



Abstract. In Indonesia, the number of reported COVID-19 cases from January 2020 – February 2021 has reached 112,209,815 including 2,490,776 deaths. Although numerous interventions have been conducted to reduce the number of COVID-19 cases, this problem remains controversial and has not yet improved to this date. A convincing amount of prior studies have found that cultural worldview is able to influence one's risk perception. Using a quantitative approach, this study examined the role of cultural worldview (i.e., hierarchist, individualist, egalitarian, and fatalist) on COVID-19 risk perception among college students in Indonesia by distributing surveys through an online platform. This study used the cultural worldview scale (Arini, 2019) and the adapted version of COVID-19 risk perception scale (Dryhurst, Schneider, Kerr, Freeman, Recchia, Bles, & Linden, 2020). Two hundreds and seventy Indonesian college students (female = 177, male = 93, age range = 18 - 23 years old) participated in this study. This study found that college students of Indonesia tend to adopt hierarchist, individualist, and egalitarian worldview. They also tend to report moderate levels of risk perception. Results showed that the four types of cultural worldview did not simultaneously predict COVID-19 risk perception, but the hierarchist cultural worldview did. This finding emphasizes the collectivistic and high power distance nature of the Indonesian people in perceiving the risk of COVID-19.