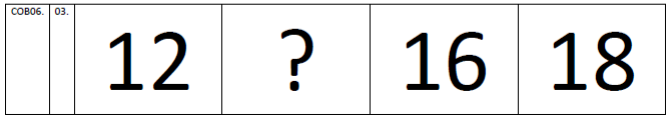
Starting block (3 questions):

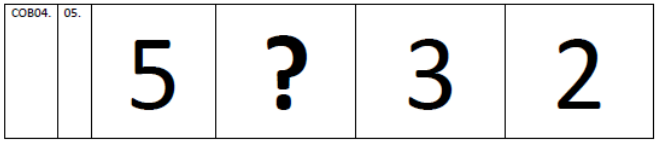
COB01.	04.	7	8	?	10

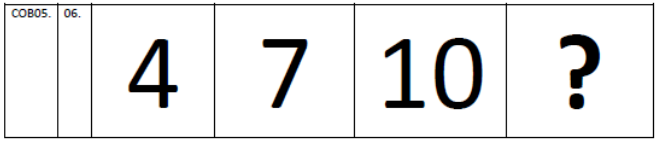
COB02.	07.	8	?	12	14

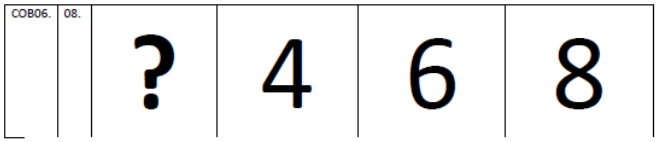
COB03.	11.	18	10	6	?	3

Easiest

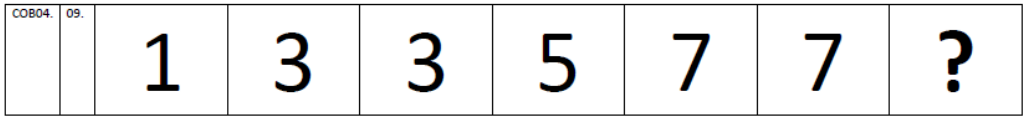


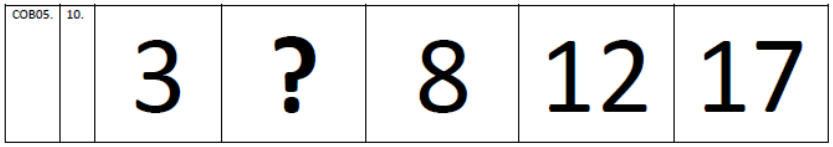


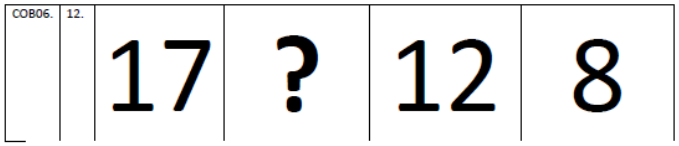




Hardest







W-score and standard errors are computed and attached to each individuals

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Consumption adequacy

Happiness

Life satisfaction

Job satisfaction

CES-D 10 measures of depression

Positive and negative affects (new in IFLS5)

Kahneman and Krueger JEL 2006

LIFE SATISFACTION AND HAPPINESS

Table 1

Correlates of High Life Satisfaction and Happiness

Smiling frequency
Smiling with the eyes ("unfakeable smile")
Ratings of one's happiness made by friends
Frequent verbal expressions of positive emotions
Sociability and extraversion
Sleep quality
Happiness of close relatives
Self-reported health
High income, and high income rank in a reference group
Active involvement in religion
Recent positive changes of circumstances (increased income, marriage)

Sources: Diener and Suh (1999), Layard (2005) and Frey and Stutzer (2002).

POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE AFFECTS (MODULE PNA)

- Positive and negative affects are used as measures of hedonic well-being
- Module PNA was developed based on Day Reconstruction Method (DRM) proposed by Kahneman et al. (2004) and a shorter set of questions used in the Gallup World Poll.
- Kahneman and Deaton (2010) and Stone (2011): measures of hedonic well-being to be related to measures of health.
- Stone et al. (2010) show that negative affect such as stress and worry tend to peak at young ages, eg. 20s and 30s.

SECTION PNA (POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE AFFECTS)

The next question are about your experiences yesterday. Now, we would like you to think about yesterday. What did you do yesterday and how did you feel?

