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The Contribution of Household Consumption to Expenditure-Based GRDP in West Java

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the comparison between household consumption in West Java Province and the Consumer Price Index Composite (IGXM) in the context of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) growth. Household consumption represents the largest contributor to West Java's expenditure-based GRDP structure, accounting for more than 59% during the period 2020–2024. The analysis reveals that community consumption is dominated by essential needs such as food, beverages, transportation, and communication, while other sectors such as clothing and footwear show a decline. The IGXM, which reflects the inflation rate, also influences purchasing power and consumption patterns. This study employs a qualitative descriptive method using secondary data from the Central Bureau of Statistics and relevant literature. The findings underscore the importance of strengthening productive household consumption, enhancing spending efficiency, and increasing local production capacity to sustain regional economic growth and reduce dependence on imports. The recommendations also highlight the need for policies that maintain price stability and purchasing power in order to support the sustainability of regional economic growth.

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INTRODUCTION

Household consumption is a highly dominant economic actor within a country's economy, as reflected in its significant contribution to gross domestic product (GDP). As the most substantial component of aggregate demand, household consumption not only serves as the primary driver of economic growth but also constitutes a factor highly sensitive to inflationary pressures. When consumption patterns shift, whether due to price pressures or changing preferences, the implications are directly felt in overall macroeconomic stability.

In Indonesia, particularly in West Java Province, the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) demonstrates significant dynamics, reflecting the continuously evolving economic activities of society. One of the main components driving GRDP growth is household consumption, which consistently accounts for the largest share within the regional expenditure structure (Khirstina et al., 2024). Household consumption is not only an indicator of societal welfare but also a major engine of economic activity that contributes substantially to regional economic growth (Afrizal et al., 2021; Rivtryana, 2023).

From a macroeconomic perspective, household consumption refers to the total expenditures made by individuals or households to acquire goods and services required for meeting daily needs (Mankiw, 2012). The magnitude of such consumption allocation is influenced by various determinants, particularly income levels, commodity price structures, and other socioeconomic variables that shape consumer preferences and purchasing capacity.

In West Java Province, household consumption has long been the primary component of the regional economic structure, contributing consistently more than 50 percent to the GRDP over the past several years (BPS Jawa Barat, 2023). Nevertheless, household consumption patterns cannot be separated from the influence of other variables, such as the Consumer Price Index Composite (IGXM), which reflects inflation levels as well as the dynamics of goods and service prices. This index plays a crucial role in determining purchasing power, thereby indirectly shaping household consumption behavior (Khirstina et al., 2024).

Inflation, as reflected by the IGXM, exerts a substantial influence on household consumption patterns. Rising inflation generally reduces purchasing power, leading to declining consumption and a subsequent slowdown in regional economic growth (Hakib, 2019). Conversely, when inflation remains stable, purchasing power can be maintained, thereby fostering increased consumption and promoting optimal GRDP growth (Septiawan Rohim et al., 2024). Accordingly, analyzing the relationship between household consumption and IGXM becomes crucial for understanding the overall dynamics of West Java's economic growth.

Beyond price and inflation, household consumption patterns are also shaped by several socioeconomic factors, including income levels, educational background of household heads, and household size (Afrizal et al., 2021). Social dynamics such as urbanization, technological transformation, and lifestyle changes further influence consumer preferences, which are then reflected in household expenditure structures (Bonsu & Muzindutsi, 2017). An imbalance between consumption growth and inflationary pressures can result in economic instability, ultimately leading to greater social inequality and declining welfare. Therefore, it is essential to analyze the linkage between household consumption and indicators such as IGXM within the framework of GRDP growth to achieve a comprehensive understanding of regional economic dynamics.

From a policy perspective, the West Java provincial government must intensify the strategic role of household consumption as the main driver of regional economic growth while also accounting for inflationary dynamics reflected through IGXM. This effort requires the formulation of responsive fiscal and monetary policies, along with targeted welfare improvement programs, to maintain consumption stability and household purchasing power. In doing so, the sustainability of GRDP growth can be better ensured (Susanti & Sholeh, 2020).

This study aims to conduct a comparative analysis between household consumption patterns and IGXM in West Java, as well as to examine their implications for GRDP growth, with the goal of producing empirically grounded and implementable policy recommendations. The study employs secondary data obtained from the West Java Central Bureau of Statistics and applies a quantitative analytical approach to test the relationship between household consumption, IGXM, and GRDP growth. Through this approach, the research seeks to fill the gap in existing literature, which remains limited regarding the interaction between household consumption behavior and inflation dynamics within the framework of regional economic growth in Indonesia. The findings of this study are expected to contribute meaningfully both to the development of regional economic scholarship and as a foundation for designing policies adaptive to changes in consumption and inflationary pressures in West Java Province.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This literature review is specifically structured to be relevant and closely aligned with the research topic on the comparison of household consumption in West Java Province and the Consumer Price Index Composite (IGXM) in the context of GRDP growth. This section explores the main theoretical framework and highlights recent empirical findings, with a particular focus on positioning household consumption and IGXM as key variables shaping the economic dynamics of West Java. The review serves as the foundation for formulating the research questions and selecting the methodology to be employed, situating household consumption and IGXM both as the primary drivers of economic growth and as strategic objects of policy intervention in West Java Province.

