

ABSTRACT

This study empirically estimates the effect of individual Muslim religiosity on electoral participation in Indonesia in 2014 using data from the fifth wave of the Indonesian Family Life Survey (IFLS). In this study, electoral participation includes the presidential election, the election of the House of Representatives, the Regional House of Representatives, the Provincial House of Representatives, the Regency/City House of Representatives, the Governor, and the Regent/Mayor. Religiosity in this study is measured using three indicators: attending religious gatherings, closeness to Islamic traditions, and frequency of daily prayers. The estimation results using a probit regression model with the Maximum Likelihood method and the calculation of Average Marginal Effect (AME) processed using STATA17, show that all three indicators of religiosity increase participation in all types of elections. These findings are consistent in both separate and combined estimation models. This study concludes that religiosity is one of the factors that can encourage electoral participation.

Keywords: Religiosity, Electoral Participation, Voting Behavior.