PNA01.	Please tell me what day yesterday ?	1. Sunday 2. Monday 3. Tuesday 4. Wednesday 5. Thursday 6. Friday 7. Saturday 8. DON'T KNOW
PNA02.	**CAPI CHEK: YESTERDAY IS :**	1. RESPONDENT IS CORRECT → PNA04 3. RESPONDENT IS INCORRECT 6. PNA01=8
PNA03.	**INTERVIEWER CHEK : TELL RESPONDENT THAT YESTERDAY IS .....**	1. Sunday 2. Monday 3. Tuesday 4. Wednesday 5. Thursday 6. Friday 7. Saturday
PNA04.	Please tell me what time you woke up yesterday?	____ / ____ HOUR / MINUTE
PNA05.	What time did you go to sleep yesterday?	____ / ____ HOUR / MINUTE

Now please take a few quiet seconds to recall your activities and experiences yesterday. Good, now I have questions about your experiences yesterday

PNA05a. CAPI CHEK COV11. RANDOM PNA06. 1. LIST A 2. LIST B 3. LIST C 4. LIST D

PNA05a. CAPI CHECK RANDOM _PNA ON COVER **PNA06. 1. LIST A 2. LIST B 3. LIST C 4. LIST D**

1. LIST A

	PNA06.. Yesterday, did you feel [….]?					
1	Frustrated	1. Not at all	2. A little	3. Somewhat	4. Quite a bit	5. Very
2	Sad	1. Not at all	2. A little	3. Somewhat	4. Quite a bit	5. Very
3	Enthusiastic	1. Not at all	2. A little	3. Somewhat	4. Quite a bit	5. Very
4	Lonely	1. Not at all	2. A little	3. Somewhat	4. Quite a bit	5. Very
5	Content	1. Not at all	2. A little	3. Somewhat	4. Quite a bit	5. Very
6	Worried	1. Not at all	2. A little	3. Somewhat	4. Quite a bit	5. Very
7	Bored	1. Not at all	2. A little	3. Somewhat	4. Quite a bit	5. Very
8	Happy	1. Not at all	2. A little	3. Somewhat	4. Quite a bit	5. Very
9	Angry	1. Not at all	2. A little	3. Somewhat	4. Quite a bit	5. Very
10	Tired	1. Not at all	2. A little	3. Somewhat	4. Quite a bit	5. Very
11	Stressed	1. Not at all	2. A little	3. Somewhat	4. Quite a bit	5. Very
12	Pain	1. Not at all	2. A little	3. Somewhat	4. Quite a bit	5. Very

SLEEP (MODULE TDR)

SECTION TDR (SLEEP)

Now we would like to ask you some questions about your sleep.

	TDRTYPE	TDR01. In the past 7 days [...]		
1	I had trouble sleeping	1. Never	2.Rarely	3.Sometimes
2	My quality of sleep was...	1. Very poor	2.Poor	3.Fair
3	My sleep was refreshing	1. Not at all	2. A little bit	3. Somewhat
4	I was satisfied with my sleep	1. Not at all	2. A little bit	3. Somewhat
5	I had difficulty falling asleep	1. Not at all	2. A little bit	3. Somewhat
6	I had a hard time concentrating because of poor sleep	1. Not at all	2. A little bit	3. Somewhat
7	I had problems during the day because of poor sleep	1. Not at all	2. A little bit	3. Somewhat
8	I had a hard time getting things done because I was sleepy	1. Not at all	2. A little bit	3. Somewhat
9	I felt tired	1. Not at all	2. A little bit	3. Somewhat
10	I felt irritable because of poor sleep	1. Not at all	2. A little bit	3. Somewhat

PERSONALITY TRAITS (MODULE PSN)

Personality traits strongly correlated with various outcomes:

- standardized test scores for children,
- occupational attainment,
- job performance and wages, and
- health outcomes, including mortality

(Almlund et al., 2011; Roberts et al., 2011).

IFLS5 uses Big Five Index 15 (BFI 15):

15 adjectives representing all 5 of the big five personality groups: onscientiousness, agreeableness, extroversion, neuroticism, and openness

PERSONALITY TRAITS (MODULE PSN)

- A 5-point ordinal scale was used to represent how well the respondent believed that attribute represented them.
- This scale is used in many population surveys, such as the German socio-economic panel (GSOEP).
- Four lists of the same 15 words were constructed and which list was used was determined randomly in CAPI.

Here are a number of characteristics that may or may not apply to you.

