

Determinants of Taxpayers Paying Land and Building Taxes

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ABSTRACT

Purpose – This study aims to analyze the understanding, and level of awareness of the compliance of individual taxpayers in paying land and building tax, both partially and simultaneously. **Methodology/approach** – The population in this study were individual taxpayers in 11 hamlets of Pangeureunan Village, Garut Regency, totaling 6,195 taxpayers. Based on the Slovin sampling technique, a sample of 98 individual taxpayers was obtained. This type of research is quantitative research with primary data. The research method uses descriptive and verification methods. The data analysis technique used is multiple linear regression analysis with several tests. **Findings** – From the results of the study it can be concluded that partially the understanding of taxpayers affects taxpayer compliance. Taxpayer awareness affects taxpayer compliance. Simultaneously, taxpayer understanding and taxpayer awareness affect taxpayer compliance

Keywords: Understanding, Awareness Compliance, Land and Building Taxes

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country divided into 34 provinces and each province consists of districts or cities, each of which has a local government. The large number of regions in Indonesia makes it difficult for the Central Government to coordinate the government in the regions, with that to facilitate services and governance, the Central Government changed the policy-based on centralization to decentralization. The implementation of the decentralization system is based on the principle of autonomy in Law Number 32 of 2014. Decentralization is one of the development policies that delegates broader authority from the Central Government to the Regional Government in managing its development in the regions (Simanjuntak and Mukhlis, 2012:133) (Putri, 2018). The central government in this case is gradually transferring authority so that the regions can become more developed. One of the efforts made is fiscal decentralization, fiscal decentralization is a variant of the implementation of decentralization taken by a country (according to Rahayu, 2014: 116 in Putri, 2018). Regional Original Revenue is one of the sources of financing used to carry out regional

development. This own-source revenue consists of two main components, namely local taxes and local levies. Local taxes are a very important component in increasing PAD revenue because the tax sector revenue is used for regional development, operational financing, and community services. One of the local taxes collected and then utilized by the city/district government is the Land and Building Tax. Land and Building Tax is a type of tax that has potential as a source of local revenue. Based on Law No. 28 of 2009 article 78 paragraphs 1 and 2, Rural and Urban Land and Building Taxes are imposed on persons or entities that have a right to the land, and/or obtain benefits from the land, and/or own, control and/or utilize buildings. Land and Building Tax is a tax whose revenue is entirely allocated to the local government through a tax revenue sharing mechanism and then by the local government is used for various purposes, especially for development in the region (Darwin, 2013:2) in (Arifin, 2018)

The tax collection system for paying land and building tax is the Official Assessment System, where the amount of tax that must be paid or owed by the taxpayer is calculated and determined by the tax authorities. So, in this system, the taxpayer is passive while the tax authorities are active. Thus, if it is related to the teaching of the onset of tax debt, the Official Assessment System is following the onset of tax debt according to the formal teaching, meaning that tax debt arises when there is a tax assessment from the tax authorities (Nurkholik, 2020). Although Land and Building Tax is considered a potential source of funds for state financing, the realization of tax collection is still difficult for local governments. To increase local revenue to meet the needs of the State Budget, the role of the government alone is not enough, the community must also play an active role as taxpayers. The active role of this community can be seen in the form of compliance with paying taxes (Rahman, 2018)

Salamah (2018) states that taxpayer compliance is a condition where taxpayers fulfill all tax obligations and exercise their taxation rights. Meanwhile, according to Siti Kurnia (2010) in Rahman (2018) explain that taxpayer compliance is the fulfillment of tax obligations carried out by taxpayers in the context of contributing to the nation's users who are expected to fulfill it voluntarily. So it can be concluded that obedient taxpayers are willing to fulfill their tax obligations based on laws and regulations without the need for warnings or sanctions. The problem faced by the government in terms of collecting land and building tax is the principle of taxpayer compliance, the lack of taxpayer knowledge makes local government revenue from land and building tax not optimal (Ma'ruf and Supatminingsih 2020). Because the high and low tax revenue depends on the compliance of taxpayers in carrying out their taxes. Taxpayer compliance in fulfilling obligations is an important factor that needs to be studied, taxpayer compliance in carrying out their tax obligations can be influenced by several factors. These factors include the level of public awareness of the importance of taxes and the level of public understanding of taxes.

