The Influence of The Rupiah Exchange Rate, Inflation and Fuel Subsidy on Motorcycle Consumption in 2019-2023 and Estimating The Level of Petroleum Production : Implementation of the Arima Model

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Abstract. Growth amount user motorcycle in Indonesia the more Lots from year to year. Population motorcycle Which the more Lots worried will worsen congestion and problem inefficiency use material burn oil. Wrong One Which become reason increasing consumption motorcycle inIndonesia is a condition of macroeconomic factors. This research aims to determine the effect macroeconomic factors which include exchange rates, inflation and fuel subsidies on motorbike consumption in Indonesia in 2019- 2023 and considering the increase in oil production levels. The data used is monthly time series data for the January period 2019-December 2023. The t test shows that there is no influence of exchange rates, inflation on motorbike consumption, while subsidies Fuel has a positive effect on motorbike consumption, but these results must take into account the increase in petroleum production which will have an impact on resource availability in the future. The results of the data test show that the exchange rate and inflation have an influencepositive and significant on motorbike consumption.

Keywords: Mark Swap, inflation, fuel subsidies, Consumption Motors, petroleum production

1 Introduction

Studies Which done by INRIX Global Traffic Scorecards show thatIndonesia is a country with a high level of congestion. Reason Congestion in Indonesia is due to a slowdown described in several ways factor. Wrong One factor Which cause congestion is system transport general Which Noable to become an icon of community pride so that people choose to use it private vehicle. Consumption is household spending on goods and services. "Goods" includes household spending on durable goods, such as motorbikes and tools households, and non-durable goods, such as food and clothing, with exceptions purchase of a new house. Meanwhile, "services" include intangible goods, such as haircuts, health services, and education (Menkiw, 2009). Income is The main factors that can influence consumption. Apart from that, there are several other factors that can influence the size of consumption, including interest rates, price estimates in period front, price goods substitution And complementary, And etc. In theory request consumer explain that amount commodity Which requested is something function from or depend on price commodity the, income consumer, pricerelated commodities (complements and substitutes), and consumer tastes (Hanum, 2019).

By Because That, price Material Burn Oil (BBM) become Wrong One factor Which join inconsidered For buy motorbike. Indonesia is country Which applypolicy subsidy BBM For push burden public will its height price oil world. There is subsidy BBM the cause price gas Which for sale in Indonesia relatively morelower than the actual price of gasoline. The amount of this subsidy will be: fluctuates in line with changes in world oil prices. Starting January 1st in 2015 the Indonesian government officially cut fuel subsidies for premium. Subtraction Fuel subsidies will direct gasoline prices to follow market prices or mechanisms market. After pruning subsidy BBM For premium, Pertamina official emit typegas new that is pertalite Which own Randon Otcane Numbers (RON) 90, that is more tallrather than premium which only has RON 88. A higher RON indicates better quality. Apart from that, the price of Pertalite is also cheaper than Pertamax So the majority of Indonesian people currently use pertalite as fuel the vehicle (Japari et al., 2019).

From year 2019 amount sale motorbike in Indonesia Keep going show enhancementuntil 2020. Then in 2021 it decreased to 1,013,518 from year 2020 Which the amount reach 1,208,019 units. However decline the No taking place long Because on year 2023 sale motorbike return show enhancement. This high motorbike sales figure is thought to be due to the ratio of motorbike ownership Compared to the population, it is still low, so there are still

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many people who want to own one the two-wheeled vehicle. The ratio of motorbike ownership in Indonesia is actually low be a challenge for government for more ready to solve the problem of traffic jams threaten along with increase population vehicle motorized in Indonesia. However in side other, ratio Which Still low become opportunity separately for industry automotive. It means There is still a big opportunity for the automotive industry in Indonesia to increase sales motorbike. Therefore, many sales efforts are carried out by companies to interesting consumer so that buy product they, like installation advertisement, lottery prize, and others (Wahyudi, 2020).

