

## **ABSTRACT**

*This study aims to analyze the effect of religiosity on individual life satisfaction in Indonesia using data from the seventh wave of the World Values Survey conducted in 2018. Life satisfaction is measured on an ordinal scale from 1 to 10. Religiosity is measured through two indicators, namely attendance at religious activities as the ritualistic dimension and the importance of God in one's life as the ideological dimension. The analysis employs ordinal logistic regression using STATA 17 and includes demographic, socioeconomic, and subjective perception control variables. The results indicate that the importance of God has a positive and statistically significant effect on life satisfaction for all respondents, including the Muslim and non-Muslim subsamples. Attendance at religious activities does not have a statistically significant effect for all respondents or for Muslims, but it has a negative and statistically significant effect for non-Muslims. These findings confirm that the contribution of religiosity to life satisfaction is stronger through the ideological dimension, which is related to meaning in life and psychological calmness, while the ritualistic dimension does not show a consistent effect on life satisfaction.*

**Keywords:** *religiosity, life satisfaction, subjective well-being, World Values Survey, ordinal logistic regression.*