So far, taxpayer non-compliance has been blamed as a factor in not achieving the tax revenue target, this is due to the lack of awareness of the community, especially taxpayers to comply in fulfilling tax obligations (Saeroji, 2017). Taxpayers must understand the flow and system of land and building tax so that taxpayers know their obligations and avoid obstacles in taxation which result in a low level of taxpayer awareness in paying land and building tax, especially in areas that lack the spotlight of tax officials. If taxpayers are not compliant, it will lead to the desire to take actions to avoid, smuggle, and neglect taxes which in turn these actions will cause state tax revenues to decrease due to low taxpayer compliance (Pravasanti, 2020).

Pangeureunan Village is one of the villages located in Blubur Limbangan Sub-district, Garut Regency, most of its area is agricultural land. The results of the pre-research, according to Mr Obar (as a Land and Building Tax Officer) there are still Land and Building taxpayers in Pangeureunan Village who do not pay taxes on time and are obedient in paying Land and Building Tax. Taxpayers who are disobedient and disobedient in paying Land and Building Tax are common and affect the level of compliance of taxpayers in paying Land and Building Tax. The empirical phenomenon of

taxpayer compliance in Pangeureunan Village, Blubur Limbangan District, Garut Regency, based on data from the Pangeureunan Village Office. The realization of land and building tax revenue from 2018 to 2021 has decreased from the potential tax revenue. In Table 1 below, it can be seen that the level of achievement of land and building tax revenue in Pangeureunan Village, Blubur Limbangan District, Garut Regency in 2018-2021 is as follows:

Table 1 Land and Building Tax Target and Realization in Pangeureunan Village Period 2018-2021

Year	Target	Realization	Change	Percentage
2018	Rp. 142.034.000	Rp. 139.974.000	(Rp.2.060.000)	98%
2019	Rp. 139.974.000	Rp. 117.720.000	(Rp22.254.000)	84%
2020	Rp. 146.195.473	Rp. 139.974.000	(Rp 8.194.075)	95%
2021	Rp. 158.995.473	Rp. 139.974.000	(Rp19.021.473)	88%

Source: Data from Pangeureunan Village Office.(2023)

From table 1 above, it can be seen that the amount of budget received by the village government in 2018-2021 in the field of land and building tax has experienced a deficit every year and has not reached the target of the village government's initial budgeted funds. In 2019-2021, it experienced a very drastic decline due to the Covid-19 pandemic. The cause that resulted in the achievement of the target was not achieved, namely because there were still many taxpayers who did not make tax payments on time, this was due to the factor of reduced community income during the COVID-19 pandemic. The inhibiting factor for tax payments is the problem of public awareness, where people need to be briefed that taxes are the obligations and rights of every citizen. The lack of awareness of taxpayers in paying taxes is inseparable from the factor of knowledge and understanding of taxation itself.

Different taxpayer backgrounds cause taxpayers' understanding of the applicable legislation to be different so that the government's goal of increasing tax revenue can be achieved. For this reason, it is necessary to have effective communication between tax authorities and taxpayers, through proper socialization of tax laws and regulations. If each taxpayer has adequate knowledge and understanding of tax regulations, certain taxpayers will consciously comply in carrying out their tax obligations properly and correctly (Fitria 2017). The results of previous research conducted by (Fitria 2017) that the results of hypothesis testing awareness, knowledge, and understanding of taxation simultaneously affect the compliance of individual taxpayers. Likewise, the results of research (Nurkholik, 2020) state that taxpayer attitudes, taxpayer awareness, and taxation knowledge simultaneously affect taxpayer compliance in paying land and building taxes.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Land and Building Tax is a tax whose management is not only delegated to the central government but also authorized to the local government, and the facilities are also enjoyed by the community itself. The imposition of land and buildings is reasonable. (Mardiasmo, 2018: 363) Based on Law No. 28 of 2009, rural and urban land and building tax is a tax on land and/or buildings owned, controlled, and/or utilized by individuals or entities, except for areas used for plantation, forestry, and mining business activities. Rights to land and/or buildings are rights to land, including management rights, and the buildings thereon, as well as those referred to in-laws in the field of defense and development (Vinda, 2022). As with the Garut Regent Decree Number 23 of 2022 concerning the implementation of rural and urban land and building tax collection "that rural and urban land and building tax is one of the potential sources of regional revenue that needs to be explored and managed intensively to obtain optimal revenue, to support the implementation of the Regional Government"

