



Analysis of the Influence of Government Administration, Electricity and Gas Procurement, and Manufacturing Industry on the Total GRDP of West Java Province

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the influence of the Government Administration (X1), Electricity and Gas Procurement (X2), and Manufacturing Industry (X3) sectors on the total Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of West Java Province during 2015–2024. The approach used in this study is a quantitative method with multiple linear regression analysis. The data analyzed are secondary data taken from various publications of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Based on the results of the t-test, it was found that Government Administration does not have a significant influence on GRDP, while the variables of Electricity and Gas Procurement and Industrial Processing have a positive and significant influence. The results of the F-test indicate that the three variables simultaneously have a significant influence on GRDP of West Java. The Adjusted R² value of 0.998043 shows that 99.80% of the variation in GRDP changes can be explained by the third variable in the model. This finding confirms the dominance of the industrial processing sector in the economic structure of West Java, the importance of energy availability for economic activities, and the need to increase the effectiveness of the government administration sector as an effort to encourage regional economic growth. This research provides recommendations regarding strengthening the industrial sector, optimizing energy distribution, and improving the quality of governance to support sustainable economic development

INTRODUCTION

West Java Province is one of the largest economic centers in Indonesia and plays a strategic role in supporting national economic growth. As a region with the largest population and dominant industrial activities, the dynamics of West Java's GRDP are greatly influenced by the performance of the economic sectors that support it. However, based on data from the 2015–2024 period, the development of each sector does not always move in line with total GRDP growth. Some sectors show fluctuations that are not always consistent with the overall increase in regional output. This situation highlights the importance of a more in-depth empirical study regarding the contribution of each sector to West Java's GRDP. This study uses three independent variables and one dependent variable. The Government Administration sector (X1) is used to describe the government's role in providing public services, managing spending, and maintaining the governance effectiveness needed to support economic activities. The government's role in improving the quality of internal processes, service effectiveness, and resource utilization is an important component in strengthening the regional economic foundation. This aligns with Adang Djatnika Effendi's (2022) view that an entity's performance is largely determined by the effectiveness of internal processes, governance, and good resource management. This concept is relevant in the context of local government in influencing the performance of the regional economy.

The Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector (X2) is a fundamental element for economic activities in West Java. As the province with the largest industrial activity in Indonesia, energy needs are a key factor for smooth production and economic competitiveness. Adequate energy availability can boost added value, productivity, and the sustainability of business activities. This is supported by research from Anasthasya, Sondakh & Korompis (2022), which states that energy has a significant impact on regional economic output. Next, the Manufacturing Industry (X3) is the main sector that consistently contributes the most to West Java's GRDP. This sector drives export growth, job creation, and increased investment activity. Industry development is heavily influenced by the efficiency of production input use, energy supply stability, and market demand. Mahendra & Susilowati (2020) stated that the manufacturing industry has a significant impact on regional economic growth, although its effectiveness can vary depending on supply stability and global conditions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Total GRDP (Y) becomes the dependent variable reflecting the overall economic value added generated by various sectors in West Java. By examining the influence of three main sectors – government administration, electricity and gas supply, and manufacturing – this study aims to provide an empirical picture of West Java's economic structure and which sectors play a dominant role in driving GRDP growth. In addition, Adang Djatnika Effendi's (2022) view on the importance of comprehensively measuring performance emphasizes that economic growth is influenced not only by the size of sectoral output but also by how effectively these sectors are managed. This perspective strengthens the argument that an increase in GRDP should be seen in terms of the government's

institutional strength, energy availability, and the optimization of industrial sectors simultaneously. Therefore, this study is important for identifying the contribution of these three sectors to West Java's GRDP in the long term.

METHODOLOGY

This study is a quantitative study with a descriptive and explanatory approach aimed at analyzing the influence of government administration (X1), electricity and gas procurement (X2), and the manufacturing industry (X3) on the total Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of West Java Province (Y). The type of research used is causal-comparative research, which is research that examines the cause-and-effect relationship between independent variables from business sectors and the dependent variable in the form of the total gross regional added value. This research uses secondary data taken from the publication of West Java's GRDP by Business Field for the years 2019–2024, released by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The data includes GRDP values for the Government Administration, Electricity and Gas Supply, Manufacturing Industry sectors, as well as the total GRDP of West Java over the five-year period. All the data is analyzed quantitatively using multiple linear regression to see the effect of the independent variables both simultaneously and partially on the total GRDP. The analysis stage begins with presenting descriptive statistics that show the minimum, maximum, average, and standard deviation values. To ensure that the regression model meets the BLUE (Best Linear Unbiased Estimator) criteria, a series of classical assumption tests are carried out, including tests for normality, heteroscedasticity, multicollinearity, and autocorrelation. All data processing is done using statistical software like SPSS or EViews. The t-test is used to examine the effect of each variable partially, the F-test is used to see the effect simultaneously, and the coefficient of determination (Adjusted R²) is used to assess the model's ability to explain the total variation in GRDP.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistics

	Y	X1	X2	X3
Mean	1702632.	44757.04	11385.88	721871.0
Median	1661330.	45736.44	11339.91	709663.8
Maximum	2125158.	50520.49	12221.17	884121.2
Minimum	1453381.	36673.94	10069.94	612799.4
Std. Dev.	211757.9	4199.321	704.1955	84206.74
Skewness	0.784368	-0.663644	-0.367357	0.642519
Kurtosis	2.636428	2.679499	2.153985	2.523057
Jarque-Bera	1.080465	0.776840	0.523145	0.782831
Probability	0.582613	0.678127	0.769840	0.676099
Sum	17026325	447570.4	113858.8	7218710.
Sum Sq. Dev.	4.04E+11	1.59E+08	4463022.	6.38E+10
Observations	10	10	10	10

Figure 1. Descriptive Statistics

Based on the results of the descriptive analysis, it was found that the variables Government Administration (X1), Electricity and Gas Procurement (X2), Manufacturing Industry (X3), and Total GRDP of West Java (Y) have quite a large data spread and show a tendency toward a right-skewed distribution. This pattern is a common characteristic in regional macroeconomic data, mainly due to sectoral growth that tends to increase year by year in line with economic activities and local fiscal policies. The large data spread indicates the dynamic contribution of different sectors to West Java's economy during the 2015–2024 period. Even though the data shows a positive skewness, the normality test using Jarque–Bera shows that all variables have a probability value above 0.05. Therefore, the data can be considered normally distributed and meets the classical assumptions needed in multiple linear regression analysis. This normality condition indicates that the model's residuals are within a reasonable range, so the regression coefficient estimates are unbiased and can still be interpreted correctly. The results are in line with Ghozali's (2018) methodological guidelines, which emphasize that normality tests are an important step to ensure a regression model is valid. Residuals that don't follow a normal distribution can lower the accuracy of significance tests, potentially leading to wrong conclusions. Also, Gujarati & Porter (2009) mention that macroeconomic data often shows positive skewness, but it's still acceptable for analysis if the Jarque–Bera test shows non-significant results or is close to a normal distribution. In line with previous research, Saputra & Suwardi (2023) found that GDP data and regional sector contributions in Indonesia generally tend to have similar skewness, but are still valid for analysis as long as they meet normality requirements. So, the normality results in this study show that the contribution data for Government Administration, Electricity and Gas Supply, and Manufacturing Industry can be used to continue regression analysis on the influence of these three sectors on West Java's total GDP.

Classical Assumption Test

In this study, testing the classical assumptions is the most crucial step to ensure the validity of the multiple linear regression model used to analyze the influence of Government Administration, Electricity and Gas Procurement, and Manufacturing Industry on the Total GRDP of West Java Province. A good regression model must meet several basic assumptions, namely no multicollinearity, autocorrelation, heteroscedasticity, and normally distributed residuals.

Multicollinearity Test

Variance Inflation Factors
Date: 11/28/25 Time: 10:47
Sample: 2015 2024
Included observations: 10

Variable	Coefficient Variance	Uncentered VIF	Centered VIF
C	4.12E+09	469.8723	NA
X1	0.686498	157.9511	1.241577
X2	19.78324	293.2628	1.006144
X3	0.001698	102.0731	1.234929

Figure 2. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test results show that the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) values for the three independent variables, namely Government Administration (X1), Electricity and Gas Procurement (X2), and Manufacturing Industry (X3), are all below the critical value of 10. VIF values for each variable around 1 indicate that there are no signs of multicollinearity in the regression model. This means that each independent variable has unique information and doesn't overly affect each other, allowing the relationship with the Total GRDP (Y) to be measured accurately.

This finding aligns with Tsagris (2022), who emphasized that low VIF values are an important indicator for maintaining the stability of regression models, since independent variables that are not overly correlated will produce more reliable coefficient estimates. In addition, the study by Owladeghaffari, Azimi, & Bashiri (2021) also highlighted that regression models free from multicollinearity can provide more accurate interpretations of each variable's contribution, making them very important in regional economic development analysis.

