

ABSTRACT

This research aims to analysis the influence of income, religiosity, and education using age and gender as a control variable towards smoking habit of Muslims in Indonesia by using data from the fifth wave of Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS)2014. Income is measured using Per-Capita Expenditures (PCE) which is divided by five percentiles. Education is measured by levels of education taken and religiosity measured by praying frequency, religious lecture frequency, and which Islamic tradition is being followed. Analysis is done using the binary logistic regression. Results of regression shows that income didn't have significant influence toward smoking habits. Education has significant negative influence where every increased amount of years school reducing the odds of having a smoking habit by 10,54%. On praying indicator, shows that a person who pray five times a day have less odds of having smoking habits up to 47,8% compared to someone who pray less than five times a day. Frequency of attending religious lecture also has significant influence where the more often someone attend a religious lecture, they have less odds of having a smoking habit up to 10,66%. On the other hand, affiliation towards both Nahdlatul Ulama or Muhammadiyah didn't show any significant difference towards smoking habits compared to someone who do not follow either Islamic Tradition. Age variable has positive and significant influence towards smoking habits, while men have higher smoking tendencies compared to women. This research has found that education, age, gender and religiosity measured by praying and religious lecture frequency has a significant influence while income and Islamic tradition has no significant influence towards smoking habit.

Keywords: *smoking habits, income, religiosity, education, IFLS 5, logistic regression*

