**Do socio-economic, physical health, and ethnicity affect smoking status?**

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**Abstract**

This study aims to find the probability of individual’s smoking status in Indonesia. The data used in this research are from the Indonesia Family Life Survey (IFLS) data. Through IFLS data for this study expected to give updated and comprehensive data on the variables examined by the model. The unit of analysis of this study was individuals with aged in 15 year and above, spread to 13 provinces in Indonesia. The variable for this study were gender, age, marital status, height, weight, the head of household status, education period, and individual’s ethnicity in IFLS household. The data processing was conducted by using the Probit-Regression method and done the differentiation based on the areas; urban and rural.

The results shows that all variables such as gender, age, marital status, height, weight, the head of household status, education period, and individual’s ethnicity influence the individual’s smoking status. Male have the probability of smoking on 52.27 percent higher than female. The older individual by one year would increase the probability of to smoke by 0.23 percent. The increase in weight by one kilogram would reduce probability to smoke by 0.22 percent. Individuals who are married, have the probability to smoke at 3.56 per cent higher than individuals whose unmarried. Individuals with the status of head of household has a probability of 5.55 percent higher than the individual who was not head of household. Increased individual study period of one year, was reduce the probability on individual to smoke by 1.63 percent. Individuals with tribes in Kalimantan has a probability of not smoking at 11.33 per cent higher than in individuals with tribes that are outside of Borneo. While individuals with tribe in Sulawesi and Maluku also has a probability of not smoking at 13.53 per cent higher than in individuals with tribes outside of Sulawesi and Maluku.

In urban areas, gender, age, weight, marital status, and education period influence the individual’s smoking status. Meanwhile in rural areas, gender, weight, the head of household status, education period, and ethnicity influence the individual’s smoking status.

**Keywords**: smoking status; Indonesia Family Life Survey; Probability; Probit.

**JEL Classification:** I18, D10