Table 1. *Literature Synthesis*

No.	Author(s) & Year	Article Title	Objective	Method	Context	Key Findings	Contribution & Gap
1.	Hutagaol, M. P., & Sinaga, R. (2022)	Pengaruh Pendapatan dan Harga Pangan terhadap Diversifikasi Pangan di Pulau Jawa	To measure the extent to which household income and food prices influence food consumption diversification in Java.	Analysis of Susenas 2015–2017 data using Berry Index (BI) and Modified Berry Index (MBI).	Java Island, Indonesia; Susenas 2015–2017.	Higher income encourages diversification; rising staple prices reduce it; alternative food prices encourage it; larger households less diverse; urban households more diversified than rural.	**Contribution:** Provides empirical evidence of the role of income and prices in food diversification. **Gap:** Does not examine non-economic factors such as culture and local access.
2.	Hernaningsih, F. (2018)	Pengaruh Kestabilan Inflasi dan Ketimpangan Pendapatan terhadap Daya Beli Masyarakat	To analyze the relationship between inflation stability (X_1) and income inequality (X_2) on purchasing power (Y).	Survey with correlational analysis (simple, partial, multiple correlations, regression).	Bekasi Regency, West Java (urban case study).	Inflation stability and income inequality positively affect purchasing power (≈33% contribution).	**Contribution:** Local-level empirical evidence. **Gap:** Other influencing factors not covered.
3.	Sifriyani, I. N. B., Mardianto, M. F. F., & Asnita (2024)	Determination of the Best Geographic Weighted Function and Estimation of Spatio-Temporal Model – Geographically Weighted Panel Regression Using Weighted Least Square	To determine the best weighting function and estimate spatio-temporal GWPR	Geographically Weighted Panel Regression (GWPR) with Weighted Least Squares; tested Gaussian, Bisquare, Exponential.	Food Security Index, 34 Indonesian provinces (2020–2022).	Inflation strongly influenced by logistics distribution and local supply.	**Contribution:** Spatio-temporal GWPR approach for local heterogeneity. **Gap:** Limited to food cases; best function not detailed.

4.	Tarigan, J. S. (2025)	Pengaruh Kenaikan Inflasi terhadap Kondisi Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat Kota Kupang serta Implikasinya terhadap Kebijakan Ekonomi di Indonesia	To analyze inflation's impact on socio-economic conditions in Kupang and its policy implications.	Quantitative survey; multiple linear regression.	Kupang City, Indonesia; 150 respondents.	Inflation shifts consumption from nutritious foods to cheaper alternatives.	**Contribution:** Local socio-economic evidence. **Gap:** Limited to one city; causes of inflation not deeply analyzed.
5.	Marina, I., Sukmawati, D., Juliana, E., & Safa, Z. N. (2024)	Dinamika Pasar Komoditas Pangan Strategis: Analisis Fluktuasi Harga Dan Produksi	To analyze price and production fluctuations of strategic food commodities.	Time series analysis; descriptive.	Garut Regency, Indonesia; focus on curly red chili and Jakarta market.	Rising staple food prices affect welfare and consumption patterns.	**Contribution:** Shows fluctuations of chili production and price. **Gap:** Focused only on two commodities/regions. n
6.	Fasya, G. (2022)	Inovasi Produk Keuangan Dalam Hukum Ekonomi Syariah Tren Terkini Dan Masa Depan	To examine trends and prospects of Islamic finance innovation with technology integration.	Qualitative-descriptive: interviews, case studies, secondary data, thematic analysis.	Global Islamic finance, digital era (blockchain, fintech).	Purchasing power drops when inflation rises; food consumption remains stable.	**Contribution:** Overview of Islamic financial innovation. **Gap:** Lacks empirical evaluation of technology adoption.
7.	Syafitri, A. A., & Sunary, R. (2025)	Peran Kebijakan Moneter dalam Stabilitas Harga Barang Konsumsi: Implikasi bagi Manajemen Rantai Pasok Ritel	To analyze monetary policy effects on consumer goods price stability and supply chains.	Qualitative & quantitative; inflation, interest rate, price data.	Indonesia, national data 2015–2023.	Monetary policy stabilizes consumer goods prices; affects supply chain planning.	**Contribution:** Empirical link between monetary policy and retail chains. **Gap:** No detailed adaptation strategies.
8.	Wardhono, A.,	Institutional Arrangemen	To analyze institutional	Qualitative case study;	Banyuwangi Regency,	Local institutions	**Contribution:** Empirical