Please fill in the bubble that corresponds to how much you agree or disagree with each statement using the following scale:

1. Disagree strongly
2. Disagree a little
3. Neither agree nor disagree
4. Agree a little
5. Agree Strongly

1. LIST A

	PSNTYPE
1	Is talkative.
2	Does a thorough job.
3	Is original, comes up with new ideas.
4	Is reserved.
5	Is relaxed, handles stress well.
6	Has a forgiving nature.
7	Worries a lot.
8	Has an active imagination.
9	Tends to be lazy.
10	Values artistic, aesthetic experiences.
11	Is considerate and kind to almost everyone.
12	Does things efficiently.
13	Outgoing, sociable.
14	Is sometimes rude to others.
15	Gets nervous easily.

HEALTH AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AT YOUNG AGE

- IFLS already have marriage history, birth history, migration history, work history etc.
- For respondents who came into IFLS at mid-or older ages, we do not have information about health and many family socio-economic circumstances during childhood.
- New modules EH and SA try to fill this gap
- We included a general health question about health before age 16 (on an excellent, very good, good, fair, poor scale).
- This question has been successfully used in several other studies including HRS and CHARLS.

RISK AND TIME PREFERENCES

SECTION SI:RISK AND TIME PREFERENCES

RANDOM SI : A

SI01.	Suppose you are offered two ways to earn some money. With option 1, you are guaranteed Rp 800 thousand per month. With option 2, you have an equal chance of ither the same income, Rp 800 thousand per month, or, if you are lucky, Rp 1.6 million. per month, which is more. Which option will you c	1. Rp 800 thousand per month 2. Rp 1.6 million or Rp 800 thousand per month→**SI03** 8. DON'T KNOW
SI02.	Are you sure? In optio least Rp 800 thousand you may get Rp 1.6 mil In option 1 you will alwa thousand per month.	
SI03.	Now, in option 2 you ha chance of receiving eith million per month or Rp per month, depending are. Option 1 guarantees yo Rp 800 thousand per m Which option will you c	
SI04.	Now, in option 2 you ha chance of receiving eith million per month or Rp per month, depending are.	

SI21. You have won the lottery. You can choose between being paid

A. 1. Rp 1 million today or 2. Rp 1 million in 1 year
Which do you choose?

B. 1. Rp 1 million today or 2. Rp 3 million in 1 year
Which do you choose?

C. 1. Rp 1 million today or 2. Rp 6 million in 1 year
Which do you choose?

D. 1. Rp 1 million today or 2. Rp 2 million in 1 year
Which do you choose?

E. Are you sure you prefer the same amount in the future although you get the amount if you do not wait?

RISK AND TIME PREFERENCES

- Findings from IFLS4: women are more risk averse than men; the wealthier are less risk-averse; the better educated and younger respondents are more patient, though not less risk-averse (Ng, 2011).
- Most economic theories assume that attitudes about risk and time are fixed over time,
- Recent empirical evidence suggests otherwise (e.g. Cameron and Shah, 2011, Cassar, Healy, and von Kessler, 2011, Meier and Sprenger, 2010).
- IFLS5 data will allow explorations of this issue.

OTHER FEATURES AND INNOVATIONS

- Exit Forms for IFLS4 individual respondents who died
- Unfolding brackets with multiple entry points
- Legal identities (birth certicifate, marriage certificate, national identity cards)