In the context of this research, the low VIF results give confidence that the influence of the Government Administration, Electricity and Gas Supply, and Manufacturing sectors on West Java's total GRDP can be analyzed independently without statistical distortion. This ensures that the model's interpretation remains stable and can be used as a basis for understanding which sectors contribute most significantly to regional economic growth.

Normality Test

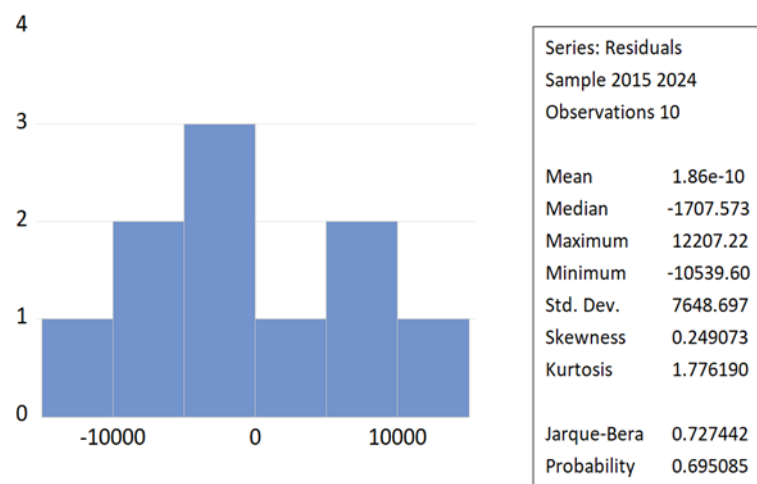


Figure 3. Normality Test

The test for residual distribution was carried out by observing a histogram and using the Jarque-Bera test. A probability value of 0.695085 (> 0.05) indicates that the residuals in the model analyzing the influence of Government Administration (X1), Electricity and Gas Procurement (X2), and Manufacturing Industry (X3) on the total Gross Regional Domestic Product of West Java (Y) are normally distributed. Residual normality is an important prerequisite in linear

regression because it ensures that the parameter estimates are unbiased and efficient, allowing inferential tests such as the t-test and F-test to be validly applied. Thus, the conclusions regarding the influence of these three economic sectors on the total GRDP can be considered reliable and scientifically accountable.

The model's conformity with classical assumptions further strengthens the validity of multiple linear regression as an analytical tool in this study. This aligns with the findings of Rahmani & Jalalzadeh (2020), who showed that residual normality is a fundamental element for ensuring the accuracy of regression estimates, especially in regional macroeconomic research. Moreover, Owladeghaffari et al. (2021) emphasized that successfully testing classical assumptions, including residual normality, greatly contributes to the reliability of empirical conclusions, particularly in studies evaluating the relationships between economic development variables, such as sectoral contributions to GRDP. With the classical assumptions met in this study, the analysis results can be considered highly accurate and relevant in supporting regional development decision-making.

Autocorrelation and Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroskedasticity Test: Breusch-Pagan-Godfrey					Breusch-Godfrey Serial Correlation LM Test				
Null hypothesis: Homoskedasticity					Null hypothesis: No serial correlation at up to 2 lags				
F-statistic	0.831873	Prob. F(3,6)	0.5232		F-statistic	1.219125	Prob. F(2,4)	0.3860	
Obs*R-squared	2.937536	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.4014		Obs*R-squared	3.787131	Prob. Chi-Square(2)	0.1505	
Scaled explained SS	0.410415	Prob. Chi-Square(3)	0.9381						
Test Equation:					Test Equation:				
Dependent Variable: RESID*2					Dependent Variable: RESID				
Method: Least Squares					Method: Least Squares				
Date: 11/28/25 Time: 10:59					Date: 11/28/25 Time: 11:01				
Sample: 2015 2024					Sample: 2015 2024				
Included observations: 10					Included observations: 10				
Presample missing value lagged residuals set to zero.					Presample missing value lagged residuals set to zero.				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.	Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-1.62E+08	3.45E+08	-0.469589	0.6552	C	47273.49	78441.85	0.602657	0.5792
X1	-4103.785	4451.335	-0.921922	0.3921	X1	-0.342463	0.829379	-0.412915	0.7008
X2	15789.06	23895.69	0.660750	0.5333	X2	-1.797627	4.935465	-0.364226	0.7341
X3	302.7578	221.3893	1.367536	0.2205	X3	-0.015919	0.044914	-0.354427	0.7409
					RESID(-1)	-0.710606	0.532312	-1.334943	0.2528
					RESID(-2)	-0.488767	0.467921	-1.044550	0.3552
R-squared	0.293754	Mean dependent var	52652314		R-squared	0.378713	Mean dependent var	1.86E-10	
Adjusted R-squared	-0.059370	S.D. dependent var	48896764		Adjusted R-squared	-0.397896	S.D. dependent var	7648.697	
S.E. of regression	50327328	Akaike info criterion	38.59517		S.E. of regression	9043.256	Akaike info criterion	21.34114	
Sum squared resid	1.52E+16	Schwarz criterion	38.71620		Sum squared resid	3.27E+08	Schwarz criterion	21.52269	
Log likelihood	-188.9758	Hannan-Quinn criter.	38.46239		Log likelihood	-100.7057	Hannan-Quinn criter.	21.14197	
F-statistic	0.831873	Durbin-Watson stat	3.171219		F-statistic	0.487650	Durbin-Watson stat	2.442164	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.523227				Prob(F-statistic)	0.774647			