The exchange rate or exchange rate of the rupiah against the US dollar is also no less important to get influence sale car through change cost production. There is fluctuation on exchange raterupiah will impact on rising cost production Because component Which used imported from outside country (Sya'baniasri, 2019) In side import, exchange rate eye Money Which weakenedcan cause prices in rupiah in the domestic market to rise. Indonesia indeedhas used domestically made components for two-wheeled vehicles. Use the components are around 80% so 20% of the components are still imported. But approx 80% raw materials used by the component industry in Indonesia still has to be imported, so that the weakening of the rupiah causes production costs to increase (kemenperin.go.id). Apart from the exchange rate or exchange rate of the rupiah against the US dollar, the rate of inflation in Indonesia is high resulting in people's real income decreasing, thereby reducing purchasing power. Will but, purchase motorbike in Indonesia year 2023 Which show number highest during 5year final precisely happen on moment rate inflation in Indonesia reach number 8.38% (Maulina, 2022) Based on this description, it can be concluded that there are macroeconomic factors that No can controlled by company automotive Which can influence consumption car.This is the reason researchers are interested in studying the relationship between credit interest rates, exchange rates, inflation and fuel subsidies on motorbike consumption.

However, the increase in motorbike consumption will also have an impact on the level of petroleum production in the future. Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM) Arifin Tasrif revealed that oil reserves in Indonesia will be available for the next 9.5 years. Continuous use of fossil fuels will result in depletion of fuel oil availability. Based on integrated green business (IEC) data, Indonesia is one of the countries with the highest energy consumption growth in the world, with energy consumption growth of 7% per year. Energy consumption in Indonesia is divided into the industrial sector 50%, transportation 34%, household 12%, and commercial 4%. Indonesia's energy consumption is quite high, almost 95% of which is met by fuel oil (BBM). Of this total, almost 50% is fuel oil (BBM). So it is necessary to save on fuel oil. Pertalite is the type of fuel oil (BBM) most consumed by Indonesian people in 2021. This consumption figure is up from the previous year which was 18.14 million kiloliters. In 2020, pertalite consumption fell due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

However, in 2021 consumption will increase again, meanwhile the amount of Pertamax fuel consumption (RON 92) was recorded at 5.71 million kiloliters in 2021, an increase from the previous year which was 4.05 million kiloliters. Then consumption of premium type fuel (RON 88) was 3.35 million kiloliters. followed by diesel consumption (CN51) of 701 thousand kiloliters and Pertamax turbo or similar (RON 95+98+100) of 481.18 thousand kiloliters. Based on this description, it can be concluded that there are macroeconomic factors that automotive companies cannot control which can influence motorbike consumption. This is the reason researchers are interested in studying more deeply the relationship between credit interest rates, exchange rates, inflation and fuel subsidies on motorbike consumption. Therefore, the researchers took the research title "The Influence of Exchange Rates, Inflation and Fuel Subsidies (BBM) on Motorcycle Consumption in Indonesia in 2019-2023. With the implementation of the Arima model to estimate petroleum production."

2   Literature Review

2.1 Base Theory

Consumption is household spending on goods and services. "Goods" includes household spending on durable goods, such as cars and household appliances, and non-durable goods, such as food and clothing, with the exception of new home purchases. Meanwhile, "services" include intangible goods, such as haircuts, services health, and education (Mankiw, 2012). The word consumption in the Big Economic Dictionary interpreted as action man Good in a way direct or No direct For use up or reduce utility something object on satisfaction final from his needs. According to (Maulina, 2022) consumption is defined as the use of goods goods and services that will directly meet human needs. Expenditure consumption personal covers expendituren by House ladder on goods end and service. Household consumption expenditure is expenditure made by households For buy goods And service For need life daily in something period certain.From explanations according to various sources, it can be concluded that the definition of consumption is the activity of buying goods and services to be used or spent in order meet daily needs. b. Consumption Reaction to Changes in Goods Prices Balance Which achieved can changed Because income real changed. If income realincrease, consumer can increase also consumption and on the contrary. Wrong One factorWhich can change income real is change price goods. 1) Curve Price Consumption (Price Consumption Curve) Changes in the price of an item can cause a price ratio changed. Finally

amount goods Which consumed changed Because level consumer balance Which changed consequence change price. Change the can depicted incurve price consumption as presented in Picture 1.