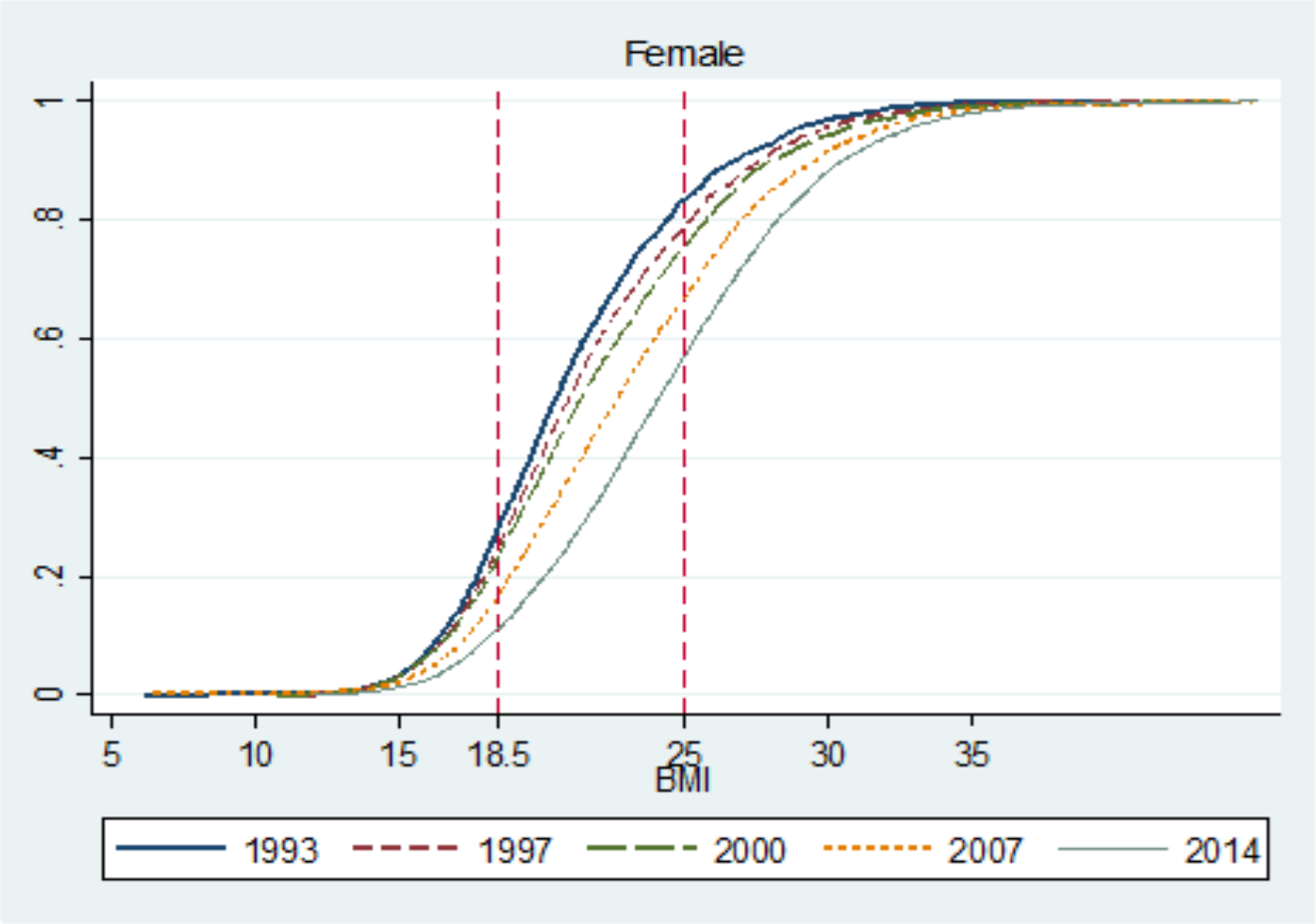
IFLS5: 21 YEARS

Panel respondents of IFLS5 will have been interviewed 5 times over 21 years, allowing us to study:

