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Analysis of the Effect of Household Consumption, Domestic Investment, Regional Expenditure, and Labor on Economic Growth in Five Regencies/Cities in West Java

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Abstract: This study examines the impact of household consumption, domestic investment (PMDN), regional expenditure, and labor on the economic growth of the five largest regencies/cities in West Java during 2018–2023. Using secondary data from BPS, the analysis was conducted through panel data regression with the Fixed Effect Model (FEM), complemented by F and T tests. The results indicate that household consumption, PMDN, and regional expenditure have a positive and significant effect on economic growth, whereas labor does not show a significant impact. However, all four variables together have a significant influence. These findings highlight household consumption, PMDN, and regional expenditure as the main drivers of growth in West Java, while labor optimization remains important to enhance its contribution to sustainable regional development.

Keywords: Household Consumption, PMDN, Regional Expenditure, Labor, Economic Growth

Introduction

Economic growth serves as one of the main benchmarks in assessing the progress of a region. In economic studies, economic growth can be understood as an indicator that shows the magnitude of changes in a region's economic activities over a one-year period compared to the previous year (Sukirno, 2017). High economic growth can drive improvements in public welfare, create more job opportunities, and increase purchasing power and investment. However, if it is not accompanied by equitable distribution, high growth can also widen economic disparities. The GDP growth rate of West Java during the 2018–2023 period showed fluctuating dynamics. These fluctuations cannot be separated from the role of regencies/cities with significant contributions to the province's GDP.

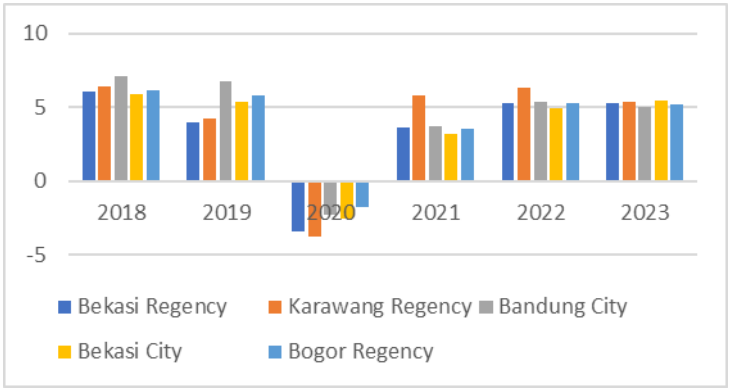

Figure 1. Growth Rate of Gross Regional Domestic Product of Regencies/Cities in West Java Province for 2018-2023 (Percent)
Source: BPS, 2023

Based on economic growth data in five regions of West Java, it can be seen that in 2018–2019 economic growth remained relatively stable, ranging from 5–7 percent, with Bandung City recording the highest figure of 7.08 percent in 2018. However, in 2020 all regions experienced a sharp contraction due to the COVID-19 pandemic, with the deepest declines occurring in Karawang Regency (-3.80 percent) and Bekasi Regency (-3.39 percent). Along with economic recovery, 2021–2023 showed a positive trend, although it has not yet returned to pre-pandemic levels. Karawang Regency recorded the strongest recovery with the highest growth in 2021 (5.85 percent) and 2022 (6.31 percent), while other areas such as Bekasi City and Bogor Regency showed more moderate recovery.

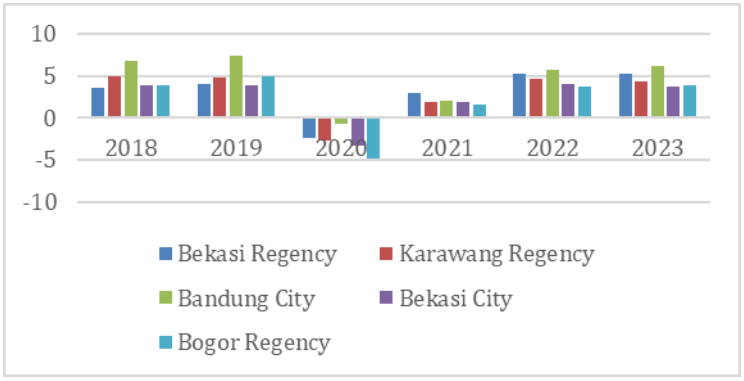

Figure 2. Household Consumption Growth Rate in 5 Regencies/Cities in West Java Province, 2018-2023 (Percent)
Source: BPS, 2023