Picture 1 show that balance beginning happen in point A. When price goodsX down, so ability For buy goods X increase with amount budget stillshown by the budget line shifting to BL2 and BL3. The balance has changed from point A to point B and point C. Likewise with the combination of consumption, if the pointsbalance are connected then a curve is formed PCC. (Mankiw, 2012).
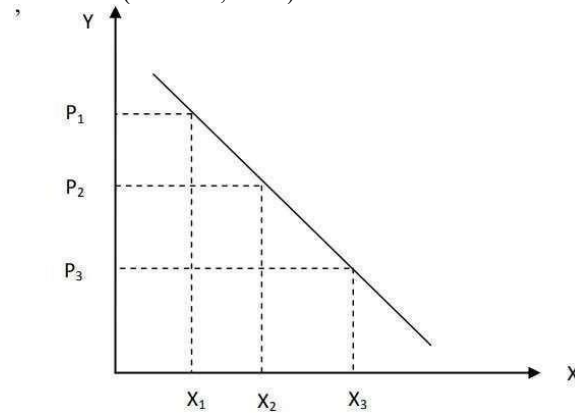

Fig. 1. Curve Consumption Prices

Derivation of the Demand Curve From Figure 1 it can be concluded that at When the price of good X becomes cheaper, consumption of X increases. Matter This in accordance with law request. By Because That curve PCC can loweredbe a demand curve. This demand curve can be lowered if it meets assumption as following: a) Consumer is at on condition balance b) Incomenominal unchanged c) Price nominal value of other goods do not change.
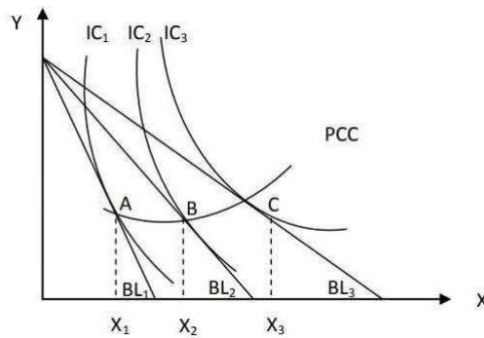

Fig. 2. Lower Curve Request

Individual Demand and Market Demand Market demand is quantity individual demand in the market. For example, the number of consumers in market X only 2 ie A and B which is reflected by curve Da's request And Db obtained by adding horizontally Da and Db.
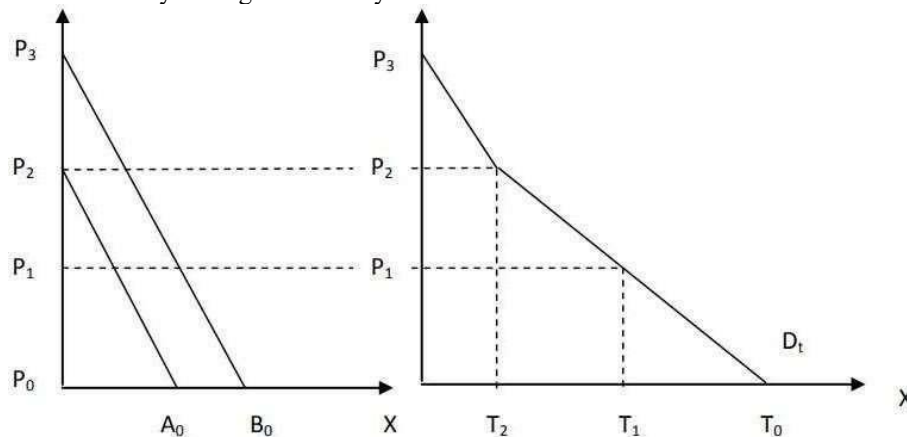