	Indrawati, Y., Qori'ah, C. G., & Nasir, M. A. (2020)	t for Food Price Stabilization and Market Distribution System: Study of Chili Commodity in Banyuwangi Regency	roles in food price stability and distribution.	descriptive-analytical; interviews & secondary data.	Indonesia; chili commodity.	crucial in stabilizing chili prices; weak distribution drives volatility.	evidence of institutional importance. **Gap:** No integration with national policy; lacks logistics efficiency analysis.
9.	Sholihah, H. & Karomah, N. (2025)	Dampak Inflasi terhadap Daya Beli dan Kesejahteraan Rumah Tangga	To examine the link between inflation and household welfare.	Qualitative; secondary data and limited interviews.	Indonesia, vulnerable groups.	Food & beverage inflation shifts consumption patterns.	**Contribution:** Emphasizes food's role in inflation. **Gap:** Few micro-level solutions offered.
10.	Sekarsari, D., Az Zahra, F. A., Ayuningtyas, F. R., & Fadilla, A. (2023)	Analisis Dinamika Inflasi dan Implikasinya terhadap Stabilitas Ekonomi di Indonesia	To analyze inflation dynamics and their impact on stability.	Quantitative descriptive using secondary macro data	Indonesia, inflation periods.	Uncontrolled inflation causes instability, affects purchasing power, investment, growth.	**Contribution:** Highlights inflation–stability link. **Gap:** Needs econometric modeling.
11.	Rusdiana, S., & Maesya, A. (2017)	Pertumbuhan Ekonomi dan Kebutuhan Pangan di Indonesia	To analyze the relationship between economic growth and food demand.	Descriptive & quantitative using secondary data.	Indonesia, macroeconomic data.	Economic growth increases food demand; requires anticipatory policy.	**Contribution:** Empirical economy–food demand link. **Gap:** Distribution/access not studied.
12.	Firdauzi, I. (2021)	Analisis Pola Konsumsi Pangan Pokok Rumah Tangga di Indonesia Tahun 2000–2014	To identify household staple food consumption patterns.	Secondary BPS data, trend analysis.	Indonesia, households (2000–2014).	Rice consumption slowly decreases; diversification remains low; strategic prices affect security.	**Contribution:** Long-term consumption trends. **Gap:** No socio-economic factor analysis.
13.	Marina, I., Sukmawati, D., Juliana, E., & Safa,	Dinamika Pasar Komoditas Pangan Strategis:	To analyze fluctuations of food commodity	Descriptive analysis of secondary data.	Indonesia, strategic commodities.	Price fluctuations tied to production &	**Contribution:** Shows price–production relationship.

	Z. N. (2024)	Analisis Fluktuasi Harga dan Produksi	prices and production.			distribution, affecting market stability.	**Gap:** No socio-economic household impacts.
14.	Hernaningsih, F. (2022)	Pengaruh Kestabilan Inflasi dan Ketimpangan Pendapatan terhadap Daya Beli Masyarakat	To analyze inflation & inequality impacts on purchasing power.	Regression with macroeconomic data.	Indonesia, macro indicators.	Stable inflation + equality increase purchasing power.	**Contribution:** Macroeconomic evidence. **Gap:** No sectoral/regional detail.
15.	Septiyanto, D., Hanita, M., & Nurhasana, R. (2023)	Strategi Ketahanan Keluarga di Indonesia dalam Menghadapi Ancaman Krisis Ekonomi Global Pasca Pandemi COVID-19: Studi Pustaka	To identify resilience strategies post-pandemic.	Literature review.	Indonesia, post-COVID-19.	Strategies: income diversification, social networks, financial literacy.	**Contribution:** Conceptual framework. **Gap:** Not empirically tested.
16.	Harahap, A. N., Sugianto, & Atika (2024)	Analisis Dampak Kebijakan Pengendalian Harga Pangan Terhadap Daya Beli Masyarakat (Studi Kasus Pasar Tradisional Di Kabupaten Labuhan Batu Selatan)	To analyze price control policies on purchasing power.	Quantitative descriptive; survey + regression.	Traditional markets, Labuhan Batu Selatan, N. Sumatra.	rice control improves purchasing power.	**Contribution:** Evidence of intervention effectiveness. **Gap:** No logistics/distribution focus.
17.	Ahmad, D. N., & Setyowati, L. (2022)	Mengenalkan Urban Farming pada Mahasiswa	To introduce urban farming for food security	Case study + educational approach.	Indonesia, students during pandemic.	Urban farming improves knowledge, supports	**Contribution:** Practical example.