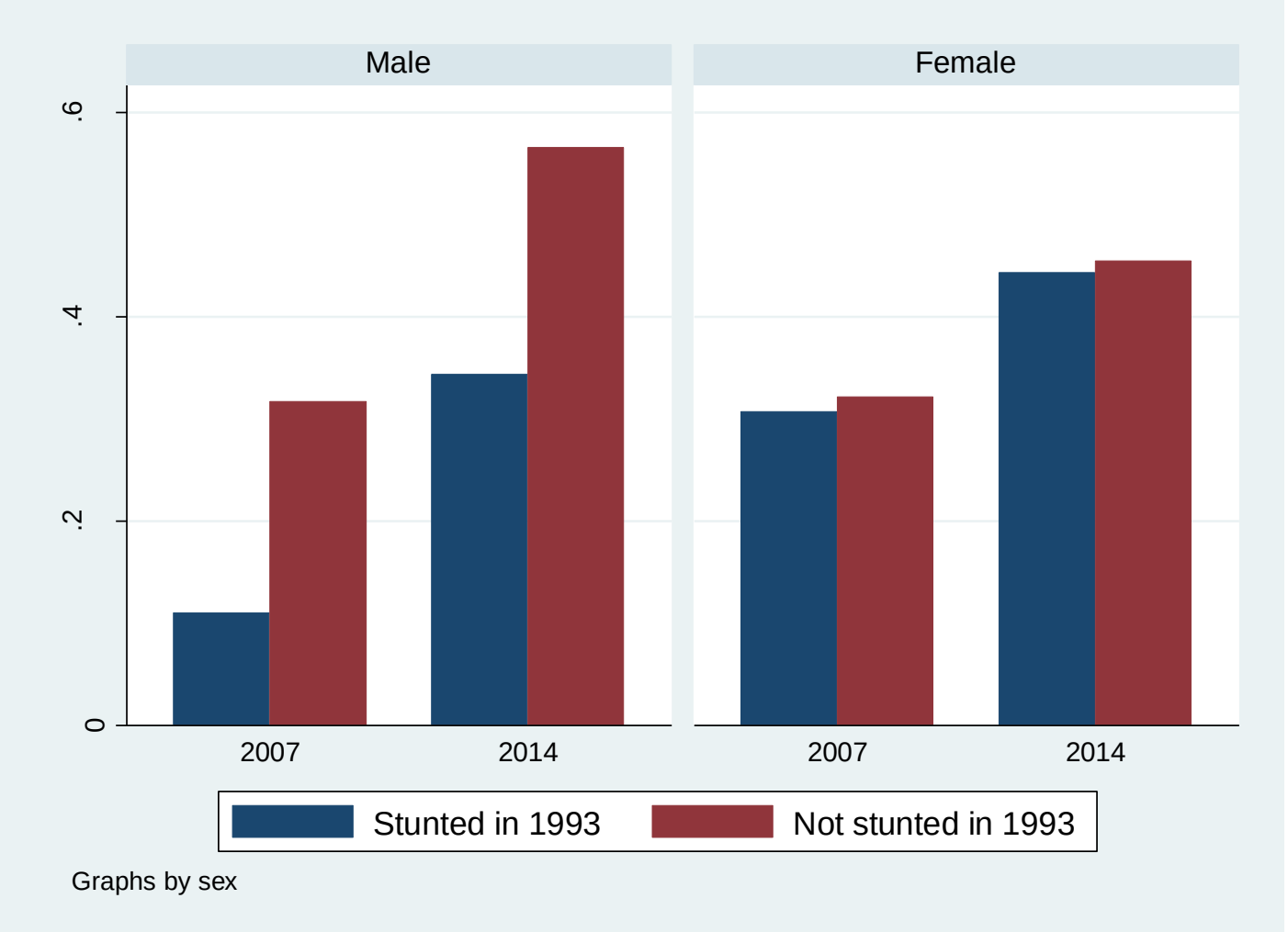
- changes in the lives of individuals as they age,
- also changes in family relationships and household structure
- transitions from childhood into adulthood and from mid-aged into old age.
- intergenerational transmissions of schooling or health, as well as time and money

from multiple social science perspectives, and with much richer detail than has generally been possible.