Fig. 3. Request market

Figure 6. Request Market On price P0 request A is A0 And request B is B0,so total demand is A0 + B0 = T0. When the price becomes P1 demand A is A1 , B's demand is B1 and total demand is T1. At a price of P2 request A is A2, request B is B2 And request total T2. On price P3 demand for A and B is each equal to zero, so total demand equal to zero. c. Factors Affecting Consumption Main determinants of levels consumption according to view Keynes is determined by income House ladder. However, there are factors other than income that can also influence the rate consumption is as follows. 1) Wealth that has been accumulated by someone get treasure inheritance Which Lots as results business in Century Then, so somebody That succeed get riches Which sufficient. In circumstances Therefore, he is more interested in using most of his income for consumption today. 2) Interest rate When interest rates are low, people No so Like For save Because feel more Good For do consumption rather than saving. 3) Economic conditions. In economic growth firm, level unemployment low, so public in inside tend moreactive in do shopping. 4) Distribution income Public Which income distribution is balanced, they are more inclined to consume. That matterbecause most of the national income is enjoyed by the entire population evenly. 5) Whether or not sufficient pension funds are available in some cases The state provides fairly high pension funds. Income from funds a large enough pension will encourage consumption levels (Hidayat & Astuti, 2021)

2.2 Consumer Behavior

Consumer behavior describes how a person Consumers decide how many combinations of goods or services to purchase in various condition Which faced. Gathering consumer individual will formdemand in the market. Consumer behavior is the action that one directly engages inobtain, consume, and dispose of products and services, including processes decision Which precede And follow action the. Behavior consumeris behavior Which showed in look for, buy, use, evaluateAnd decide product, service, And idea . Explanation about consumer behaviorthe simplest is found in the law of demand, which states that "If the price of a good rises, ceteris paribus the quantity demanded by consumers the goods will come down." Ceteris paribus means that all other factors that affect the quantity demanded are considered unchanged (Theodoridis & Kraemer, 2021) Based on theory economy, request arise Because consumerneed benefit from commodity Which purchased. Benefit the known withutility term. The demand for a commodity reflects the demand for it utility from commodity the. With say other, request something commodity is a derivation (decrease) from the utility provided by the commodity. In theory Act in demand consumer explained two matter following. 1) Reason paraconsumers to buy more goods at lower prices and reduce purchase on price Which tall. 2) How a consumerdetermine the amount and composition of goods to be purchased from income he obtained (Mankiw, 2012).

The exchange rate or exchange rate is the price of a currency from a country be measured or stated in eye Money other. Exchange rate role important in decisions expenditure Because exchange rate can become reject measuringtranslation of prices from various countries into the same currency. Mark exchange is divided into nominal exchange rate and exchange rate real (real exchange rates). Mark swap nominal is mark Which used by somebodywhen exchanging one country's currency for another country's currency. Meanwhile value swap real is mark Which used somebody moment exchange goods And service from something countries with goods and services from other countries (Christianingrum, 2019). There are two types of exchange rate or exchange rate transactions. Spot transactions include immediate exchange (two day) from deposit or savings bank. Transaction forward covers exchange depositbank For a number of time to front Which determined. Circumstances Where mark something eyemoney increases is called appreciation. Meanwhile, the state of the value of a currency decrease is called depreciation. The exchange rate is considered important because it can affect prices domestic goods relative to the price of foreign goods. When a currency country appreciates, the goods produced by that country become more expensive and goods outside country in country the become more cheap. b. Factors WhichInfluence Exchange rate (Fatmawati & Sugiharti, 2021) mention that in periodlong there is four factor main Which influence exchange rate that is as following.

Relative price level When the price of a good in a country increases (with assuming prices of foreign goods remain constant), demand for those goods falls and eye Money tend weakened. In period long, increase level price in somethingcountry (relatively to level price outside country) cause eye the money depreciated, And decline level price relatively cause eye Money appreciated.

Obstacle trading Obstacle going to trading free can form tariff And quota. Tariffs are the imposition of taxes on imported goods, whereas Quotas are restrictions on the amount of foreign goods that can be imported. If a country increases tariffs and reduces quotas on imported goods, then demand for domestic goods increases and the currency tends strengthen. So the existence of trade barriers causes a currency the country strengthens in the long term.

Preference for domestic goods as example, when people Japan the more like goods America, increased demand for American goods (exports) tends to strengthen the dollar, because American goods will continue to sell even though they are worth more dollars tall. So, increasing demand for a country's exports causes an eye the

money strengthens in the long run, in contrast to the increase in demand for import cause eye Money domestic weakened.

Productivity When productivity in a country increases, the country tends to increase sector domestic Which produce goods Which traded. Productivity Which more tall push decline price goods Which traded. As a result, demand for domestic goods increases and eyes Money Domestic tends to appreciate (Istiqomah, 2016).