Figure 5. Autocorrelation and Heteroscedasticity Test

Besides multicollinearity, two other important assumptions are the absence of autocorrelation and heteroskedasticity in the residuals. The results of the Breusch–Godfrey and White tests show that the probability values for each test are above 0.05, so it can be concluded that the model does not have autocorrelation and the residuals are homogeneously distributed (homoskedasticity). The absence of autocorrelation shows that the residual values are not dependent on each other between periods, which is important for keeping regression estimates accurate. Meanwhile, homoskedasticity ensures that the error variance is constant across all observations, so the Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) estimates remain efficient and unbiased.

Conceptually, these two assumptions are very important because models that contain autocorrelation or heteroscedasticity can produce inaccurate p-values and biased coefficients. In the context of this study, which analyzes the

influence of government administration, electricity and gas procurement, as well as the manufacturing industry on West Java's GRDP, meeting these assumptions ensures that the estimation results can be interpreted correctly and used as a valid basis for concluding each sector's contribution to regional economic growth.

Multiple Linear Regression Model

Dependent Variable: Y
Method: Least Squares
Date: 11/28/25 Time: 11:05
Sample: 2015 2024
Included observations: 10

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	18989.81	64213.01	0.295731	0.7774
X1	1.483489	0.828551	1.790461	0.1236
X2	-14.77820	4.447836	-3.322559	0.0160
X3	2.473446	0.041208	60.02284	0.0000
R-squared	0.998695	Mean dependent var	1702632.	
Adjusted R-squared	0.998043	S.D. dependent var	211757.9	
S.E. of regression	9367.703	Akaike info criterion	21.41710	
Sum squared resid	5.27E+08	Schwarz criterion	21.53813	
Log likelihood	-103.0855	Hannan-Quinn criter.	21.28432	
F-statistic	1530.973	Durbin-Watson stat	2.636552	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Figure 6. Multiple Linear Regression Model

Regression Equation

$$Y = 18989.81 + 1.483489X1 - 14.77820X2 + 2.473446X3$$

The constant of 18989.81 indicates that when the three independent variables-Government Administration (X1), Electricity and Gas Supply (X2), and Manufacturing Industry (X3) – don't contribute at all (are zero), the total GRDP of West Java still stands at 18989.81. This value represents the basic size of the regional economy formed by other general activities outside these three sectors.

The regression coefficient for the X1 variable is a positive 1.483489, which means that every one-unit increase in the Government Administration sector will raise GRDP by 1.483489. This indicates that government activities, including public services and administrative spending, can provide a positive boost to regional economic growth.

Next, the variable X2 has a negative coefficient of -14.77820, meaning that a one-unit increase in the Electricity and Gas Procurement sector actually lowers the GRDP by -14.77820. This negative coefficient indicates that the energy sector is facing cost pressures, low efficiency, or fluctuations in energy input prices that impact the sector's added value to the regional economy.

For variable X3, the regression coefficient is positive at 2.473446, which means that a one-unit increase in the Manufacturing Industry sector will boost the GRDP by 2.473446. This finding confirms that the industrial sector is still the main driver of West Java's economic growth, mainly because of its ability to generate output, added value, and significant employment.

Overall, the results of this regression show that the Government Administration sector (X1) and the Manufacturing Industry (X3) contribute positively to the increase in GRDP, while the Electricity and Gas Supply sector (X2) actually has a negative impact during the study period. This pattern of

coefficients reflects West Java's economic dynamics, which are still heavily dependent on the strength of the industrial and public administration sectors, and highlights the need to improve efficiency in the energy sector so it doesn't put pressure on regional economic growth.

