

## **ABSTRAK**

Konsumsi masyarakat terhadap minyak goreng sawit nasional mencapai angka 16,2 juta kilo liter (KL). Dari angka tersebut diketahui rata-rata minyak jelatah yang dihasilkan berada di kisaran angka 40-60% atau bisa berada di kisaran 6,46-9,72 juta KL. Berdasarkan hasil studi pendahuluan yang telah dilakukan di wilayah Kapuk RT 004 RW 011 didapatkan hasil 60% masyarakat yang memiliki Perilaku Pengelolaan Minyak Jelantah yang buruk. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan perilaku masyarakat dalam pengelolaan minyak jelantah di Kelurahan Kapuk Cengkareng Jakarta Barat. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional* dengansampel sebanyak 141 KK. Teknik pengambilan sampel ialah *purposive sampling* dengan analisis data univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji *chi-square*. Hasil univariat menunjukkan proporsi tertinggi yaitu perilaku pengelolaan minyak jelantah buruk (51,1%), pengetahuan baik (54,6%), sikap negatif (60,3%), tingkat pendapatan cukup (81,6%), dan lingkungan buruk (93,6%). Terdapat hubungan antara pengetahuan ( $p\text{-value} = 0,001$ ) dengan perilaku masyarakat dalam pengelolaan minyak jelantah dan Terdapat hubungan antara sikap ( $p\text{-value} = 0,001$ ) dengan perilaku masyarakat dalam pengelolaan minyak jelantah. Sedangkan tidak terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pendapatan dan lingkungan dengan perilaku masyarakat dalam pengelolaan minyak jelantah. Disarankan ketua RT, tokoh masyarakat serta dinas lingkungan bekerja sama melibatkan peran serta masyarakat dalam kegiatan pengumpulan minyak jelantah.

Kata Kunci : Minyak Jelantah, Pengetahuan, Sikap, Pendapatan, Lingkungan

6 BAB, 76 halaman, 3 gambar, 22 tabel, 6 lampiran

Pustaka : 46

## **ABSTRACT**

*Public consumption of national palm cooking oil reached 16.2 million kilo liters (KL). From these figures it is known that the average used cooking oil produced is in the range of 40-60% or it could be in the range of 6.46-9.72 million KL. Based on the results of a preliminary study that was conducted in the Kapuk area RT 004 RW 011, it was found that 60% of the community had bad WVO management behavior. This study aims to determine the factors related to community behavior in managing used cooking oil in Kapuk Cengkareng Village, West Jakarta. This study used a cross-sectional design with a sample of 141 families. The sampling technique was purposive sampling with univariate and bivariate data analysis using the chi-square test. The univariate results showed the highest proportion, namely bad waste management behavior (51.1%), good knowledge (54.6%), negative attitude (60.3%), adequate income level (81.6%), and bad environment (93.6%). There is a relationship between knowledge ( $p\text{-value} = 0,001$ ) and people's behavior in managing used cooking oil and there is a relationship between attitudes ( $p\text{-value} = 0,001$ ) and people's behavior in managing used cooking oil. While there is no relationship between the level of income and the environment with people's behavior in managing used cooking oil. It is recommended that the RT head, community leaders and the environmental service work together to involve the community in collecting used cooking oil.*

*Keywords:* Used Cooking Oil, Knowledge, Attitude, Income, Environment

*6 chapters, 76 pages, 3 pictures, 22 tables, 6 appendices*

*References:* 46