Inflation is trend increase price goods Which naturegeneral And Keep going continuously (Sukirno, 2002). There is 3 component Which must fulfilled when something circumstances said inflation. First, increase price. Price something goods It is said to increase if it becomes higher than the price of the previous period. Second, nature general. Ascension price something goods Not yet can said inflation If This increase does not cause the prices of goods in general to rise. Third, going on continuously. A momentary price increase cannot be said to be inflation. If The government reports that inflation this year is 8.5%, meaning accumulated inflation in that year it was 8.5%. 33 The opposite condition of inflation is called with deflation. Deflation is something circumstances level price goods in a way generaldecrease. b. Inflation Classification 1) According to serious or not inflation.

Light inflation (100% per year) 2) According to the source of the cause a) Pull inflation demand (Demand pull inflation) Inflation caused by an increase in demand public Which Enough big to goods. Ascension request causes the demand curve for goods to shift to the right, so that prices goods experience increase (Istiqomah, 2016).

Crude oil or in English it is called *Petroleum* , according to the language Latin consists from two fragment say that is *Peter* who It means coral and *Oleum* which means oil. Therefore, the chemistry of petroleum (petroleum) is science that studies the continuation of plants after being buried or buried for millions of years. The compounds contained in petroleum have a large variation, from compounds with low density (gas) to compounds with high density (solid).

Crude oil or *petroleum* nicknamed also as *black gold*, which is a thick, dark brown, or greenish liquid that is flammable, and are in the upper layers of some areas of the earth's crust. Petroleum consists of a complex mixture of various hydrocarbons, most of which consist of series alkanes but vary in appearance, composition, and purity. The origin of petroleum is living things (plants, animals) that have been buried for millions of years through the burial process, the diagenesis process and then further processes during the catagenesis period and cannot be used again during the metagenesis period. Another name for Dummy Regression is Category.

3   Method

This study or research uses quantitative methods. This method is called a quantitative method because the research data is in the form of numbers and the analysis is in the form of statistics (Jannah, 2016) . In this research there are 2 variables, including the *antencendent variable* and the consequent variable. This research tests the significance of the influence of *antencendent variables* on consequent variables.

And in this research the author also added an ARIMA method to the petroleum production level data in order to take into consideration the future consequences of increasing motorbike consumption. According to Willian J. Stevenson (2009) defines forecasting as a basic input in the operations management decision making process in providing information about future demand with the aim of determining how much capacity or inventory will be needed to meet demand.

According to Nasution and Prasetyawan (2008), production forecasting is carried out with the aim of determining the initial direction of actions that must be carried out in the future, what must be done, how much to do, and when to do it. Because this planning is related to the future, planning prepared on the basis of estimates made based on past data using several assumptions.

Production forecasting objectives a. As a first step in determining production activities, namely as a reference for more detailed planning from aggregate plans to items in the master production schedule. b. As input to resource planning so that resource planning can be developed to support production planning. c. Dampening (stabilizing) production and labor against fluctuations in demand.
Regression

Regression uses qualitative predictors (which are not dummies called quantitative predictors). The discussion in this regression is only for one type of dummy variable and is devoted to estimation. In this study, one dummy variable is used, namely fuel oil subsidies, the regression is as follows:

Subsidy Reduction Policy = 1
Additional subsidy policy = 0

4   Results and Discussion

4.1 Forecasting Analysis of Petroleum Production Levels

Data collection and processing is carried out on actual petroleum production. The data collected is petroleum production data from January to December 2023. Actual petroleum production data can be seen in the following table: (Bawono 2019)

Table 1. 2023 Petroleum Production Level Data

Month	Production Level
2023M01	115.1
2023M02	135.4
2023M03	83.8
2023M04	71.6
2023M05	73.2
2023M06	99.6
2023M07	83
2023M08	121.6
2023M09	98.6
2023M10	88.6
2023M11	79.5
2023M12	138.9

Based on Table 1 obtained data production crude oil from January s/d December 2023. Petroleum production from January to December 2023 experienced an increase of 138.9%. But on month July experience decline from month previously that is month February from 99.6 to 83, a decrease of 16.6%. Then from Table 3 then it is obtained results forecasting use ARIMAmethod For period number 1 s/d 6 that is:

Table 2. Forecasting Data on Petroleum Production Levels in 2024

Month	Production Level
2024M01	89.6
2024M02	109.7
2024M03	98.9
2024M04	112.2
2024M05	117.7
2024M06	125.3

Table 2 Results forecasting use method regression linear For year 2024 explains the results of forecasting petroleum production for 2024. The graph shows that demand is increasing from January to June 2024. This is due to the large demand for petroleum, especially in terms of fuel or fuel for motorbike users in human life today. is increasing, it is affecting the amount of motor vehicle use. With the development of increasingly sophisticated vehicle technology, new vehicle technology has higher engine compression so that gas emissions are more environmentally friendly. The higher the engine compression, the higher the fuel quality and requires good quality fuel such as good quality pertalite RON90 at an affordable price. This increase in the types of motorized vehicles has resulted in a drastic increase in demand for fuel from month to month (Sugiono 2015).

This section describes the results of the research and discussion of the data obtained during study:

Table 3. Test Stationarity

No	Variable	Probabilit y US	Information
1	Mark Swap	0.0000	Data Stationary on 2nd differences
2	Inflation	0.0000	Data Stationary on 2nd differences
3	Subsidy BBM	0.0000	Data Stationary on 2nd differences
4	Consumption Motorcycle	0.0000	Data Stationary on 2nd differences

4.2 Test Classical Assumptions

4.2.1   Test Normality
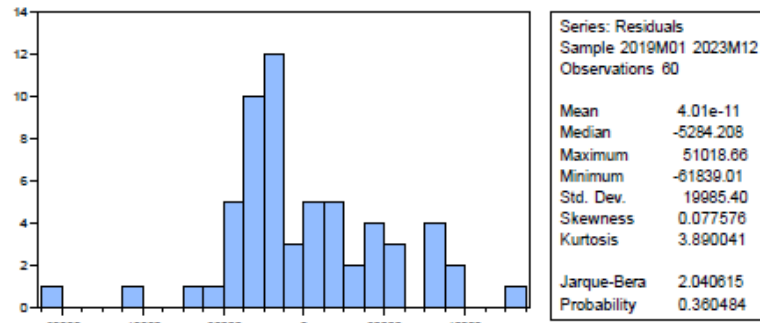
Source : Data Secondary Which processed, 2023

Fig. 4. Test Normality

Figure 4. Normality Test Results Figure 4.1 shows that the value probability in the normality test shows the number 0.360484 > 0.005 so that the data Which tested to be normally distributed.

4.2.2   Test Multicollinearity

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test

Results Variance Inflation Factors Date:
12/10/23 Time: 07:12 Samples: 2019M01
2023M12
Included observations: 60

Variables	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	6.07E+09	864.7718	NA
SER03	8.176326	156.1581	1.224119
SER02	387.4304	5.331169	1.099271
SER01	1.35E-05	505.6496	1.207912

Source : Data Secondary ones processed, 2023

Table 4. show that mark Centered VIF show number more small from10.00 so that data tested does not contain multicollinearity.

4.2.3   Test Heteroscedasticity

Table 5. Heteroscedasticity

Test Results Heteroskedasticity Test: Glejser
Test Equation:
Dependent Variables: ARESID
Method: Least Squares Date: 12/10/23 Time: 07:55
Samples: 2019M01 2023M12
Included observations: 60

F-statistic	8.094502	Prob. F(3.56)	0.6241
Obs*R-squared	18.14831	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.5324
Scaled explained SS	20.48336	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.5201

Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob.
C	228871.5	49204.90	4.651395	0.0000
SER03	-0.195841	0.099950	-1.959393	0.0551
SER02	6.752599	15.26784	0.442276	0.6600

SER01	-0.012815	0.002887	-4.438850	0.0000
R-squared	0.302472	Mean dependent var		19983.13
Adjusted R-squared	0.265104	elementary school dependent var		17841.97
S.E of regression	15295.22	Akaike info criterion		22.17281
Sum squared resident	1.31E+10	Schwarz criterion		22.31243
Hannan-Quinn				
Logs likelihood	-661.1843criter.22.22742			
F-statistic	8.094502	Durbin-Watson stat		1.125301
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000144			

Source : Data Secondary ones processed, 2022

Table 5 show that mark Prob. Chi-Square as big as 0.6241 > 0.05 so thatdata tested there were no heteroscedasticity problems.