According to Mardiasmo (2018: 365) Land and Building Taxes are imposed on:

- a. Grouping of land and buildings according to market value and used as a reference for calculating tax payable. In classifying there are determining indicators, namely position, allocation, use, and environmental conditions (for land). Meanwhile, for buildings, the determining indicators are position, condition, environment, application, and most importantly the material.
- b. Building means a building that is embedded or permanently attached to land or water, including neighborhood roads housed in a complex such as hotels, factories, and their particles which are an integral part of the complex, toll roads, swimming pools, luxury fences, sports venues, shipyards, docks, luxury gardens, oil, water and gas reservoirs or refineries, towers, etc.

The subject of land and building tax is an individual or entity that actually has a right to the land and/or obtains the benefits of the land, and/or obtains the benefits of the building. Obligatory PBB-P2 is an individual or entity that actually has a right to the land and/or obtains benefits on the land, owns, controls, and obtains benefits on the building. SPOP itself is a medium for taxpayers to register their tax objects and is used as a basis for calculating the amount of PBB payable. This form must be filled in clearly, correctly, completely, timely, and accurately. SPPT is a medium used by taxpayers in terms of fulfilling the obligation to pay PBB based on the decision of the head of the tax office within one year. SKP based on data available at the Directorate General of Taxes contains the determination of the tax object and the amount of tax payable along with administrative fines imposed on taxpayers (Mardiasmo, 2018: 372).

The basis for the imposition of Land and Building Tax according to Mardiasmo (2018: 369) are:

- a. Tax Object Selling Value: the average value of buying and selling or acquisition value.
- b. The opinion of the local government which is considered by the Directorate General of Taxes in determining the NJOP every three years.
- c. A maximum of 20% of the sale value and a maximum of 100% of the sale value is the basis for determining the tax calculation (NJOP).
- d. The amount of the Percentage is determined by adjusted Government regulations. According to Mardiasmo (2018: 337) The PBB tax rate is 0.5% of the Taxable Selling Value (NJKP). However, based on article 180 number 5 of Law No. 28/2009, The rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB P2) was transferred to local taxes on 1 January 2010. The land and building tax rate itself becomes different according to each local regulation.

In the current economic conditions, especially so as not to overburden taxpayers in rural areas, while still paying attention to revenue, especially for local governments, therefore the percentage amount has been determined to determine the amount of Taxable Selling Value (NJKP), namely:

1. Plantation, forestry, and other tax objects, whose taxpayers are individuals with a Taxable Selling Value (NJOP) of land and buildings equal to or greater than IDR 1,000,000,000 (one billion rupiah) 40% of the Taxable Selling Value (NJOP).
2. Value-added tax objects and other tax objects whose Tax Object Selling Value (NJOP) is less than IDR 1,000,000,000 20% of the Tax Object Selling Value (NJOP) if the Tax Object Selling Value (NJOP) is less than 1 billion (one billion rupiah).

The amount of tax payable is calculated by multiplying the tax rate by the Taxable Selling Value (NJKP) , as follows:

Land and Building Tax= Tax Rate x Taxable Selling Value = 0.5% x [Percentage of Taxable Selling Value x (Tax Object Selling Value – Non-Taxable Tax Object Selling Value)]

Tax understanding is where a taxpayer can know and understand tax regulations so as to increase taxpayer have awareness and be able to increase compliance in paying taxes (Abdullah et al,2022). Understanding is very closely related to public awareness in paying taxes. Public understanding of regulations, as well as the taxation system is very important. If someone has understood and understands tax regulations, taxpayer compliance in paying taxes will automatically increase according to Adiasa (2013) in Wijayanti and Sasongkono, (2017). Taxpayers who have knowledge and understanding of taxes, self-consciously will obey paying taxes because they already know how the flow of tax revenue is, so in the end the benefits of paying taxes can be felt (Nurulita 2017)

Kurniawan and Aini, (2019) stated in the results of their research that partial understanding affects compliance with paying rural and urban land and building taxes. Also supported in research (Ma'ruf and Supatminingsih 2020) the results of their research stated that understanding taxation has a significant effect on compliance with land and building taxpayers.