Test Model

Dependent Variable: Y Method: Least Squares Date: 11/28/25 Time: 11:05 Sample: 2015 2024 Included observations: 10				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	18989.81	64213.01	0.295731	0.7774
X1	1.483489	0.828551	1.790461	0.1236
X2	-14.77820	4.447836	-3.322559	0.0160
X3	2.473446	0.041208	60.02284	0.0000
R-squared	0.998695	Mean dependent var		1702632.
Adjusted R-squared	0.998043	S.D. dependent var		211757.9
S.E. of regression	9367.703	Akaike info criterion		21.41710
Sum squared resid	5.27E+08	Schwarz criterion		21.53813
Log likelihood	-103.0855	Hannan-Quinn criter.		21.28432
F-statistic	1530.973	Durbin-Watson stat		2.636552
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Figure 7. Model Test

T Test (Partial)

The results of the t-test in the regression model showed that the Government Administration variable (X1) had a positive coefficient, but it was not statistically significant ($p = 0.1236$). This finding shows that the increase in activities and expenditure in the government administration sector has not been able to make a direct contribution to increasing West Java's GDP. This means that this sector plays a more role as a supporter of governance and public services, rather than as the main driving force for economic growth in the research period.

Unlike that, the Electricity and Gas Procurement variable (X2) shows a negative and significant coefficient ($p = 0.0160$). This highlights that improvements in energy capacity and distribution play an important role in boosting West Java's economic output. However, empirically, an increase in electricity and gas infrastructure appears to significantly reduce the region's gross domestic product, indicating the need for efforts to improve efficiency, control input price fluctuations, and manage operational cost pressures. Besides that, sufficient energy availability continues to be crucial for smooth production processes, industrial activities, and household consumption, directly impacting the rise in GRDP.

The Manufacturing Industry variable (X3) is the most dominant variable, with a positive coefficient and high significance ($p = 0.0000$). This result is consistent with the economic structure characteristics of West Java as the province with the largest manufacturing base in Indonesia. Industrial activities such as automotive, textiles, food and beverages, chemicals, and electronics make a big contribution to driving regional economic growth. Overall, the two variables, Electricity and Gas Procurement (X2) and the Manufacturing Industry (X3), have a positive and significant impact on West Java's GRDP. Meanwhile, Government Administration (X1) also has a positive effect but is not significant. The insignificance of X1 suggests that even though the government sector is

important for supporting regulations, public services, and governance, its impact on economic growth is more indirect and takes time to contribute to the GRDP.

This finding aligns with the research by Sari & Ramdani (2023), which states that the industrial and energy sectors are the main drivers of regional economic growth, while the government administration sector tends to contribute more as a facilitator rather than directly generating economic output. Therefore, the manufacturing industry remains the most responsive and strategic variable in boosting West Java's GRDP, followed by the energy sector as a key supporter of production and consumption activities.

F-Test (Simultaneous Test)

The simultaneous testing results show that the F-Statistic value is 1530.973 with a probability value of 0.000000, which is far below the 0.05 significance level. This indicates that the independent variables, consisting of the government administration sector (X1), electricity and gas procurement (X2), and the manufacturing industry (X3), together have a significant impact on the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of West Java. Therefore, the regression model used can be considered valid, as these three variables are able to explain changes in the dependent variable simultaneously.

This finding confirms that the contributions of different economic sectors to regional growth cannot be separated one by one, because the three complement each other in shaping the area's economic structure. The roles of energy, public administration, and trade are part of an interconnected chain of economic activities that drive production, distribution, and consumption. In other words, changes in one sector can strengthen or affect the performance of the others in boosting GRDP.

These results are in line with the research by Hariyanto & Pambudi (2022), which showed that regional economic growth is significantly influenced by the combination of primary, secondary, and tertiary sector activities working simultaneously. In addition, Putra & Anindya (2023) also emphasized that regression models with multi-sector contributions are better at representing the regional economic structure compared to partial analyses, since regional development is integrated across sectors.