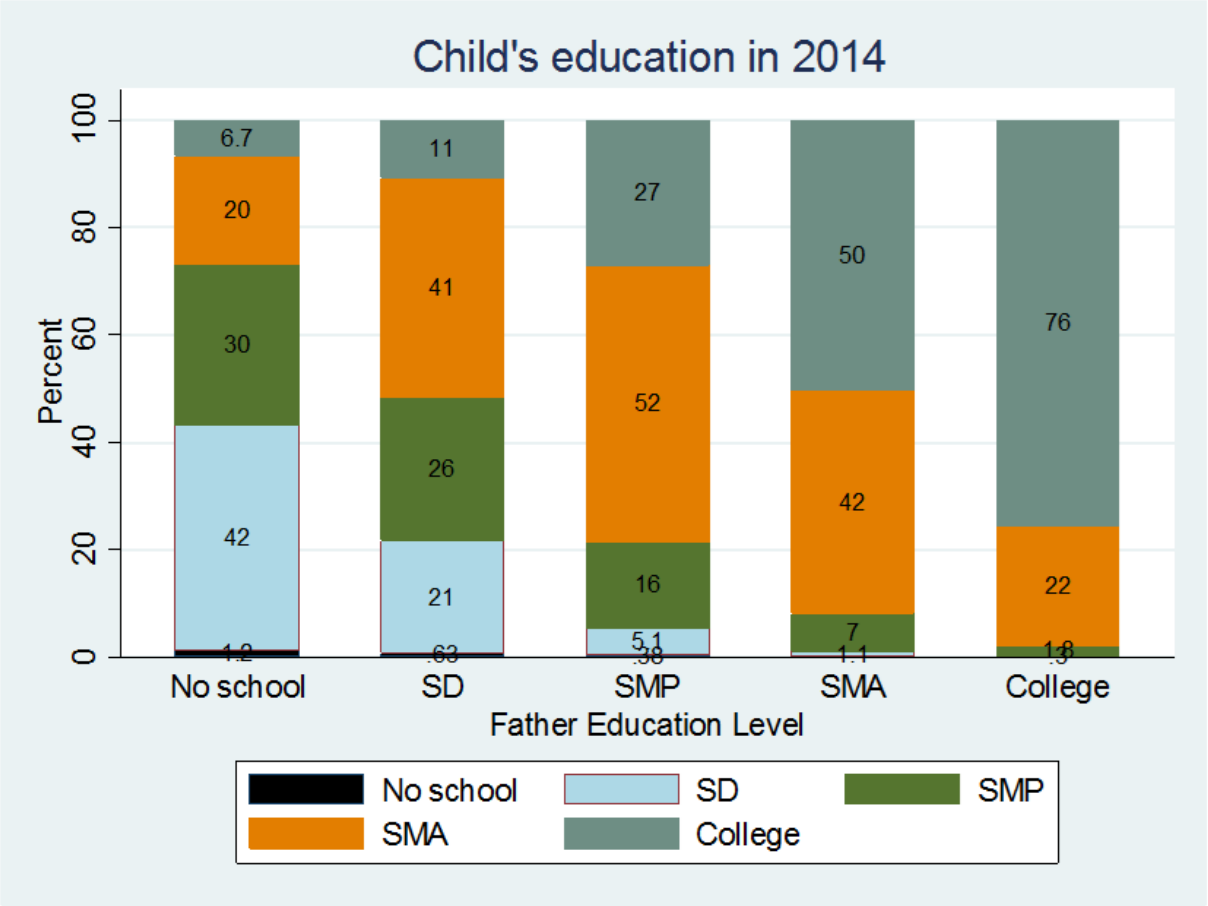
Shifts in the distribution of BMI of female 45+ years over the course of 21 years



Stunted at age 0-5 years old and cogntive test 14 and 21 years later



Intergenerational correlations of education: education of children who were 0-20 years old in 1993 and their father's



USES WITH OTHER DATA SETS

IFLS can be and have been used in combination with other data sets

- SUSENAS, SAKERNAS
- rainfall data
- pollution data
- earthquake data
- expansion of schooling data

Potentially other administrative, official, or other data sources

DATA ACCESSIBILITY

IFLS data sets are in the public domain, free of charge

Available at the RAND Corporation website:

http://www.rand.org/labor/FLS/IFLS.html

DATA USERS

Registered users: 2006: 1,600

2011: 4,700

2013: 5,140

2016: 8,000

Have been used in hundreds of PhD dissertations, master theses, peer-reviewed journal articles in universities around the world

IFLS5: RESTRICTED DATA

- Some information are available as restricted access data.
- Apply through the IFLS Support desk.
- Will need to submit:
  1. Research plan
  2. Agreement for use of restricted data
  3. Detailed restricted data protection plan

IFLS5 STUDY TEAM

- Principal Investigator: John Strauss (Professor of Economics and Professor of Gerontology, University of Southern California)
- Co-principal Investigators (SurveyMETER): Bondan Sikoki and Firman Witoelar
- Chief Project Programmer (RAND Corporation): Roald Euller
- Field Managers (SurveyMETER) : Edy Purwanto (Household survey), Nasirudin (Community and Facility Survey)
- Key Programmers (SurveyMETER) : Iip Umar Rifai, Nursuci Arnashanti, Amalia Rifana Widiastuti

IFLS5 FUNDERS

- National Institute of Aging (NIA): 2R01 AG026676-05
- National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD): 2R01 HD050764-05A1
- The World Bank Group: Knowledge for Change Program (KCP) and Strategic Impact Evaluation Fund (SIEF)
- Australian Department of Foreign Aid and Trade (DFAT)

GATEWAY TO GLOBAL AGING DATA

Surveys at a Glance | Concordance across surveys | Documentation and presentations

Welcome to the Gateway to Global Aging Data

About the Gateway

The Gateway to Global Aging Data is a platform for population survey data on aging around the world. This site offers a digital library of survey questions, a search engine for finding comparable questions across surveys, and identically defined variables for cross-country analysis.