According to Muslim (2018), the indicators that measure the variable level of understanding related to Land and Building Tax are as follows:

1. Taxpayers understand the provisions of land and building tax obligations
2. Taxpayers know and understand the land and building tax system used
3. Taxpayers know that land and building tax functions as a source of local revenue.

Taxpayer Awareness

Taxpayer awareness is what taxpayers feel about their obligation to contribute funds by paying taxes without coercion. Taxpayer awareness has logical consequences for taxpayers, namely the willingness of taxpayers to contribute funds for the implementation of the taxation function by paying taxes on time and in the right amount (Suharyono, 2019). In Kusuma and Rifqi's research (2017), it is explained that "taxpayer awareness is a situation when taxpayers know or understand about tax rights and obligations without coercion from other parties". Meanwhile, according to Zumrotun (2018), tax awareness is the willingness to fulfill obligations and contribute to the state that supports state development. Research conducted (Rianty and Syahputera, 2020) states that taxpayer awareness affects taxpayer compliance. In this case, it shows that the high level of awareness will be in line with the level of taxpayer compliance. In contrast, the results of research by Ririn, et al.(2019), state that taxpayer awareness has no significant effect on taxpayer compliance in paying land and building taxes in this case there is no effect of taxpayer awareness on taxpayer compliance in paying land and building taxes.

Taxpayer awareness can be measured through several indicators to measure taxpayer awareness variables taken according to Munawaroh (2018) are as follows:

1. Taxpayers are aware of rights and obligations
2. Taxpayers are aware of paying land and building tax from self-awareness
3. Taxpayers are aware of carrying out land and building tax obligations.

In essence, awareness is lower if it is not accompanied by knowledge and understanding of taxation, especially knowledge of the provisions of land and building tax obligations, or knowledge of land and building tax reporting deadline regulations. The number of taxpayers who do not know and understand about taxation, such as what procedures, sanctions, and other tax understanding, especially for areas that lack the spotlight of tax officials.

Taxpayer Compliance

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), the term compliance comes from the word obey which means like and obey the rules. According to Rahman (2018), compliance means submitting or obeying the teachings in taxation, this can give an understanding that tax compliance is obedience, submitting, obeying, and implementing tax provisions. Compliance is defined as entering and reporting the required information on time, filling in the correct amount of tax owed, and paying taxes on time without coercion according to Amalia et al. (2016) in Abdullah et al (2022). Meanwhile, according to Gusrianda (2018:41), Taxpayer compliance will provide many benefits for the taxpayers themselves and also for the tax authorities who serve taxpayers. Research conducted by Oktaviani, et al (2017) in their research results that taxpayer compliance has a significant positive effect on tax revenue, in line with the results of research conducted by Amran (2018) that taxpayer awareness has a significant positive effect on taxpayer compliance, which means that the higher the awareness of taxpayers, the higher taxpayer compliance will be.

Taxpayer compliance is measured through several indicators according to Ariastuti (2019), namely:

1. Taxpayer compliance in making PBB payments on time
2. Taxpayer compliance in making the right amount of PBB payments
3. Taxpayer compliance in reporting information.
4. Compliance in reporting the number of tax objects in accordance with reality

Taxation conditions that require active taxpayer participation in implementing taxation based on taxpayer awareness and understanding so as to foster high taxpayer compliance.

METHOD

In this study, researchers used descriptive research methods and verification research with a quantitative approach. The approach used in this research is a quantitative, because there are variables that will be examined for their relationship and influence and the aim is to present a picture of the relationship between these variables.

The population in this study are taxpayers in each hamlet in Pangeureunan Village as follows:

Table 2 Land and Building Taxpayers registered in Pangeureunan Village

No	Hamlet Name	Amount SPPT	Sampel
1.	Kubang	942	15
2.	Pangeureunan	1.052	17
3.	Margamukti	724	11
4.	Daulat	490	8
5.	Cibitung	245	4
6.	Nangka Jajar	258	4
7.	Nagrak	854	13
8.	Cikuluwut	167	3
9.	Sukajadi	148	2
10.	Cihanjuang	1.028	16
11.	Cinangor	287	5
Amount		6.195	98

