

DETERMINANTS OF REGIONAL TAX REVENUES WITH DOMESTIC INVESTMENT AS MODERATING VARIABLE

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ABSTRACT

Tax revenue received by the government is used to provide infrastructure in each region. A decrease in tax revenue has a negative impact on the provision of public facilities for the society, so that taxes are one of the responsibilities and forms of society contribution to the government. This study was conducted to find out whether gross regional domestic product, the number of manpower, and domestic investment as moderating variables influence regional tax revenue. The population in this study were all provinces in Indonesia with a period of 2017-2022. Sampling using purposive sampling. Data analysis using panel data regression. The amount of data observed is 198 data. The results showed gross regional domestic product, and the number of manpower has a positive influence on regional tax revenue, while domestic investment is not able to moderate gross regional domestic product and the number of manpower on regional tax revenue.

Keywords : Gross Regional Domestic Product; The Number of Manpower; Domestic Investment; Regional Tax Revenue

ABSTRAK

Penerimaan pajak yang diterima oleh pemerintah digunakan untuk mendanai infrastruktur pada setiap daerah. Penurunan pada penerimaan pajak memiliki dampak negatif terhadap penyediaan fasilitas umum bagi masyarakat, sehingga pajak merupakan salah satu tanggung jawab dan bentuk kontribusi masyarakat kepada pemerintah. Penelitian ini ditujukan untuk mengetahui apakah produk domestik regional bruto, jumlah tenaga kerja, dan penanaman modal dalam negeri sebagai variabel moderasi mempengaruhi penerimaan pajak daerah. Seluruh provinsi yang berada di Indonesia dijadikan populasi dan menggunakan purposive sampling. Analisis data menggunakan regresi data panel. Jumlah data observasi sebanyak 198 data. Hasil penelitian menyatakan produk domestik regional bruto, dan jumlah tenaga kerja berpengaruh positif terhadap penerimaan pajak daerah, sedangkan penanaman modal dalam negeri tidak bisa memoderasi produk domestik regional bruto dan jumlah tenaga kerja terhadap penerimaan pajak daerah.

Kata Kunci : Produk Domestik Regional Bruto; Jumlah Tenaga Kerja; Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri; Penerimaan Pajak Daerah

INTRODUCTION

Tax is a source of state revenue that has an important role in the government of a country (Siregar & Putri, 2022). Government revenue is mostly generated from tax revenue. Taxes received by the government that are well managed by funding

productive activities will bring changes to the increase in economic growth, so it can be said that the state revenue that the country can rely on is tax revenue (Richard & Toly, 2013).

Based on Law Number 6 of 1983 concerning General Provisions and Tax Procedures which has been revised into Law Number 16 of 2000 states that taxes are contributions made by the state to individual taxpayers and corporate taxpayers based on law, without getting direct rewards that are used for the prosperity of the society. This is also explained by (Affardi, 2024) tax is a contribution that is collected by the state and can be imposed by using the law and other implementing rules related to the law. Despite being a mandatory provision, almost every year the tax revenue target is not achieved, this is due to the low level of public awareness in paying and reporting their taxes, so that tax revenue does not match the predetermined target. The compliance of the public is needed in carrying out their responsibilities in contributing taxes to realize the target of tax revenue (Indah & Setiawan, 2020).

A taxpayer's behavior or character in fulfilling their responsibility to pay their taxes is a difficult problem that requires many sources or ways to be further researched (Alm, 2019). This is relevant to the study conducted by (Trisnawati et al., 2017) The ethical issue of paying taxes has been discussed in theological and philosophical literature for at least 500 years. Over the centuries, three main views have evolved on the topic of ethics in taxation. The role of the government or tax authorities is very influential in increasing taxpayer compliance by knowing the factors that influence taxpayer compliance in paying taxes (Nasution et al., 2020). Furthermore, a study conducted by (Ariani & Syamsurizal, 2022) in addition to the government's role in maximizing tax compliance, the role of the taxpayer is needed through their obedience in paying taxes, so that the country growth can be improved. Taxes are not only an obligation for every taxpayer but also an incentive for prosperity that taxpayers will receive in using the infrastructure provided by the government (Amalia & Firmansyah, 2022).

