

INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh *level of trust* masyarakat lereng Gunung Merapi yang terkena dampak erupsi tahun 2010 terhadap perilaku mereka saat evakuasi. Perlu diketahui bahwa pada tahun 2010, Gunung Merapi erupsi terbesar dalam kurun waktu 100 tahun terakhir. Namun masyarakat tidak sepenuhnya patuh kepada anjuran pemerintah untuk mengungsi sejak awal tetapi memilih menunggu dan mengikuti juru kunci, sehingga ada banyak korban jiwa dan korban luka-luka. Penulis ingin mengetahui perbandingan *level of trust* masyarakat lereng Gunung Merapi, yakni antara *trust* ke pemerintah, dengan *trust* ke kebudayaan lokal.

Metode yang digunakan adalah membagikan kuesioner secara langsung kepada 101 responden dari tiga hunian tetap di Kecamatan Cangkringan, Sleman, yaitu hunian tetap Pagerjuran, Gondang 2, dan Dongkelsari, kemudian mewawancarai beberapa responden terkait apa yang dilakukan pra, saat, dan pasca erupsi Gunung Merapi tahun 2010. Kemudian data diolah menggunakan Structural Equation Modeling (SEM).

Dari hasil dan pembahasan didapatkan bahwa faktor geografis memiliki pengaruh yang paling signifikan terhadap perilaku masyarakat saat erupsi Gunung Merapi. Faktor geografi ini juga mempengaruhi *trust* masyarakat, baik kepada pemerintah maupun kebudayaan lokal. Untuk *trust* ke pemerintah dan *trust* ke kebudayaan lokal belum bisa terlihat bedanya karena kedua faktor ini tidak berbeda signifikan.

Kata kunci : CFA, *trust*, SEM, perilaku

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this study is to discover the influence of people's level of trust who lives in the Merapi Mountain Slope which was affected with the event of eruption in 2010 towards their behavior when executing evacuation. It is necessary to understand that in the year of 2010, the eruption that happened at Mountain Merapi was the biggest one since the last century. Unfortunately, the local resident disobey the government suggestion to conduct an early evacuation, instead they were choosing to wait and follow the local elders (Juru Kunci), a decision that leads to many victims and death casualties. The author would like to discover the comparison between their level of trust, which is the trust between people to government and to local culture.

This study use questionnaire as the main method that was addressed to 101 respondents from three permanent residence at Cangkringan, Sleman, which are Pagerjurang, Gondang 2 and Dongkelsari. Afterwards, some of the respondent will be further assessed through an interview regarding what they do before, at the moment and after the eruption of Merapi Mountain in 2010. The obtained data will be analyzed with Structural Equation Modeling (SEM).

Based on the result and discussion of this study, it can be obtained that the geographic factor has the most significant influence towards the people's behavior at the event of Merapi Mountain Eruption. The geographic factor also affects the people's trust, both to the government and local culture. However, the differences between the trust to government and trust to local cultures still unseen since both of the factors are not significantly different.

Key Words : CFA, trust, SEM, Behavior