Source: Data from Pangeureunan Village Office, 2023

The sampling technique using the Slovin formula obtained a sample of 98 respondents who were sampled. In supporting the research conducted, primary data collection techniques will be carried out by researchers, using observation techniques, questionnaires, and interviews. Researchers used descriptive analysis of the independent and dependent variables which then classified the total number of respondents' scores. While verification analysis uses:

1. Multiple linear regression analysis test

Multiple linear regression analysis is an analysis used to determine the regression equation that shows the equation between the dependent variable and the independent variable with the following formula:

$$Y = a + \beta X_1 + \beta X_2$$

Description:

a. = Constant

Y = Taxpayer Compliance

X₁ = Taxpayer Understanding

X₂ = Taxpayer Awareness

β = Coefficient

2. Correlation analysis,

Correlation coefficient analysis is used to determine how strong the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable is. The formula used is as follows:

$$r = \frac{n(\sum XY) - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[n(\sum X^2) - (\sum X)^2][n(\sum Y^2) - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

The correlation coefficient simultaneously uses the following formula:

$$R = \frac{b_1 \sum X_1 Y + b_2 \sum X_2 Y}{\sum Y^2}$$

Where the value of r ranges between -1 and 1 or in other words $-1 \leq r \leq 1$. The positive and negative signs of the correlation coefficient have the following meanings:

- a. If $r = -1$ or close to -1 means that there is a perfect negative correlation or the relationship between the two variables X and Y is quite strong and has an inverse relationship (if X goes up, then Y goes down)
 - b. If $r = 0$ means there is no correlation or the relationship between the two variables X and Y is very weak or there is no relationship at all
 - c. If $r = 1$ or close to 1 , it means that there is a perfect positive correlation or the relationship between the two variables X and Y is quite strong and has a unidirectional relationship (if X goes up, then Y goes up).
3. Coefficient of determination

The coefficient of determination is used to see how many percent of the influence of the taxpayer understanding variable (X_1) and the taxpayer awareness variable (X_2) on the k_i variable (Y), so the following formula is used:

$$Kd = r^2$$

4. Hypothesis testing both F test and t-test.

Hypotheses are temporary answers to problem formulations, where the formulation of research problems has been stated in the form of a question sentence. In addition, a hypothesis is a presumption of the most probable answer even though it still has to be proven by research. To test the hypothesis simultaneously using the F test, which is a test to see the effect of all independent variables together on the dependent variable, or to test whether this regression model is good/significant or not good/non-significant. The F Test formula is as follows:

$$F = \frac{R^2 / (n - 1)}{(1 - R^2) / (n - k)}$$

Description:

R^2 = Coefficient of determination

n = Total Data

k = Total Independent Variables

The hypothesis is:

H_0 : $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0$: There is no influence between taxpayer understanding and taxpayer awareness on taxpayer compliance in Pangeureunan Village, Blubur Limbangan District, Garut Regency.

H_1 : $\beta_1 \neq \beta_2 \neq 0$: There is an influence between taxpayer understanding and taxpayer awareness on taxpayer compliance in Pangeureunan Village, Blubur Limbangan District, Garut Regency

Test Criteria:

Accept H_0 if $-F_{table} < F_{count} < F_{table}$ with $\alpha = 0.05$, where F-table has $n - k - 2$ independent degrees.

Meanwhile, the test uses the t test with the following formula:

$$t_{count} = \frac{b_i}{Sb_i}$$

Description:

b_i = regression direction coefficient b_i

Sb_i = Standard deviation of regression direction coefficient b_i

Degree of freedom = $n - 2$

The hypothesis is:

H_0 : $\rho_1, \rho_2 = 0$: There is no influence between taxpayer understanding and taxpayer awareness on taxpayer compliance in Pangeureunan Village, Blubur Limbangan District, Garut Regency partially.

H_1 : $\rho_1, \rho_2 \neq 0$: There is an influence between taxpayer understanding and taxpayer awareness on taxpayer compliance in Pangeureunan Village, Blubur Limbangan District, Garut Regency partially.

Test Criteria:

Accept H_0 if $-t_{table} < t_{count} < t_{table}$ with $\alpha=0.05$, where F-table has $n-k-2$ independent degrees

RESULT AND DISCUSSION**Characteristics of respondent**

Based on the survey results, the characteristics of respondents who became the sample of this study were divided into several groups, namely based on gender, age, latest education, and based on occupation.