Reduced revenue from the tax sector has a negative impact on the provision of public facilities for the society, so that taxes are one of the responsibilities and forms of society contribution (Gunawan, 2017). This is relevant to the study conducted by (Marandu et al., 2015) tax revenue received by the government is used to finance human

development issues and long-term financing of infrastructure for each region. Based on the collection institution, taxes can be divided into two, which are central taxes and regional taxes. Central taxes are taxes managed by the Directorate General of Taxes, while regional taxes are contributions required to the regional government at the provincial or district level. Taxes are used as the main source of state revenue and have two main functions, which are the budgetair function and the regularend function. The budgetair function is used to finance both routine and development state expenditures, and the regularend function is used to regulate and implement government policies and achieve certain goals outside the financial sector (Mardiasmo, 2019). Based on the above statement, it can be seen that taxes are used by the government to finance expenditures and development and as a tool to implement policies.

Based on **Figure 1** regional tax revenues tend to increase, but in 2020 there was a decrease of Rp124,904,437,246,000,000 against the previous year. This condition occurs due to the Covid-19 pandemic experienced by the whole world, which results in a decrease in tax revenue. Regional tax revenue starts to increase again in 2021 and continues in the following year because the government is doing various ways to restore tax revenue to finance regional needs. Referring to a study conducted by (Lumy et al., 2018) the ability of regional taxes owned by each region illustrates the readiness of regional governments in regional autonomy. Therefore, the acquisition of regional taxes is directed to increase regional original income (PAD) which is used to organize regional autonomy which is conceptually expected to have the ability to handle regional tax revenues through attempts to increase tax revenues each year. Furthermore, the study states that one of the factors of regional tax revenue is gross regional domestic product (GRDP). Based on Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) GRDP is the sum of gross value added GRDP is the total amount of production in the form of goods or services produced by a region. A study conducted by (Mispiyanti & Kristanti, 2017) a high number of manpower will influence tax revenue and the higher the number of manpower, tax revenue will also increase.

A study conducted by (Permana & Nursaidah, 2019) states that GRDP has a significant positive influence on tax revenue. A study conducted by (Aji & Nugroho, 2021) also stated that GRDP has a significant positive influence on regional tax revenue. Study conducted by (Susila & Pradhani, 2022) stated that the number of manpower has

a positive influence on regional tax revenue. This study aims to confirm the results of previous study and develop previous study by adding moderation variables. This study is also expected to help test the consistency of existing theory and study, or vice versa. The reason for doing this study is also considering the previous study period, because different study periods can be used for different study.

The differences that exist in this study with previous studies are related to the observation time, population, and sample and add the variable of domestic investment as moderating variable used in previous studies as an independent variable (Yunita & Sentosa, 2019) the alleged domestic investment as an external factor can strengthen or weaken the relationship between gross regional domestic product and the number of manpower on regional tax revenue. The realized investment can increase higher production factors and wider employment opportunities and can reduce the level of unemployment, so that the income received by the society increases (Adi & Dewi, 2020). Based on this, the researcher tries to raise the study topic with the title: determinants of regional tax revenues with domestic investment as moderating variable.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Solow-Swan Theory

It is a neo-classical economic growth theory developed by Robert M. Solow (1956) and T.W. Swan (1956). Based on (Kurniawan & Hayati, 2015) Solow-Swan growth factors are influenced by manpower, a region is able to encourage increased income through increased manpower availability. This theory is associated with the number of manpower which is a variable in this study, an increase in the availability of employment that increases the number of manpower, resulting in an increase in income. The increase in income that occurs is expected to increase the amount of tax revenue because the more individuals who receive income can increase tax revenue (Permana & Nursaidah, 2019).