Based on data on household consumption growth rates in five regencies/cities in West Java for the period 2018–2023, a pattern is observed that aligns with economic dynamics, where before the COVID-19 pandemic, the trend was relatively stable, then experienced a sharp contraction in 2020, and increased again in 2021–2023, albeit with uneven recovery across regions; Bandung City recorded a stronger recovery, while Bogor Regency and Bekasi

City were more moderate, indicating that purchasing power and the local economic structure influence consumption as a driver of growth. According to Keynesian theory, household consumption is an important component of aggregate demand that sustains growth and stability. Increased consumption not only indicates improved purchasing power, but also provides incentives for businesses to invest in fixed assets, technology, and production infrastructure, so strong consumption serves as a positive signal for the investment climate and strengthens regional economic growth.

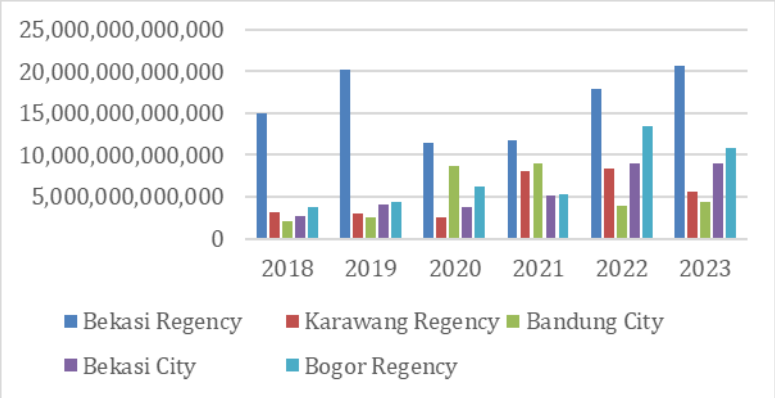

Figure 3. Realization of Domestic Investment (PMDN) in 5 Regencies/Cities in West Java Province, 2018-2023 (Billion Rupiah)
Source: BPS, 2023

Based on the data of Domestic Investment Realization (PMDN) in five regencies/cities in West Java during the 2018–2023 period, Bekasi Regency dominates with the highest trend thanks to its industrial base, while Karawang and Bandung City experienced sharp fluctuations, Bekasi City showed consistent growth, and Bogor Regency recorded rapid growth before weakening again; this condition confirms that metropolitan and industrial areas are more attractive to investors, although they are still influenced by national and global economic dynamics. PMDN is important because it increases production capacity, creates jobs, and strengthens long-term economic foundations, where according to BPS (2023) and BI (2023), investment realization increased during periods of economic stability but slowed during times of global uncertainty. Investment will operate more optimally with the support of infrastructure, regulations, and public services, most of which come from regional expenditure, making the analysis of regional spending as a fiscal instrument important for understanding its role in supporting inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

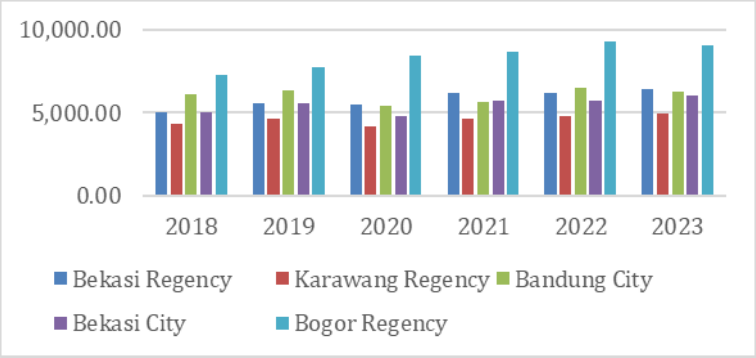

Figure 4. Regional Expenditure of 5 Regencies/Cities in West Java Province, 2018-2023 (Billion Rupiah)
Source: BPS, 2023