Table 3: Characteristics of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	52	53,06
Female	46	46,94
Age		
25-35 Year	54	55,10
36-45 Year	17	17,35
46- 55 Year	20	20,41
Above 56 Years	7	7,14
Education		
Junior High School	24	24,49
Senior High School	33	33,67
Bachelor	1	1,02
Undergraduate	23	23,47
Post Graduate	4	4,08
Other	13	13,27
Type of Work		
Farmer	15	15,31
Laborer	4	4,08
Entrepreneur	19	19,39
Teacher	12	12,24
Civil Servant / Army/ Police	9	9,18
Other	39	39,80

Table 3 above shows that land and building taxpayers based on gender are 52 respondents or 53.06% male and 46 respondents or 46.94% female. This shows that the average land and building taxpayer registered in Pangeureunan Village, Blubur Limbangan District, Garut Regency is male. PBB taxpayers based on age are 54 respondents or 55.10% aged 25 to 35 years, 17 respondents or 17.35% aged 36 to 45 years, 20 respondents or 20.41% aged 46 to 55 years, and 7 respondents, or 7.14% aged over 56 years. This shows that land and building taxpayers registered in Pangeureunan Village, Blubur Limbangan District, Garut Regency are on average 25 to 35 years old, which is a productive age. PBB taxpayers based on the latest education as many as 24 respondents or 24.49% are Junior High School graduates, 33 respondents or 33.67% are Senior High School graduates, 1 respondent or 1.02% are bachelor graduates, 23 respondents or 23.47% are undergraduate graduates, 4 respondents or 4.08% are Post Graduate graduates, and 13 respondents or 13.27% are other graduates. This shows that the PBB taxpayers registered in Pangeureunan Village, Blubur Limbangan District, Garut Regency on average have an education with a Senior High School graduate. Land and building taxpayers based on the type of work as many as 15 respondents or 15.31% have jobs in the farmer sector, as many as 4 respondents or 4.08% have jobs in the laborer sector, as many as 19 respondents, or 20% have jobs in the entrepreneur sector, as

many as 12 respondents or 12% have jobs in the teacher sector, as many as 9 respondents or 9.18% have jobs in the civil servant/army/police sector, and as many as 39 respondents or 39.80% have jobs in other fields such as housewives, employees, and others. This shows that land and building taxpayers registered in Pangeureunan Village, Blubur Limbangan District, Garut Regency, on average have other types of job.

Based on the data obtained, it can be analyzed descriptively as follows:

Table 4 Descriptive Analysis Results

Variable	Mean	Range	Category
Taxpayer Understanding	3,88	3,41-4,20	Tinggi
Taxpayer Awareness	4,08	3,41-4,20	Tinggi
Taxpayer Compliance	4,03	3,41-4,20	Tinggi

Source: Data processing results (2023))

Table 4 above shows the average count (mean) of 3.880, it can be seen that taxpayers know that land and building tax is used for regional financing, coupled with the knowledge and understanding of taxpayers regarding the function of taxes carried out, namely as financing routine expenditures and taxpayers can enjoy facilities and infrastructure as public needs, especially the respondents who reached the highest response was that taxpayers knew when the deadline was related to reporting land and building tax, this was because it was written in the tax notice payable for land and building tax, besides that there was the lowest response, namely regarding taxpayers always waiting for tax officials in paying land and building tax. The tax payment system has been urged by the tax authorities to make tax payments without waiting for tax officials to collect PBB taxes, but in this case, the Land and Building Tax payment system in Pangeureunan Village has not been maximized in its implementation, this can be seen from the results of respondents' responses.

In addition to the understanding of taxpayers on land and building tax, the results of the analysis of taxpayer awareness in Pangeureunan Village, Blubur Limbangan District, Garut Regency are relatively high and have succeeded in creating a positive perception of taxpayers towards their tax obligations so that taxpayers have a high awareness of paying taxes, besides paying taxes is an absolute obligation of every citizen and regulated by law. In addition, of all the statements, there is the lowest score regarding taxes not being a form of community service to the state. In this case, taxpayers in responding to the context of state life regarding the dedication and participation of taxpayers in carrying out their tax obligations from the benefits of national development cannot be felt by the community, this can be seen from the results of respondents' responses

Taxpayer understanding and taxpayer awareness of land and building tax will have an impact on taxpayer compliance, as the results of the average count (mean) of taxpayer compliance 4.03, this can be interpreted that the compliance of PBB taxpayers in Pangeureunan Village, Blubur Limbangan District, Garut Regency is relatively high, both in terms of making PBB payments on time / before due date, and not having PBB arrears, however, there is the lowest score acquisition, namely regarding the attitude of taxpayers less cooperative (cooperation) with officers in the implementation of the taxation process.