	untuk Ketahanan Pangan di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 dan Menambah Nilai Ekonomi	& economic value.			security, adds value.	**Gap:** Limited to students.
18. Pujilestari, T., & Haryanto, T. (2020	Peran Perempuan dalam Meningkatkan Ketahanan Pangan Rumah Tangga di Provinsi NTB	To examine women's role in household food security.	Quantitative descriptive, household survey.	NTB households.	Women play significant role in production & management.	**Contribution:** Gender perspective on food security. **Gap:** Structural barriers not deeply analyzed.
19. Raihan, R. Z., Kastaman, R., & Tensiska, T. (2020)	Menentukan Kondisi Ketahanan Pangan Jawa Barat Wilayah IV Menggunakan Food Security Quotient (FSQ)	To measure food security with FSQ.	Quantitative FSQ analysis.	West Java Region IV.	Some areas food-insecure, others more secure.	**Contribution:** Regional FSQ application. **Gap:** No comparison with other indicators.
20. Almaya, U. N., Rianto, W. H., & Hadi, S. (2022)	Pengaruh Harga Minyak Dunia, Inflasi, Konsumsi Rumah Tangga terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Indonesia	To analyze macroeconomic effects on growth.	Multiple regression, time-series 2000–2020.	Indonesian long-term economy	Household consumption is dominant growth driver.	**Contribution:** Empirical evidence of domestic consumption. **Gap:** No short-term/seasonal analysis.

METHODS

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach, utilizing literature and secondary data as the primary sources. This approach was chosen because it is suitable for examining socio-economic phenomena based on available data, without the need for direct primary data collection.

1. Research Design

The research design applied in this study is descriptive qualitative, an approach aimed at describing, analyzing, and understanding the observed phenomena based on existing data. The study focuses on comparing household consumption in West Java Province within the framework of the IGXM (Input Output General Equilibrium Model) in the context of GRDP growth. This design enables the researcher to interpret the data and construct both theoretical and practical insights from the available information and data.

2. Population and Sample

The population in this study consists of scientific articles and statistical data related to household consumption, the expenditure structure within GRDP, and IGXM models relevant to the West Java region. The sample was selected purposively, based on relevance and completeness of information in accordance with the research focus. The data were obtained from BPS (Statistics Indonesia) as well as national and international scientific publications.

3. Data Collection Methods

Data collection was carried out through a literature study. The data were sourced from official websites, academic journals, and relevant publications from research institutions. This technique was employed to obtain valid, up-to-date data that could support in-depth analysis of household consumption and GRDP.

4. Research Instruments

This study utilized instruments in the form of analytical guidelines and a thematic framework designed to assist in the process of identifying, selecting, and classifying information from various sources. These instruments were developed based on the research objectives and were used to ensure that the analyzed data were both relevant and accountable.

5. Data Analysis Techniques

The data were analyzed using three main techniques:

5.1 Content Analysis – to examine meanings, keywords, and key concepts related to the issues studied.

5.2 Thematic Synthesis – to categorize data based on main themes such as household consumption patterns, contribution to GRDP, and the IGXM model.

5.3 Qualitative Policy Analysis – to assess the relationship between findings and their policy implications in the context of GRDP.

6. Validity and Reliability

To ensure the reliability of the data and research findings, several steps were undertaken as follows:

6.1 Triangulation: Utilizing multiple data sources to test the consistency of the information.

6.2 Peer Validation: Seeking feedback from academic supervisors or colleagues to verify the accuracy of interpretations.

6.3 Instrument Testing: Ensuring that the analysis process can be retraced and reviewed by other researchers.

7. Study Limitations

This study has several limitations, including:

7.1 Geographical Focus: The study is limited to West Java Province, so the findings may not be generalizable to other regions.

7.2 Data Access Constraints: Limited access to certain data, particularly technical data or information that has not been publicly published.

7.3 Methodological Approach: The descriptive qualitative approach does not employ statistical testing, so the analysis is interpretative and narrative in nature.

RESULT

Within the framework of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) analysis based on the expenditure approach, the economic structure of a region is generally divided into five main components: household consumption expenditure (C), government consumption expenditure (G), gross fixed capital formation or investment (I), exports of goods and services (X), and imports of goods and services (M), which act as a deduction.

Among these five components, household consumption expenditure (C) often represents the largest contributor to GRDP formation, particularly in regions with a domestic consumption-based economy such as West Java Province. Therefore, analyzing the relative contribution of each component is crucial for understanding the strategic role of household consumption in supporting regional economic growth.

The following presents the contribution of household consumption to the other components (I, G, X, M) during the period 2020–2024, illustrating the extent to which domestic consumption underpins the structure and dynamics of West Java's economy.

