

## ABSTRAK

Kajian ini bermaksud untuk meneliti hubungan antara modal sosial serta kaitannya dengan sikap kepatuhan publik terhadap kebijakan vaksinasi Covid-19 di Indonesia. Studi ini didasarkan atas beberapa penelitian sebelumnya yang menunjukkan bahwa modal sosial memiliki peranan penting dalam mewujudkan aksi kolektif untuk kepentingan bersama. Peneliti menggunakan data mikro dari 73.101 responden yang menggambarkan indikator modal sosial dan perilaku kesehatan masyarakat pada Survei Pengukuran Tingkat Kebahagiaan 2021. Indeks modal sosial dihitung secara komposit dari beberapa indikator penyusun yang dianalisis, yaitu 1) dimensi sikap percaya secara sosial, 2) sikap percaya terhadap pemerintah, 3) dimensi aksi bersama, serta 4) dimensi kelompok. Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa terdapat variasi karakteristik modal sosial dan kepatuhan kebijakan vaksinasi yang berbeda pada masing-masing Provinsi. Sementara, masyarakat pada daerah perkotaan dan masyarakat berpendidikan tinggi cenderung memiliki kepatuhan kebijakan vaksin Covid-19 yang lebih baik. Selain itu, hasil analisis uji korelasi pearson menunjukkan bahwa indeks modal sosial di Indonesia memiliki korelasi yang cukup terhadap sikap kepatuhan kebijakan vaksinasi Covid-19, dengan aspek sikap percaya terhadap pemerintah sebagai unsur modal sosial yang memperkuat hubungan tersebut. Namun demikian, analisis level individu pada masing-masing Provinsi menunjukkan pola kekuatan modal sosial yang unik di masing-masing daerah. Oleh karenanya, penting bagi pemangku kebijakan untuk memperhatikan aspek-aspek modal sosial tersebut dalam pengambilan kebijakan.

*Kata kunci: modal sosial, sikap percaya sosial, sikap percaya terhadap pemerintah, aksi bersama, kelompok, kepatuhan kebijakan, kesehatan, pandemi, vaksinasi, covid-19*

## ***ABSTRACT***

The compliance of public health policy, especially Covid-19 vaccine acceptance remains an issue in Indonesia. Although previous study shown that social capital have an important role for the government and society to deal with the pandemics, the effect of social capital may vary depend on the timing of the study, the type of government regime, and the dimension of social capital taken into account. Therefore, this study aims to analyze social capital during the pandemics as well as its relationship with attitude towards compliance with Covid-19 vaccination policy in Indonesia. This research is conducted using microdata from Subjective Wellbeing Survey Indonesia 2021 of National Buruaeue Statistic which represents 34 provincial data and includes the indicators of social capital and public health behaviour data. Social capital index measured in the form of composite index from a number of indicator, namely 1 ) social trust , 2) political trust , 3) collective action ,as well as 4) group dimension. The results show that there is variation characteristics of social capital and attitude towards vaccinations policy compliance among provinces in Indonesia. People live in rural area and have better education tend to have higher social capital. Meanwhile, people live in the urban area and have a higher income and education tend to have a better compliance towards Covid-19 vaccines. In addition, correlation analysis show that social capital index in Indonesia have sufficient correlation with attitude obedience policy Covid-19 vaccination, with political trust as an element of social capital which strengthen the relationship. However, analysis at the individual level in each province shows the unique pattern of social capital strength in each province. Therefore, it is important for policy makers to pay attention to these uniqueness aspects of social capital in policy formulation.

*Keywords : social capital, social trust, political trust, collective action, group , policy compliance, health, pandemi , vaccination, Covid-19*