Based on data on regional expenditure realization for five districts/cities in West Java for the 2018–2023 period, a fluctuating pattern is seen which is influenced by economic conditions and fiscal policy, with Bekasi and Bogor Districts recording the highest realization of up to IDR 6.44 trillion and IDR 9.07 trillion in 2023, while Karawang, Bekasi City and Bandung City show an increasing trend even though they have decreased during the pandemic; This confirms that regional spending is an important instrument in supporting development and public services. As the main fiscal instrument in decentralization, regional spending reflects development priorities while encouraging growth through productive spending in the infrastructure, education, health and investment support sectors. In line with Keynesian theory, government spending plays a role in increasing aggregate demand which is able to encourage output and economic growth, so that in West Java, as one of the provinces with large spending allocations and high demographic challenges, regional spending has a strategic function for inclusive and sustainable development. In addition, allocations to education, skills and health contribute to improving the quality of the workforce, so that regional spending not only encourages immediate economic activity, but also strengthens the foundations of long-term productivity.

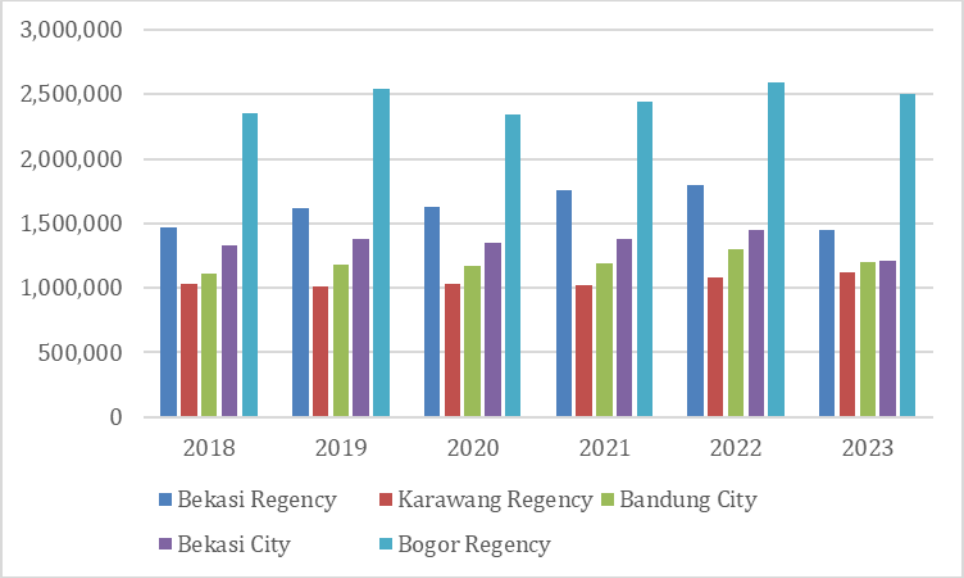

Figure 5. Number of Working Population in 5 Regencies/Cities in West Java Province 2018-2023 (Million People)
Source: BPS, 2023

Based on data on the number of working residents in five districts/cities of West Java for the 2018–2023 period, an increasing trend can be seen despite being under pressure from the pandemic, with Bogor Regency recording the largest workforce base of more than 2.5 million people in 2023, followed by Bekasi Regency, Bekasi City, Bandung City, and Karawang Regency, each of which is in the range of 1.1–1.4 million workers; This condition shows that the capacity to absorb labor in the strategic area of West Java is quite strong in line with economic recovery. Increasing productive labor has a positive impact on economic growth because it increases production capacity, according to classical theory which emphasizes the role of production factors such as capital, labor and technology (Sukirno, 2017). In line with neoclassical growth theory, increasing the number and quality of the workforce through education and training will increase productivity and accelerate growth, so workforce analysis is important to see how effectively the potential of human resources is utilized in regional development.

