

ABSTRACT

The facts show that the energy consumption of a country is inseparable from economic development of a country. The facts show that the largest energy consumption in Indonesia is dominated by petroleum which is classified as non-renewable energy. The data shows that petroleum reserves are running low where the current petroleum reserves of 3.7 billion barrels is predicted to run out in 2028. This is also supported by the fact that the average production decreased 10 percent annually while the average level of oil consumption rose 6 percent annually. The subsidies of oil fuel in Indonesia are the sixth largest in the world, reaching 2.4 billion dollars in amount in 2021. Central Java is one of the provinces with the third largest subsidized fuel consumption oil after West Java and East Java. This research uses multiple linear regression analysis with panel data method. The results show that an increase in per capita income and number of motorized vehicles will significantly increase subsidized fuel consumption. The results show that an increase in population and non-subsidised fuel consumption will not significantly increase subsidized fuel consumption.

Keywords: Subsidied Fuel Consumption, Popuation, Income Per Capita, Number of Motorized Vehicles, Non-Subsidised Fuel Consumption

