

**PENGARUH PAD, DAU, DAK DAN SILPA TERHADAP REALISASI  
BELANJA MODAL SERTA PENGARUH REALISASI BELANJA  
MODAL, INVESTASI SWASTA DAN TENAGA KERJA TERHADAP  
PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI**

**(Studi Empiris pada Pemerintah Kabupaten/Kota di Provinsi Jawa Tengah)**

**INTISARI**

Upaya yang perlu dilakukan pemerintah daerah dalam mengatasi rendahnya penyerapan belanja modal daerah melalui pengoptimalan pendanaan dari sumber penerimaan daerah yang dapat digunakan untuk meningkatkan realisasi belanja modal. Pengoptimalan penerimaan daerah berasal dari Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD), Dana Alokasi Umum (DAU), Dana Alokasi Khusus (DAK) dan Selisih Lebih Perhitungan Anggaran (SiLPA). Peran realisasi belanja modal dapat meningkatkan investasi swasta di daerah dan menciptakan lapangan pekerjaan baru, sehingga dapat mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi di daerah. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah memperoleh bukti empiris dan menganalisis pengaruh positif Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD), Dana Alokasi Umum (DAU), Dana Alokasi Khusus (DAK) dan Selisih Lebih Perhitungan Anggaran (SiLPA) tahun sebelumnya terhadap realisasi belanja modal serta pengaruh positif realisasi belanja modal, investasi swasta dan tenaga kerja terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi daerah tahun berikutnya. Metode penelitian menggunakan analisis regresi berganda dengan bantuan *software* SPSS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa PAD dan DAU berpengaruh positif terhadap realisasi belanja modal. DAK dan SiLPA tahun sebelumnya tidak berpengaruh terhadap realisasi belanja modal. Realisasi belanja modal berpengaruh positif terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi daerah tahun berikutnya. Investasi swasta dan tenaga kerja tidak berpengaruh terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi daerah tahun berikutnya.

Kata kunci : Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD), Dana Alokasi Umum (DAU), Dana Alokasi Khusus (DAK), Selisih Lebih Perhitungan Anggaran (SiLPA), Belanja Modal (BM), Investasi Swasta (IS), Tenaga Kerja (TK) dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi (PE).

**THE INFLUENCE OF PAD, DAU, DAK AND SILPA ON THE  
REALIZATION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND THE INFLUENCE  
OF THE REALIZATION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, PRIVATE  
INVESTMENT AND WORKFORCE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH  
(An emperical study of Regency/City Goverments in Central Java Province)**

**ABSTRACT**

Efforts which should be done by regional government to solve low regional capital expenditure absorption is optimizing funding from local revenue expenditure sources which can be used to increase the realization of capital expenditure. Optimization of local revenue comes from Locally-Generated Revenue (PAD), General Allocation Fund (DAU), Special Allocation Fund (DAK) and Excess of Budget Calculation (SiLPA). The rule of realization of capital expenditure is increasing private investment in the regions and creating new jobs, thus promoting regional economic growth. The purpose of this study was to obtain empirical evidence and analyze positive influence of Locally-Generated Revenue (PAD), General Allocation Fund (DAU), Special Allocation Fund (DAK) and Excess of Budget Calculation (SiLPA) of the previous year on the realization of capital expenditure and the positive influence of the realization of capital expenditure, private investment and workforce on the economic growth of the region in the following year. The study used multiple regression analysis with the help of SPSS software. The result showed that PAD and DAU had positive influence on the realization of capital expenditure. DAK and SiLPA of the previous year didn't influence the realization of capital expenditure. The realization of capital expenditure had positive influence on the economic growth of the region in the following year. Private investment and workforce didn't influence the economic growth of the region in the following year.

Keywords : Locally-Generate Revenue (PAD), General Allocation Fund (DAU), Special Allocation Fund (DAK), Excess of Budget Calculation (SiLPA), Capital Expenditure (BM), Private Investment (IS), Workforce (TK) and Economic Growth (PE).