Data analysis using multiple linear regression testing to answer the comparative analysis of taxpayer understanding of taxation, and taxpayer awareness of taxpayer compliance in Pangeureunan Village, Blubur Limbangan District, Garut Regency, as follows:

Table 5 Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t
		B	Std. Error	Beta	
1	(Constant)	14,107	2,893		4,877
	Taxpayer Understanding (X1)	,372	,087	,403	4,257
	Taxpayer Awareness (X2)	,252	,079	,301	3,179

a. Dependent Variable: Taxpayer Compliance (Y)

Source: Primary data processing results using SPSS 26.0, 2023

From Table 5 above, multiple linear regression equations can be formed for this study, namely:

$$Y = 14,107 + 0,372X_1 + 0,252X_2$$

The regression equation above can be interpreted as follows:

- The constant value obtained is 14.107, meaning that if there is no change in the independent variable (the value of X_1 and $X_2 = 0$) then the value of the dependent variable (Y value) is 14.107.
- The regression coefficient value of the taxpayer understanding variable (X_1) is 0.372 with a positive value, so that if understanding increases by 1%, it will cause an increase in taxpayer compliance by 0.372.
- The regression coefficient value of the taxpayer awareness variable (X_2) is 0.252, which is positive, so that if the understanding increases by 1%, it will cause an increase in taxpayer compliance by 0.252.

To find out the strength or weakness of the relationship between variables, can be seen through the results of the correlation analysis, using the Pearson Product Moment correlation, as follows:

Table 6 Correlation Test Analysis Results

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	,617 ^a	,380	,367	2,16807	,380	29,139	2	95	,000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Taxpayer Awareness, Taxpayer Understanding

Source: Primary data processing results using SPSS 26.0, 2023

Based on Table 6 above, the correlation result between the independent and dependent variables is 0.617, the correlation result is in the criteria for a strong relationship level, namely > 0.60 to < 0.799, so it can be concluded that there is a strong and unidirectional relationship between the variables of taxpayer understanding and taxpayer awareness with the variable land and building taxpayer compliance.

Simultaneous hypothesis testing (F-Statistical test) is used to determine whether there is a simultaneous influence between independent variables on the dependent variable. This test is carried out using a significance probability number, if the significance probability > 0.05, then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected, and if the significance probability < 0.05 then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. The following are the results of F statistical test data processing with the SPSS 26.0 program as follows:

Table 7 Simultaneous Significance Test Results (F Statistical Test)

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	273,939	2	136,969	29,139	,000 ^b
	Residual	446,551	95	4,701		
	Total	720,490	97			

- a. Dependent Variable: Taxpayer Compliance
 b. Predictors: (Constant), Taxpayer Awareness, Taxpayer Understanding
Source: Primary data processing results using SPSS 26.0, 2023

Based on Table 7 above, it is known that the significance value for the taxpayer understanding variable (X_1) and taxpayer awareness (X_2) on taxpayer compliance (Y) is $0.000 < 0.05$ and F count of $29.139 > F$ table of 3.09. This proves that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This means that there is a significant effect of taxpayer understanding (X_1) and taxpayer awareness (X_2) on taxpayer compliance (Y).

Partial significance test (t-statistical test) is a test of the regression coefficient partially, this test is conducted to determine the significance of the partial role between independent variables on the dependent variable by assuming that other independent variables are considered constant. This research hypothesis testing is based on if the sig value. < 0.05 then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, meaning that the independent variable partially affects the dependent variable and if the sig value. > 0.05 then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected, meaning that the independent variable partially does not affect the dependent variable. The following are the results of processing the t statistical test data with the SPSS 26.0 program as follows:

Table 8 Results of Partial Significance Test of Taxpayer Understanding (Statistical Test t)

		Coefficients ^a				
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	19,776	2,383		8,298	,000
	Taxpayer Understanding	,517	,078	,561	6,633	,000

- a. Dependent Variable: Taxpayer Compliance

Table 9 Results of Partial Significance Test of Taxpayer Awareness (Statistical Test t)

		Coefficients ^a				
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficient	t	Sig.
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	18,369	2,946		6,236	,000
	Taxpayer Awareness	,429	,073	,512	5,838	,000

- a. Dependent Variable: Taxpayer Compliance

Source: Primary data processing results using SPSS 26.0, 2023

The Coefficient of Determination (R^2) test is used to measure how far the model's ability to explain variable variations. this coefficient shows how large a percentage of the independent variation is used in the model.