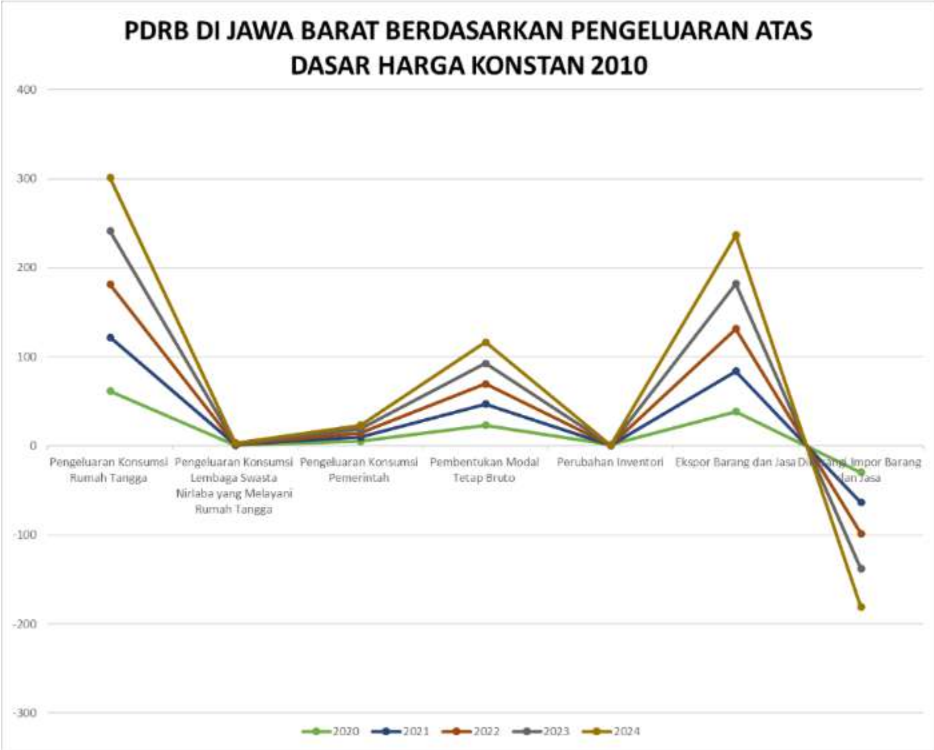

Figure 1. *West Java GRDP Based on Expenditure at Constant 2010 Prices*

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Gross Regional Domestic Product of West Java Province by Expenditure, 2020–2024

Figure 1. illustrates the development of West Java's GRDP based on expenditure at constant 2010 prices, showing significant growth across various main components from 2020 to 2024. Household consumption expenditure appears to dominate all categories, with a trend of continuous increase year by year. Its highest value is recorded in 2024, while the lowest occurred in 2020. This indicates that household consumption is the primary driver of economic growth in West Java, particularly during the post-pandemic recovery period.

Meanwhile, consumption expenditure by non-profit private institutions serving households (NPISH) shows very small and relatively stable values throughout the period. Neither the highest nor the lowest values show significant changes, indicating that its contribution to GRDP remains limited. This component tends not to experience substantial surges and remains a minor share in the GRDP expenditure structure.

Government consumption expenditure experienced gradual increases over the years, with the lowest value in 2020 and peaking in 2024. This demonstrates the increasingly active role of the government in supporting economic growth through fiscal policies and public spending. Similarly, gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) shows consistent growth, with the highest value in 2024 and the lowest in 2020. This reflects the drive for long-term investment in productive sectors, such as infrastructure, equipment, and other fixed assets crucial for enhancing regional productivity.

The inventory change component exhibits fluctuating and relatively small values. A sharp decline occurred in 2021, resulting in a negative value, while the highest value was recorded in 2024. Such fluctuations are common, as inventory changes largely depend on the dynamics of supply and demand within a given period.

Exports of goods and services also show a significant upward trend. The highest value was recorded in 2024, reflecting increased competitiveness of West Java products in international markets. Conversely, the lowest value occurred in 2020, likely due to global economic pressures caused by the pandemic. However, imports of goods and services continue to show relatively large negative values. The largest negative value, indicating the greatest deduction from GRDP, occurred in 2024. This suggests an increasing dependence on foreign goods and services, which should be monitored as it may hinder the net accumulation of domestic income.

Overall, the figure demonstrates a positive growth trend in most GRDP components, reflecting the gradual economic recovery following the pandemic. Increased domestic consumption, exports, and investment through GFCF are the main factors driving West Java's economic growth. Nevertheless, the significant rise in imports presents a challenge that needs to be addressed to prevent eroding the positive contributions from other expenditure components. Strengthening domestic production and improving import spending efficiency are therefore strategic steps to maintain sustainable regional economic growth.

In regional macroeconomic analysis, GRDP serves as a key indicator representing the level of goods and services production within a specific region over a certain period. One approach to calculating GRDP is the expenditure method, which captures activities in consumption, investment, government spending, as well as exports and imports. Among these components, household consumption often contributes the most to GRDP, reflecting the population's welfare and purchasing power.