West Java Province, with the largest population in Indonesia of more than 49 million people (BPS, 2023), faces complex economic dynamics in the form of high consumption, abundant labor availability, and continuously increasing infrastructure needs, making it a center for large-scale consumption, investment and production activities. This research focuses on the five districts/cities with the highest GRDP contribution, namely Bekasi Regency, Bekasi City, Bogor Regency, Karawang Regency, and Bandung City, which play a strategic role through the industrial, trade, service and household consumption sectors so that they are representative of the West Java economy. The variables household

consumption, PMDN, labor, and regional spending were chosen because each makes a strategic contribution in driving aggregate demand, expanding production capacity, increasing efficiency, and strengthening regional competitiveness. Fluctuations in West Java's economic growth, especially during and post-pandemic, indicate the need for a comprehensive analysis of the influence of these factors.

Research Method

This research approach uses quantitative research with place and time. This research was conducted in West Java Province by taking data through BPS West Java Province. This research uses secondary data from 2018 - 2023 obtained through the Central Statistics Agency. The data used includes Household Consumption, Domestic Investment, Regional Expenditures, Labor and Economic Growth. The analysis technique used by researchers includes multiple linear regression to analyze the influence of Household Consumption, Domestic Investment, Regional Expenditures and Labor on Economic Growth. Apart from that, researchers also tested classical assumptions using the panel data analysis method with EViews, which includes heteroscedasticity tests and multicollinearity tests. Next, hypothesis testing is carried out through the coefficient of determination test, F test, and t test.

Results and Discussion

Model Determinant Test

Chow Test

The Chow test is a statistical test to select the most appropriate estimation model, especially in deciding between the Common Effect Model (FEM) and the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The Chow test was carried out with the hypotheses H0: Common Effect Model (CEM) and HA: Fixed Effect Model (FEM), with the condition that H0 is accepted if p-value > 0.05 and HA is accepted if p-value < 0.05.

Table 1. Uji Chow

Redundant Fixed Effects Tests
Equation: Untitled
Test cross-section fixed effects

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	3.215070	(4,21)	0.0331
Cross-section Chi-square	14.331607	4	0.0063

Based on the results of the Chow Test regression analysis, the probability value for the Chi-square Cross-section was obtained at 0.0063, which is smaller than the specified

significance level (α = 0.05). This indicates that the null hypothesis (HO) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (HA) is accepted. Thus, the results of the analysis show that the most appropriate and appropriate model to use in testing is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Hausman test

The Hausman test is used to determine the most appropriate model between the Random Effect Model (REM) and the Fixed Effect Model (FEM). The Hausman test is carried out with the hypotheses H0: Random Effect Model (REM) and H1: Fixed Effect Model (FEM), with the decision criteria namely H0 is accepted if p-value > 0.05 and H1 is accepted if p-value < 0.05

Table 2. Hausman Test

Correlated Random Effects - Hausman Test
Equation: Untitled
Test cross-section random effects

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	12.860281	4	0.0120

The results of regression analysis using the Hausman Test show that the random cross-section probability value is 0.0120, which is lower than the specified significance level (α = 0.05). This means that the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. Thus, the most suitable model for this analysis is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Classical Assumption Tes

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to carry out tests to find out whether there is a correlation between independent variables (Ghozali, 2013: 110). If the correlation coefficient between independent variables is below 0.8, then the regression model can be considered free from multicollinearity problems. However, if the correlation value exceeds 0.8, further analysis needs to be carried out because this condition can affect the estimation of model parameters and the interpretation of research results.