4.2.4   Test Autocorrelation

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test

ResultsBreusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation L.M Tests:

F-statistic	0.491443	Prob. F(2,112)	0.6131
Obs*R-squared	1.026532	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.5985

Source : Processed Secondary Data, 2023

Table 6 show that mark probability Chi-Square is at on number 0.5985 > 0.05 so that data tested does not contain autocorrelation problem.

4.2.5   Statistic test

Test Regression Linear Multiple

Data study has fulfil stationarity, furthermore will done test regression multiple linear with specifications regression model as follows :

Table 7. Test Regression

Dependent Variable: SER04

Method: Least Squares
Date: 12/10/23 Time: 06:52
Samples: 2019M01 2023M12
Included observations: 60

Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistics	Prob.
C	1257964.	77878.92	16.15282	0.0000
SER03	-21.61887	2.859428	-7.560559	0.0000
SER02	106.1849	19.68325	5.394681	0.0000
SER01	0.022996	0.003669	6.268150	0.0000
R-squared	0.729623	Mean dependent var		1410959.
Adjusted R-squared	0.715139	elementary school dependent var		38435.12
S.E of regression	20513.74	Akaike info criterion		22.75992
Sum squared resident	2.36E+10	Schwarz criterion		22.89954
Logs likelihood	-678.7975	Hannan-Quinn criter.		22.81453
F-statistic	50.37285	Durbin-Watson stat		0.509293
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source : Data Secondary Which processed, 2023

Test t (Test Partial)

Exchange rate From table 7, the results of the multiple linear regression test show the coefficient values positive as big as - 7.560559 with mark probability as big as 0.055 < 0.05 (α). This is meaningful partially has a negative and insignificant effect on motorbike consumption.

Inflation From table 7 results test regression linear multiple obtained mark positive coefficient as big as 5.394681 with mark probability as big as 0.660 < 0.05 (α). This matter means inflation influential in a way positive and n o t significant to motor consumption.

Fuel subsidies From table 7, the results of the multiple linear regression test show the coefficient values positive amounting to 6.268150 with mark probability as big as 0.000> 0.05 (α). This means that the addition of fuel subsidies has a positive effect significant impact on motorbike consumption.

Test F (Simultaneous Test)

Based on table 7 results regression linear multiple obtained mark probability 0.0000< 0.05 (α), matter This means that value variable swap, Inflation and Sunsidi Fuel, together (simultaneously) influences motorbike consumption.

5   CONCLUSION

Based on research that has been conducted on the influence of the rupiah exchange rate, inflation and fuel oil (BBM) subsidies on motorbike consumption in 2019-2024 and estimating the level of petroleum production: implementation of the Arima model . Therefore, the following conclusions can be drawn:

Exchange rate from the results of the multiple linear regression test show the coefficient values positive as big as -7.560559 with mark probability as big as 0.055 < 0.05 (α). This is meaningful partially has a negative and insignificant effect on motorbike consumption.

Inflation from the results test regression linear multiple obtained mark positive coefficient as big as 5.394681 with mark probability as big as 0.660 < 0.05 (α). This matter means inflation influential in a way positive and n o t significant to motor consumption.

Fuel subsidies from the results of the multiple linear regression test show the coefficient values positive amounting to 6.268150 with mark probability as big as 0.000> 0.05 (α). This means that the addition of fuel subsidies has a positive effect significant impact on motorbike consumption.

Based on the results of regression linear multiple obtained mark probability 0.0000< 0.05 (α), matter This means that value variable swap, Inflation and Sunsidi Fuel, together (simultaneously) influences motorbike consumption.

Suggestion

In future research, we can add the latest time periods to be able to describe the actual conditions currently occurring.

In further research, research data can be added by expanding the sample and population in order to produce even better results.

The community can reduce the use of fuel oil so that natural resources remain available.

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