In West Java Province, the dynamics of household consumption play a critical role in driving regional economic growth. High consumption levels indicate active economic activity, while the composition of household expenditure provides insight into the population's shifting priorities over time. Therefore, it is essential to further examine how the structure of household consumption in West Java has evolved year by year, identify the most dominant categories, and observe allocation trends.

Based on the figure, household consumption expenditure in West Java from 2020 to 2024 is presented, grouped into major categories such as food and beverages, housing, transportation, health, as well as restaurants and hotels. This data provides a comprehensive overview of consumption patterns in West Java and changes in spending preferences over the past five years.

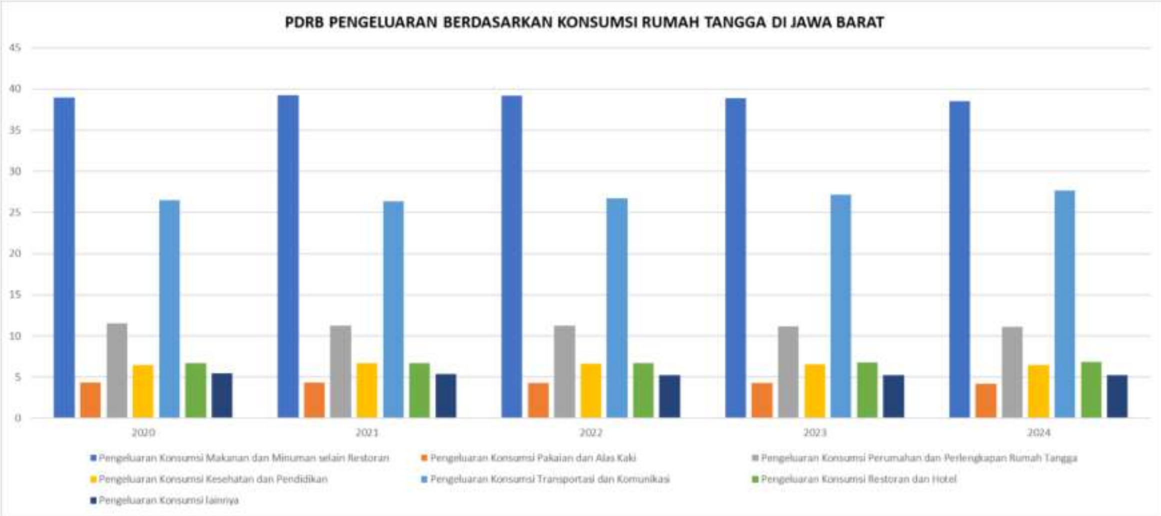

Figure 2. *GRDP of Household Consumption Expenditure in West Java*

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Household Consumption Patterns in West Java Province

During the period from 2020 to 2024, the structure of household consumption expenditure in West Java exhibited a relatively stable proportion across major categories, even though several minor fluctuations occurred as a reflection of dynamic household needs, changes in lifestyle, and shifting consumption preferences. The data indicate that, despite the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic in the early years of the observation period, households in West Java were able to maintain a consistent allocation of expenditure across different sectors. This stability underscores the resilience of household consumption as one of the primary drivers of regional economic activity.

The largest component throughout the entire period was expenditure on food and beverages, excluding restaurants. This category consistently occupied the dominant share, increasing slightly from 38.94% in 2020 to 39.25% in 2021, before experiencing a gradual decline to 38.51% in 2024. The persistent dominance of food expenditure highlights the fundamental role of food security and nutrition in household priorities. It also suggests that, regardless of fluctuations in income levels or external economic conditions, households continue to allocate the majority of their budgets to fulfill basic nutritional needs. Such a pattern is consistent with Engel's Law, which states that households in developing regions tend to spend a larger proportion of their income on food.

The second-largest category was expenditure on transportation and communication. Although the share initially dropped to 26.46% in 2020, largely due to restrictions on mobility and reduced travel during the height of the pandemic, it gradually rebounded in subsequent years, reaching 27.66% in 2024. This recovery can be attributed to the reopening of economic and social activities, the increasing importance of mobility for work and education, as well as the rapid penetration of digital technology that has heightened the need for communication services. In particular, the growing reliance on internet connectivity and digital platforms in the post-pandemic era appears to have reinforced household spending in this category.

Expenditure on housing and household equipment remained relatively stable at around 11% over the five-year period. This reflects the continuing importance of housing and household facilities as essential needs, while also showing that the sector did not experience extraordinary spikes in demand. A stable pattern in this category may suggest that most households had already secured basic housing needs prior to this period, and further spending was limited to maintenance or modest upgrades rather than large-scale investment.

Spending on restaurants and hotels demonstrated a slow but steady upward trend, rising from 6.71% in 2020 to 6.87% in 2024. This increase, although modest, signifies the gradual recovery of social, cultural, and tourism-related activities that had been heavily disrupted during the pandemic. The upward trend also reflects shifting lifestyles, where dining out and leisure activities are becoming more integrated into household consumption patterns as economic conditions improve.