Table 3. Multicollinerity Test

	Household Consumption	Domestic Investment	Regional Expenditure	Labor
Household Consumption	1.000000	-0.03757	0.397316	0.163827
PMDN	-0.03757	1.000000	-0.03954	0.036842
Domestic Investment	0.397316	-0.03954	1.000000	0.191635
Labor	0.163827	0.036842	0.191635	1.000000

The results of the multicollinearity test carried out through the correlation matrix show that the relationship between the independent variables is low. The correlation values for each variable are: X1 with X2 of -0.037, X1 with X3 of 0.397, X1 with all were below the 0.8 threshold. Based on this, it can be concluded that there is no indication of multicollinearity, so this research model is considered to meet the requirements of being free from multicollinearity problems (Napitupulu et al., 2021: 141).

Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is carried out to determine whether the residual variance in a regression model is different between observations, or in other words, to check for inconsistencies in variance from one observation to another (Ghozali (2013: 139). If the probability value is greater than the significance level α (Prob > 0.05), then the data is declared not experiencing heteroscedasticity.

Table 4. Heterokedasticity Test

Variabel	Prob.	Criteria	Description
Household Cosumption	0.0872	>0,05	Heteroscedasticity does not occur
Domestic Investment	0.2130	>0,05	Heteroscedasticity does not occur
Regional Expenditure	0.7216	>0,05	Heteroscedasticity does not occur
Labor	0.7231	>0,05	Heteroscedasticity does not occur

The results of the regression analysis show that the probability values for each independent variable are all greater than 0.05. Thus, there is no indication of heteroscedasticity, so this research model can be said to be free from this problem.

Panel Data Model Test Results (Fixed Effect Model)

This research uses a panel data approach and determines the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) as the most appropriate model.

Table 5. Estimated Panel Data Regression Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.502623	0.293132	1.714662	0.1011
X1	0.960770	0.072931	13.17377	0.0000
X2	0.005236	0.002524	2.074196	0.0505
X3	0.078153	0.027818	2.809429	0.0105
X4	-0.015733	0.028792	-0.546423	0.5905

Based on the table above, the following regression equation model can be produced

$$\mathbf{Y_{it} = 0.50262_{it} + 0.96076X1_{it} + 0.00523X2_{it} + 0.07815X3_{it} - 0.01573X4_{it} + e_{it}}$$

Regression results using the Fixed Effect Model (FEM) approach show that Household Consumption (X1) has a positive coefficient of 0.960769. This means that every 1% increase in household consumption will increase economic growth by 0.960769%. This supports the initial hypothesis that household consumption has a positive influence on economic growth

Domestic Investment (X2) has a positive coefficient of 0.005236. This means that every 1% increase in the PMDN rate will increase economic growth by 0.005236%. This is in accordance with the initial hypothesis that PMDN can potentially encourage economic growth, especially through productive sectors that increase production capacity and create jobs.

Regional Expenditure (X3) shows a positive coefficient of 0.078153 with. This means that increasing the rate of regional spending by 1% will increase economic growth. This finding is in accordance with the hypothesis that an increase in regional spending can increase economic growth, especially through the development of infrastructure and public services.

Labor (X4) has a negative coefficient of -0.015733. This means that every 1% increase will reduce economic growth by 0.015733%. because productivity per worker is low, skills are limited, and work methods and use of technology are not optimal.

Hypothesis Test

Simultaneous Significance Test (F Test)

According to Mulyono (2018:113) The simultaneous significance test, or F test, is a statistical method used in regression analysis to find out whether all independent variables together have a significant effect on the dependent variable.

Table 6. F Test Results

F-statistic	33.58058
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000

The table above shows the results of the F-statistic test with an F-statistic value of 33.58058 and a Prob(F-statistic) of 0.000000. Because this probability value is smaller than the significance level α = 0.05, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. This means that all independent variables in the model are proven to have a significant effect simultaneously on the dependent variable.