Coefficient of Determination

The Adjusted R^2 value of 0.998043 shows that about 99.80% of the variation in Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) changes can be explained by the three independent variables in the model, namely government administration (X1), electricity and gas procurement (X2), and manufacturing industry (X3). This means that only about 0.20% of GRDP changes are influenced by factors outside the model, such as fluctuations in national economic activity, investment conditions, fiscal policies, inflation, and global economic dynamics. The high Adjusted R^2 value indicates that the regression model has a very strong explanatory power in depicting the variation of GRDP based on the economic sectors analyzed. Economically, this reflects that the government administration, administrative services, and manufacturing industries are key components in the region's economic structure. The manufacturing industry plays a major role in driving the distribution of goods and consumption, while the electricity and gas

sector serves as the energy infrastructure supporting industrial and household activities.

These findings align with Kuncoro (2018), who explained that the contributions of productive sectors and public services are strongly linked to driving regional economic growth. Moreover, BPS (2023) also emphasized that the trade and energy supply sectors are key components affecting the increase in GRDP across various provinces in Indonesia. Therefore, the high Adjusted R^2 value in this study reinforces that the dynamics of the energy sector, the effectiveness of government administration, and trade activities are key factors in boosting regional GRDP.

Strategy Implications

The research results show that the three variables – Government Administration, Electricity and Gas Procurement, and Manufacturing Industry – together have a significant impact on West Java's Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). However, individually, only the Government Administration variable (X1) does not have a significant effect, while the Electricity and Gas Procurement (X2) and Manufacturing Industry (X3) variables are proven to significantly influence regional economic growth. These findings provide strategic guidance for setting priorities in West Java's economic development policies.

The Government Administration Sector (X1) shows a positive coefficient, but it's not significant on its own. This indicates that the sector's role is more indirect, through government governance, public services, and development coordination. Government spending and bureaucracy activities haven't been able to make a direct contribution to boosting economic output. Therefore, strengthening this sector should focus on digitalizing services, making bureaucracy more efficient, and optimizing budget use to have a bigger indirect impact on economic productivity.

The Electricity and Gas Procurement Sector (X2) has been shown to significantly affect West Java's GRDP. This finding shows that energy availability plays an important role in supporting economic activities, considering that West Java is the largest manufacturing center in Indonesia. Increasing energy supply, evenly distributing it, and using energy efficiently in industrial areas are crucial factors for maintaining local economic output stability. Therefore, energy policies should focus on strengthening infrastructure, boosting capacity, and aligning industrial needs with energy availability.

The Manufacturing Industry sector (X3) stands out as the most dominant and significant variable in influencing West Java's GRDP. This aligns with West Java's economic structure, which heavily relies on manufacturing sectors like automotive, textiles, food and beverages, electronics, and chemicals. Increased industrial activity directly boosts economic output through value-added creation, job absorption, and supply chain expansion. Therefore, development strategies should focus on strengthening industrial clusters, modernizing production technology, improving workforce capacity, and expanding regional investment and exports.

With an Adjusted R^2 value of 0.998043, it can be concluded that these three variables overall have a very strong relationship with the dynamics of West Java's GRDP. This emphasizes the importance of data-driven policies that respond to economic changes. Integrating inter-agency planning, regularly evaluating economic sectors, and strengthening strategic sectors, especially the manufacturing industry, are necessary so that West Java's economic growth can be more adaptive, competitive, and sustainable.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the regression analysis of West Java's GRDP data from 2015–2024, this study shows that the Electricity and Gas Supply (X2) and Manufacturing Industry (X3) variables have a significant impact on the Total Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). Both sectors are proven to make a real contribution to driving regional economic growth, with the Manufacturing Industry being the most dominant variable and having the greatest impact in the model.

On the other hand, the Government Administration variable (X1) shows a positive but not significant effect on GRDP. This indicates that government activities have not yet had a strong direct impact on increasing economic output during the study period, even though this sector still plays an important role in supporting governance and public services.

The simultaneous test results show that all three variables together have a significant effect on West Java's GRDP, supported by an Adjusted R^2 value of 0.9980. This means that 99.80% of the variation in GRDP changes can be explained by these three variables, while the rest is influenced by other factors like investment, trade, agriculture, or national and global economic dynamics.

Overall, these findings provide strategic implications for the West Java Provincial Government, namely strengthening the development of the manufacturing industry as the most productive sector, improving the effectiveness of energy management and distribution, and optimizing the role of government administration to better contribute to creating a conducive economic climate. A data-driven development approach and cross-sector collaboration need to be enhanced to speed up sustainable regional economic growth.

FUTURE STUDY

This research still has limitations so further research is needed related to the topic of Analysis of the Influence of Government Administration, Electricity and Gas Procurement, and Manufacturing Industry on the Total GRDP of West Java Province to perfect this research and increase insight for readers.

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