Learn More

https://g2aging.org/

HRS-Family Studies

HRS
Health and Retirement Study

MHAS
Mexican Health and Ageing Study

CRELES
Costa Rican Longevity and Health Aging Study

ELSA
English Longitudinal Study of Ageing

SHARE
Survey of Health, Ageing, and Retirement in Europe

KLoSA
Korean Longitudinal Study of Aging

IFLS
Indonesia Family Life Survey

JSTAR
Japanese Study on Aging and Retirement

SAGE
Study on Global Ageing and Adult Health

TILDA
Irish Longitudinal Study on Ageing

CHARLS
China Health, Aging, and Retirement Longitudinal Study

LASI
Longitudinal Aging Study in India
micro data available on this website!

Before trilogy
1995, 2004, 2013

AADC
2002, 2016

IFLS
1993, 1997, 2000, 2007, 2014

THANK YOU!

INDONESIA FAMILY LIFE EAST (2012)

Firman Witoelar
SurveyMETER

IFLS EAST STUDY TEAM

- SurveyMETER
- TNP2K
- PRSF

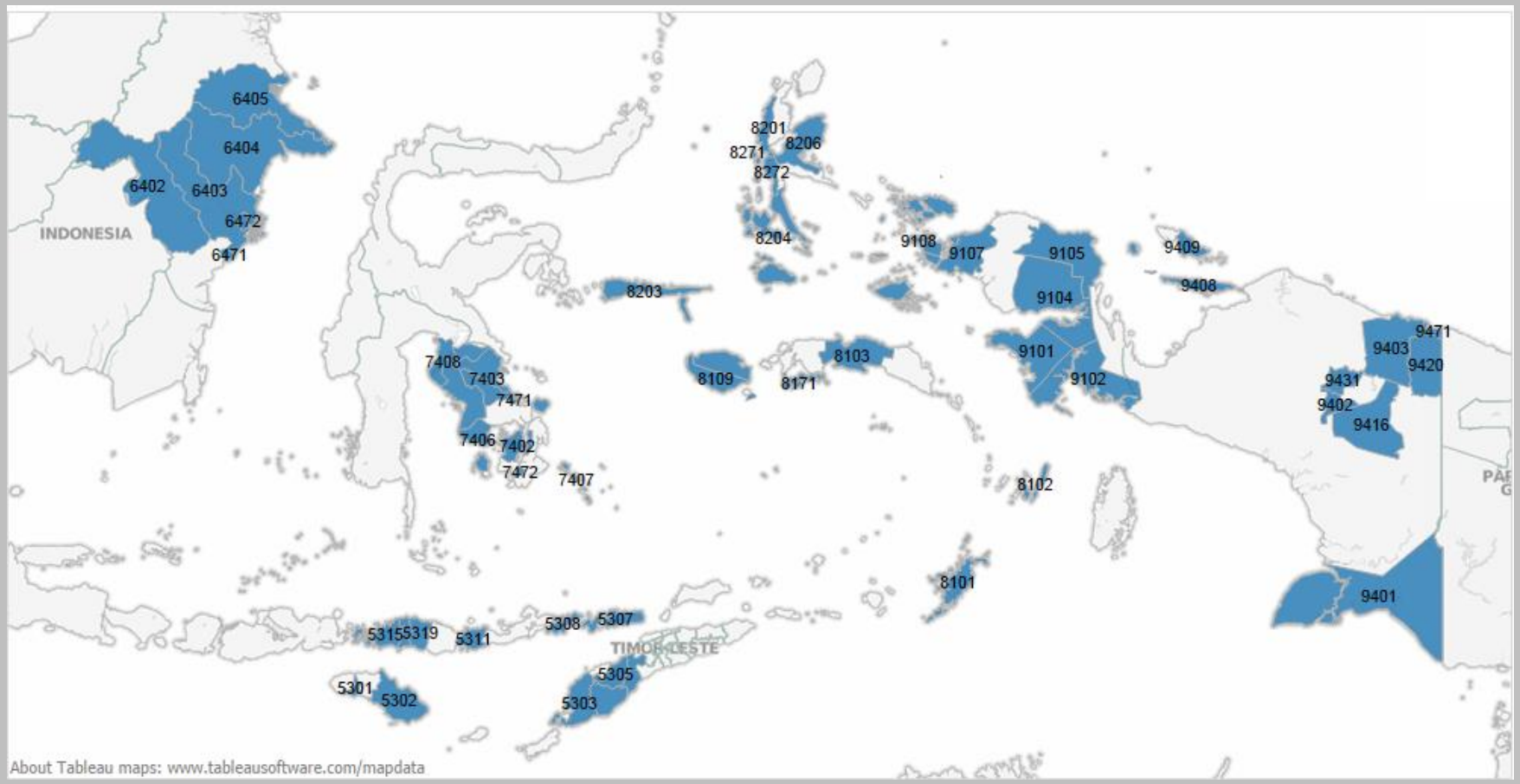
Funder:

Department of Foreign Aid and Trade (DFAT), Australia

IFLS EAST: BRIDGING THE DATA GAP

- Over the years, the use of IFLS survey data has grown
- In eastern part of Indonesia: no comparable data set existed
- Eastern part of Indonesia have higher poverty rates than the western part
- The characteristics of poverty are somewhat different

Provinces covered: East Kalimatan, Southeast Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, Maluku, North Maluku, West Papua, and Papua



IFLS EAST: 7 PROVINCES 100 ENUMERATION AREAS

2,000 households, 15,000 individual interviews

IFLS EAST SURVEY DESIGN

IFLS East was modeled after IFLS:

- similar sampling strategy
- almost identical survey instruments

IFLS East: multi-topic survey

Two survey components:

- Household Survey
- Community and Facility survey

IFLS East is now a cross-section, but for was set up for a longitudinal survey (e.g. information necessary for tracking were collected)

IFSL EAST TIMELINE

February-March 2012: Questionnaire development

March 2012: Piloting (in Bitung and Fak-fak)

April- May 2012: Training for Trainers and Training for Enumerators for Household Survey

May- July 2012: Household Survey fieldwork

September 2012: Training for Trainers and Training for Enumerators for Community and Facility Survey

October-December 2012: Community and Facility Survey fieldwork

2013: Data cleaning, weight construction, and preparation for public use

January 2014: data available for public

http://surveymeter.org/research/3/iflseast

SurveyMETER
SURVEY-MEASUREMENT-TRAINING-RESEARCH

Search

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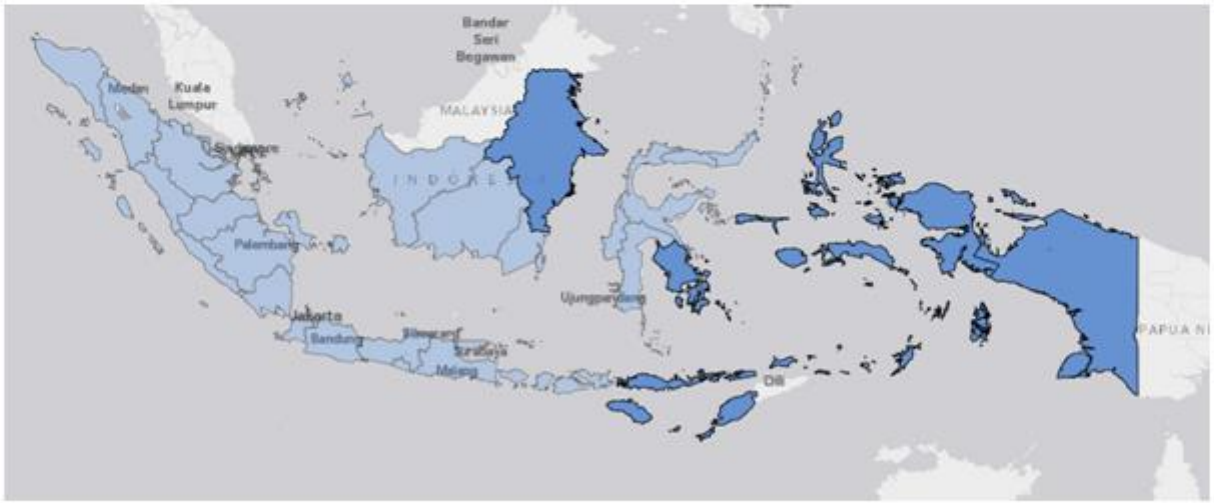
THE INDONESIA FAMILY LIFE SURVEY EAST (IFLS EAST)



The Indonesia Family Life Survey East is a large scale multi-topic household and community survey of living conditions that was conducted to cover the Eastern provinces in Indonesia. It is based on the Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS), fielded by the RAND Corporation in collaboration with Survey METER.

THANK YOU!