Expenditure on health and education remained relatively consistent, fluctuating within a narrow range of 6.44% to 6.71%. While these sectors are vital for long-term human capital development, the data indicate that households still prioritize immediate consumption needs such as food and transportation over investment in health and education. This could be influenced by the availability of government subsidies or social assistance programs that partially reduce the burden of private spending in these sectors.

By contrast, spending on clothing and footwear showed a continued decline, from 4.39% in 2020 to 4.17% in 2024. This downward trend may reflect changing consumer behavior, such as a shift toward minimalist lifestyles, the growing prevalence of online shopping and secondhand markets, or simply improved efficiency in clothing consumption. It also highlights a possible reallocation of household budgets away from secondary needs toward sectors perceived as more urgent or beneficial in the long run.

Finally, expenditures classified under “other consumption” also decreased gradually, from 5.47% in 2020 to 5.21% in 2024. This decline suggests that households may have become more selective in allocating their budgets, choosing to prioritize core necessities and reducing discretionary or less essential spending.

Overall, the household consumption patterns in West Java over the past five years reveal that primary needs, particularly food and transportation, remain the backbone of expenditure. At the same time, the slight increases in categories such as transportation, communication, and dining-out expenditures reflect an improving standard of living and the progressive normalization of economic and social activities following the pandemic. These findings underscore the dual nature of household consumption: while basic needs continue to dominate, gradual shifts toward lifestyle-oriented spending suggest a slow but steady transformation in consumer behavior in the region.

DISCUSSION

Between 2020 and 2024, the structure of West Java's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) from the expenditure side demonstrated consistency across several key economic drivers, alongside interesting dynamics in other sectors. Household consumption expenditure remained the backbone of GRDP, contributing an average of 59–61 percent over the five-year period. Although slightly decreasing from 61.52% in 2020 to 59.87% in 2024, its share remains significantly higher than other components, indicating that household consumption activities form the primary foundation of West Java's economic growth. This minor decline does not necessarily indicate weakening purchasing power but rather reflects the strengthening of other sectors, such as exports and investment, which have begun to grow substantially.

A notable trend during this period was the sharp increase in the contribution of exports of goods and services, rising from 38.44% in 2020 to 54.41% in 2024. This increase reflects higher global demand for West Java products and an improvement in the competitiveness of local industries. The surge in exports compensates for the growing negative value of imports of goods and services, which also experienced a substantial negative increase, from −29.74% in 2020 to −43.00% in 2024. The large negative value indicates that raw materials, capital goods, and consumer needs are still largely met through imports. Without strengthening domestic production, the gains from increased exports could be offset by high import dependence.

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) or physical investment showed some fluctuations but remained relatively stable overall, ranging from 22.57% to 23.74%. This reflects the ongoing importance of physical development, acquisition of production equipment, and long-term investment in West Java's economic activities. While it did not experience sharp spikes, this trend indicates the continuity of infrastructure development and production capacity expansion, which strategically supports long-term economic growth.

Government consumption expenditure showed a slight decline over the five years, from 4.91% in 2020 to 4.40% in 2024. This decrease may be related to reduced emergency spending post-pandemic and budget adjustments toward fiscal efficiency. Nevertheless, government expenditure continues to play an important role as an economic stabilizer, particularly in sustaining social programs and public services.

Meanwhile, consumption by non-profit private institutions serving households (NPISH), such as educational and health foundations, had a relatively small but positive contribution, increasing from 0.617% in 2020 to 0.662% in 2024. Although aggregate growth is modest, this trend indicates the increasing role of non-governmental institutions in supporting community needs, particularly in social sectors.

The inventory change component reflected fluctuations in stored goods intended for future use or sale. In 2020, its value was still positive (1.11%), but it contracted in 2021 (−0.56%), likely due to supply chain pressures and unstable demand. With economic recovery, this component improved slightly, remaining small in 2023 and 2024 (0.06% and 0.04%, respectively).

Based on the data presented in Figure 2, the structure of household consumption in West Java from 2020 to 2024 remained relatively stable with minor fluctuations across categories. In general, the composition of consumption reflects the prioritization of basic household needs, which has remained consistent year by year.

Expenditure on food and beverages excluding restaurants consistently occupied the top position, with the highest share compared to other categories. In 2020, its share reached 38.94%, increasing from previous years. Although it slightly declined to 38.51% in 2024, this category continues to dominate household consumption. This indicates that households still allocate a significant portion of their spending to essential goods, particularly food, reflecting strong dependence on daily necessities, especially amid post-pandemic economic uncertainty.

Transportation and communication ranked second with a substantial share. Although it declined to 26.47% in 2020, it gradually increased to 27.66% in 2024. This increase reflects the recovery of mobility as social restrictions eased post-pandemic. In addition, rising demand for digital communication access has also driven consumption in this sector, supporting online learning, work, and transactions.