Table 10 Coefficient of Determination

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,617 ^a	,380	,367	2,16807

a. Predictors: (Constant), Taxpayer awareness, taxpayer understanding

Source: Primary data processing results using SPSS 26.0, 2023

Based on Table 10 above, the results of the coefficient of determination with the independent variable 0.380 are obtained, this shows that 38.0% of the contribution of the influence of the taxpayer understanding variable taxpayer awareness contributes simultaneously 38.0% to the taxpayer compliance variable and the remaining 62.0% is influenced by other variables outside this study.

Discussion

The Effect of Understanding on Compliance of Land and Building Taxpayers

Taxpayers who have knowledge and understanding related to land and building tax, will self-consciously obey paying taxes because they already know how the flow of tax revenue is. The test results presented in Table 8, show that taxpayer understanding influences taxpayer compliance. The results of the analysis of the respondent's responses reached a high response to the understanding of taxation related to Land and Building Tax as regional financing and regarding the function of the tax itself, meaning that if taxpayers can apply the knowledge and understanding they have of taxes correctly, the fulfillment of tax compliance will be even better. However, this study shows that the understanding regarding the statement that taxpayers always wait for tax officials to pay Land and Building Tax in Pangeureunan Village is quite low. Understanding taxation makes taxpayers more active in helping the state in increasing the prosperity and welfare of citizens through paying taxes. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Purwaningsih (2022) which states that simultaneously the variables of tax awareness, understanding of taxation, income, and tax sanctions have a significant effect on taxpayer compliance.

The Effect of Awareness on Land and Building Taxpayer Compliance

Taxpayer non-compliance is blamed as a factor in not achieving the tax revenue target, this is due to a lack of awareness from the public, especially taxpayers to comply in fulfilling tax obligations (Saeroji, 2017). Based on the results of the analysis, it show that the level of taxpayer awareness influences taxpayer compliance. These results can be seen from the responses of respondents who achieved relatively high responses and succeeded in creating a positive perception of their tax obligations so that taxpayers have a high awareness of paying taxes. But of all the respondent's statements regarding awareness, there is the lowest response, namely regarding taxes not being a form of community service to the state. In this regard, taxpayers in responding to the context of state life regarding the dedication and participation of taxpayers in carrying out their tax obligations from the benefits of national development cannot be felt by the community, this can be seen from the results of respondents' responses. Therefore, the level of awareness of taxpayers must be further improved because with high awareness from within the taxpayer will increase compliance in paying PBB on time. The results of this test are in line with research (Nisak, 2018) which states that awareness and service quality affect taxpayer compliance in paying PBB-P2

Discussion of Simultaneous Significance Test Results (F Statistical Test)

Understanding of taxation is the main foundation for creating taxpayer compliance, this is also driven by taxpayer awareness which will increase taxpayer compliance to pay their taxes. The results of the analysis show that taxpayer understanding and taxpayer awareness simultaneously have a significant effect on taxpayer compliance in paying land and building tax in Pangeureunan Village, Blubur Limbangan District, Garut Regency. Taxation conditions that require active taxpayer participation in implementing taxation based on taxpayer understanding and awareness to foster high taxpayer

compliance. That way the results of this study are in line with Salmah's research (2018) which states that there is a significant positive influence between taxpayer knowledge and taxpayer awareness on taxpayer compliance in paying land and building taxes

CONCLUSION

This study discusses the determinants of land and building tax payment in Pangeureunan Village, Blubur Limbangan Subdistrict, Garut Regency. Based on the results of the research and discussion described above, it can be concluded that partially taxpayer understanding affects taxpayer compliance. Taxpayer awareness affects taxpayer compliance in paying land and building tax. Simultaneously, taxpayer understanding and taxpayer awareness affect taxpayer compliance

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