Partial Significance Test (T Test)

The t test, or partial significance test, is a statistical technique used to evaluate the influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable separately (Ghozali, 2013: 98).

Table 7. T Test

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.502623	0.293132	1.714662	0.1011
X1	0.960770	0.072931	13.17377	0.0000
X2	0.005236	0.002524	2.074196	0.0505
X3	0.078153	0.027818	2.809429	0.0105
X4	-0.015733	0.028792	-0.546423	0.5905

Based on the T Test results above, X1 is 0.0000 < 0.05 so it has a partial effect on y. X2 is 0.0505 > 0.05 so it has no partial effect on y. X3 is 0.0105 < 0.05 so it has a partial effect on y. X4 is 0.5905 > 0.05 so it has no partial effect on y.

Coefficient of Determination Test (R2)

The coefficient of determination (R^2) is a statistical measure that describes how much the regression model is able to explain variations in the observed data (Ghozali, 2013:97).

Table 8. Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2)

R-squared	0.927497
Adjusted R-squared	0.899877

Based on the results of the data processing test, R-squared (R^2) shows a result of 0.899877 or 89.98%, which means that the independent variables (household consumption, PMDN, regional spending, and labor) are able to explain 89.98% of the dependent variable.

Analysis of the Influence of Household Consumption on Economic Growth in Five Regencies/Cities in West Java

The results of the panel data regression analysis show that Household Consumption has a positive and significant effect on Economic Growth in West Java, with a probability of 0.0000 < 0.05 and a coefficient of 0.9607. This means that for every 1% increase in household consumption, economic growth will increase by 0.9607%, assuming other variables remain constant. This condition aligns with the characteristics of West Java, which has the largest national population and relatively high purchasing power, making household consumption the main driver of the economy, particularly in the trade, manufacturing, and service sectors.

This finding supports Keynes' theory, which emphasizes the importance of consumption in driving growth thru increased aggregate demand. In the context of West Java, household consumption drives increased production in manufacturing industries such as textiles, food and beverages, and automotive, which are the region's economic base, while also creating jobs in labor-intensive sectors. Thus, household consumption plays a role not only in increasing output, but also in expanding employment opportunities and maintaining the economic dynamism of the region.

The results of this study are in line with the findings of Supriaman & Abd Mubaraq (2024) in West Kalimantan and Ayu Putri Islamiah et al. (2021) in Surabaya, but on a West Java scale, the meaning is broader due to the large population and strong consumption base, resulting in a more significant multiplier effect. Overall, household consumption has proven to be an important factor for economic growth in West Java, although its influence remains affected by people's purchasing power, income distribution, and industrial structure, so other factors such as investment, infrastructure, and regional policies still need to be considered.

Analysis of the Influence of Domestic Investment on Economic Growth in Five Regencies/Cities in West Java

The results of the panel data regression show that Domestic Investment (PMDN) has a positive and significant effect on West Java's Economic Growth, with a probability value of 0.0505, which is very close to $\alpha = 0.05$, and a calculated t-value of 2.074 > t-table of 2.060. A regression coefficient of 0.005236 indicates that every 1% increase in domestic investment has the potential to increase economic growth by 0.005236%, assuming other variables remain constant. This finding confirms that domestic capital accumulation is one of the drivers of economic growth in the province with the largest industrial base in Indonesia.

In the context of West Java, domestic investment is largely absorbed in the manufacturing sector in Bandung and Karawang, urban infrastructure and logistics

corridors, as well as trade and services in strategic areas such as Bogor and Bekasi. This investment contributes significantly to increased production capacity and job creation, thereby strengthening the economic base and regional competitiveness. This result is consistent with the research by Risma Fahrella Fiorentina & Ajeng Kartika Galuh (2024) in Central Java, which found that domestic investment (PMDN) is significant for growth, while foreign investment (PMA) is not, as well as the research by Saputri & Ananda (2023), which emphasizes the importance of domestic investment and regional spending in driving growth on the island of Java.