Expenditure on housing and household equipment remained stable at around 11–11.5%, demonstrating consistent household spending on shelter and domestic support needs. While not significantly increasing, this stability indicates that housing remains a medium-term spending priority.

Health and education expenditures remained relatively stable, ranging from 6.4% to 6.7%. Although not dominant, their consistency shows that households continue to prioritize health and education in their consumption structure, reflecting post-pandemic awareness of the importance of quality services in these sectors.

Expenditure on restaurants and hotels showed a slow upward trend, increasing from 6.71% in 2020 to 6.87% in 2024. This reflects the recovery of entertainment, tourism, and dining-out activities after social restrictions had temporarily halted such consumption. Growing public confidence in engaging in social and recreational activities contributed to this growth.

Clothing and footwear expenditures, conversely, showed a declining trend, from 4.38% in 2020 to 4.17% in 2024. This decline may be attributed to shifts in consumption preferences toward digital and technological needs, as well as decreased demand for fashion items due to working or studying from home. Similarly, other expenditures, though small (around 5.2–5.4%), represent secondary and tertiary household needs, remaining relatively stable within the consumption structure.

The GRDP structure and household consumption patterns in West Java from 2020 to 2024 highlight the dominance of household consumption in driving regional economic growth. High shares of spending on food and beverages, transportation, and housing indicate that basic needs remain the primary focus of households. On the other hand, the surge in export values without a corresponding reduction in imports highlights the need to strengthen domestic production and improve the regional economic structure.

Changes in consumption behavior, such as a shift toward digital communication, the recovery of recreational and dining-out activities, and stable spending on health and education, also signal important directions for development policy. With targeted strategies, these key sectors can be optimized to enhance household welfare and strengthen West Java's overall economic resilience.

1. Promoting More Productive Household Consumption
   a) Direct household spending toward strategic sectors such as education, health, and technology.
   b) Provide incentives for consumption of services that contribute to improving human capital quality.
2. Maintaining Price Stability and Availability of Basic Necessities
   a) Improve the efficiency of local food distribution and support domestic agricultural production.
   b) Implement consumer protection programs such as affordable markets, food subsidies, and strengthened regional logistics.
3. Developing Transportation and Communication Infrastructure
   a) Expand access to public transportation that is efficient, safe, and environmentally friendly.
   b) Strengthen digital connectivity, especially in rural areas and the 3T regions (underdeveloped, frontier, and outermost areas).
4. Enhancing Domestic Industrial Capacity to Produce Previously Imported Goods or Services
   a) Promote growth of local industry sectors through workforce training, simplified licensing, and MSME financing.
   b) Focus on strategic commodities such as processed food, textiles, and light metal products.
5. Expanding the Variety and Competitiveness of Exported Goods and Services
   a) Diversify exports beyond one or two commodities while improving product quality and competitiveness in international markets.
   b) Develop high value-added products that are competitive globally.
   c) Facilitate promotion and market expansion for creative industries and small-to-medium enterprises (SMEs).
6. Expanding Access to Housing and Basic Infrastructure
   a) Increase the availability of affordable housing through innovative financing schemes.
   b) Develop basic infrastructure such as clean water, electricity, and roads as prerequisites for consumption growth.
7. Access to Financial Services and Household Economic Literacy
   a) Provide broad access to formal and digital financial services.
   b) Conduct large-scale financial literacy education to enable households to manage income and consumption wisely.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion of West Java's GRDP structure from the expenditure approach and the composition of household consumption by type of expenditure during 2020–2024, it can be concluded that household consumption remains the primary and most dominant component supporting regional economic activity. This is reflected in the substantial contribution of household consumption to GRDP, which consistently exceeded 59 percent over the five-year period. This composition indicates that the purchasing power and consumption behavior of West Java's population continue to be the main drivers of regional economic growth.

In terms of expenditure type, household consumption is primarily directed toward essential needs such as food and beverages (excluding restaurants) and transportation and communication. The large share of these sectors reflects the population's prioritization of functional consumption that supports daily life and mobility. Conversely, sectors such as clothing and footwear show a decline, indicating a shift in consumption preferences toward more essential or economically efficient needs. Increases in consumption in the restaurant and hotel sector, as well as communication services, also signal the recovery of social activities in the post-pandemic period.

The export of goods and services showed rapid growth during this period, serving as a significant driver of GRDP, although this was offset by an increase in the negative value of imports. The rise in exports is commendable, reflecting the recovery of foreign trade performance; however, high imports also indicate continued reliance on foreign products and inputs.

Overall, future regional development and economic policies should focus on strengthening productive domestic consumption, improving household spending efficiency, and enhancing local production capacity to reduce dependence on imports. In this way, West Java's economic resilience can be reinforced through the synergy of domestic consumption, productive investment, and sustainable export performance.

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