

**ABSTRAK**

**PENGARUH PENDAPATAN, JUMLAH KENDARAAN, DAN  
KESADARAN KELESTARIAN LINGKUNGAN TERHADAP KONSUMSI  
BBM MASYARAKAT DI DESA CONDONGCATUR DAERAH  
ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA**

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji dan menganalisis pengaruh pendapatan, jumlah kendaraan dan kesadaran kelestarian lingkungan terhadap konsumsi BBM masyarakat di Desa Condongcatur Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksplanatori. Populasi penelitian mencakup 3.171 KK yang berasal dari tiga wilayah padukuhan yakni Padukuhan Gejayan, Padukuhan Ngropoh dan Padukuhan Pringwulung. Sampel penelitian ini berjumlah 97 KK. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan adalah random sampling. Data yang dikumpulkan merupakan data primer, meliputi pendapatan masyarakat, jumlah kendaraan, kesadaran kelestarian lingkungan dan konsumsi BBM. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan kuesioner. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan regresi linear berganda.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: 1) pendapatan berpengaruh positif terhadap konsumsi BBM masyarakat; 2) jumlah kendaraan berpengaruh positif terhadap konsumsi BBM masyarakat; 3) kesadaran kelestarian lingkungan berpengaruh positif terhadap konsumsi BBM, dan 4) pendapatan, jumlah kendaraan dan kesadaran kelestarian lingkungan mampu menjadi prediktor dalam menentukan variasi nilai konsumsi BBM sebesar 75%.

**Kata kunci:** konsumsi BBM masyarakat, pendapatan, jumlah kendaraan, kesadaran kelestarian lingkungan

**ABSTRAK**

***THE INFLUENCE OF INCOME, NUMBER OF VEHICLES, AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AWARENESS ON FUEL CONSUMPTION IN THE CONDONGCATUR VILLAGE SPECIAL AREA OF YOGYAKARTA***

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*This research aims to examine and analyze the influence of income, the number of vehicles, and environmental sustainability awareness on the consumption of fuel by the community in the Condongcatuur village Special Region of Yogyakarta.*

*This study is an explanatory study. The research population includes 3,171 households originating from three hamlets, namely Gejayan Hamlet, Ngropoh Hamlet, and Pringwulung Hamlet. The research sample was 97 households. The research sampling technique was random sampling. The data collected are primary data, including community income, the number of vehicles, environmental sustainability awareness, and fuel consumption. Data were collected using a questionnaire. The data analysis technique used in this research is multiple linear regression.*

*The results of this research indicate that: 1) income had a positive influence on community fuel consumption; 2) the number of vehicles had a positive influence on community fuel consumption; 3) environmental sustainability awareness had a positive influence on fuel consumption, and 4) income, the number of vehicles, and environmental sustainability awareness can predict 75% of the variation in fuel consumption.*

**Keywords:** *people's fuel consumption, income, number of vehicles, awareness of environmental sustainability*