Overall, the results of this study confirm that domestic investment is a key variable that plays a significant role in the economic growth of West Java. To maximize its impact, domestic investment allocation needs to be directed toward strategic sectors with high added value, such as manufacturing, logistics, and trade, in order to drive sustainable and inclusive growth at the regional level.

Analysis of the Influence of Regional Spending on Economic Growth in Five Regencies/Cities in West Java

The panel data regression results show that Regional Spending has a positive and significant effect on West Java's Economic Growth, with a probability value of 0.0105 < 0.05 and a coefficient of 0.078153. This means that for every 1% increase in regional spending, there is the potential to increase economic growth by 0.078153%, assuming other variables remain constant. This aligns with Keynes' view, which emphasizes that government spending, including local government expenditures, plays a crucial role in boosting aggregate demand and economic growth.

In the context of West Java, regional spending is very strategic considering the province has significant development needs, ranging from transportation infrastructure, education, healthcare, to public services. Allocating regional spending to productive sectors, such as road construction, educational facilities, and healthcare services, has proven to boost the mobility of goods and services, improve human resource quality, and strengthen regional competitiveness. This finding is consistent with the research by Saputri & Ananda (2023), which showed that regional spending combined with investment can boost growth on Java Island, with a more significant effect in West Java due to its role as the national industrial center.

This result is also consistent with the research by Istianto, Kumenaung, & Lapian (2021), which confirms the positive influence of capital expenditure on regional growth. In the case of West Java, increased regional spending, particularly on road infrastructure and public services, accelerated economic activity in both urban and rural areas. Overall, regional spending has proven to be not only a fiscal instrument but also a catalyst for

strengthening an economic structure based on industry, trade, and services. The magnitude of the impact of regional spending is still influenced by the effectiveness of budget allocation, so expenditures directed toward productive sectors will generate a significant multiplier effect in driving sustainable growth.

Analysis of the Influence of Labor on Economic Growth in Five Regencies/Cities in West Java

The panel data regression results show that Labor has a negative but insignificant effect on West Java's Economic Growth, with a probability of 0.5905 > 0.05 and a coefficient of -0.015733. This means that for every 1% increase in the labor force, there is a potential decrease in growth of 0.015733%, although this is not statistically significant. This condition contradicts Keynes' theory, which considers labor an important factor for growth, but it can be explained by the low labor productivity in West Java.

Although West Java has the largest workforce in Indonesia, the majority is still concentrated in labor-intensive sectors such as textiles, garments, and footwear, which offer low wages and limited value addition. Additionally, a skills mismatch with industry needs is also a constraint, as modern industries like automotive and electronics require a highly skilled workforce, while most workers still have a secondary or lower education. This explains why an increase in the labor force doesn't automatically lead to economic growth.

This finding is consistent with the research by Arisma & Hendarto (2024) in Central Java and Asrinda & Iriani (2022) in Indonesia, which also found that labor was not significant to growth. Thus, the quantity of labor alone is not a determining factor for growth, but rather its quality, skills, and productivity play a more important role. Therefore, improving the quality of human resources thru education, training, and innovation is necessary so that the workforce in West Java can truly become the driving force for economic growth.

Conclusion

The results of this study show that household consumption, domestic investment (PMDN), and regional expenditure have a positive and significant effect on economic growth, while labor has a negative and insignificant effect. This indicates that household consumption, domestic investment, and government spending can serve as key drivers of economic growth, whereas the contribution of labor remains suboptimal due to low productivity and limited skills.

Local governments should encourage household purchasing power through economic incentives or social assistance programs, direct domestic investment toward strategic sectors with efficient realization, and optimize regional spending on infrastructure,

education, and health. In addition, improving human resource quality through vocational education, training, and competency development should be a priority so that labor can contribute more effectively to economic growth.

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