Keynes Theory

Based on Keynes theory, situation of the economy is determined by the aggregate demand of the society, and each element of aggregate demand is influenced by different factors. These factors are consumption expenditure, investment expenditure, government expenditure, exports, and imports (Sukirno, 2016). In Indonesia, consumption also has a very dominant role in the economy where the contribution of

consumption to the Indonesian economy is very large, which is between 57.7% and 73.9% of gross regional domestic product (Silvia & Susanti, 2019). This theory is used because of its correlation with gross regional domestic product variables that use an expenditure approach. Consumption carried out by each individual reflects the amount of income received by each individual. The higher a person's income, the higher a person's ability to pay various taxes (ability to pay) (Lumy et al., 2018).

Harrod-Domard Theory

The Harrod-Domar theory perceives capital formation as spending that will increase the ability of an economy to produce goods and or services, as well as spending that will increase the effective demand of the entire society (Sukirno, 2016). This theory is used because of its correlation with the moderating variable, which is domestic investment. Investment is a capital expenditure that can increase the amount of production in society and ultimately can increase income, so that the productivity that occurs in each region will increase with the investment that has been made (Maharani, 2016). This theory also states that investment is a means of expanding the use of manpower in increasing production activities (Sukirno, 2016).

Gross Regional Domestic Product

As stated by (Lumy et al., 2018), gross regional domestic product is the value of final production generated by an economy at the regional level carried out by residents of the region as well as residents of other regions who reside in the region.

Manpower

Based on Law Number 13 of 2003 manpower is any person who has the ability to do work in order to produce goods or services both to fulfil their own needs and for the society and is >15 years old (Labor Force Survey).

Domestic Investment

Based on Law Number 6 of 1968 domestic investment is part of the wealth of the Indonesian people, which is set aside or made available to run a business established under Indonesian law.

Regional Tax

Regional taxes, can be interpreted as contributions that are mandatory, are coercive, and receive no direct reward but must be complied with by individuals or

entities to the region. To be used in providing funding for regional purposes for the public prosperity (Mardiasmo, 2019).

Framework

The Influence of Gross Regional Domestic Product on Regional Tax Revenue

The higher the GRDP value of a region, the greater the potential for regional taxes. The higher one's income, the higher one's ability to pay various taxes, such as taxes set by the regional government (Lumy et al., 2018). There is an assumption that an increase in GRDP will increase tax revenue (McNabb, 2018).

As the empirical findings of (Aji & Nugroho, 2021), (Hayati, 2020), (Maria, 2023), and (Permana & Nursaidah, 2019) prove that gross regional domestic product has a positive influence. By referring to the various explanations above, the hypothesis formulation that can be proposed is:

H1: Gross Regional Domestic product has a positive influence on Regional Tax Revenue

The Influence of The Number of Manpower on Regional Tax Revenue

Manpower is an individual who performs work in order to produce goods and or services to meet needs (Simanjuntak et al., 2017). Revenue earned from manpower equipment helps increase regional revenue (Ayinde et al., 2015).

As the empirical findings of (Susila & Pradhani, 2022) prove that the number of manpower has a positive influence. By referring explanations above, the hypothesis formulation that can be proposed is:

H2: The Number of manpower has a positive influence on Regional Tax Revenue

The Influence of Gross Regional Domestic Product on Regional Tax Revenue with Domestic Investment as Moderating Variable

The higher the GRDP value of a region, the higher the income and welfare of the society and the ability to pay taxes (Hayati, 2020). The increase in GRDP has an impact on economic growth every year. If domestic investment is expanded every year, the number of individuals who have jobs and have income will increase, so that GRDP also increases every year. Based on this, it can be concluded the hypothesis of the study is:

H3: Domestic Investment strengthens the relationship of Gross Regional Domestic Product on Regional Tax Revenue

The Influence of The Number of Manpower on Regional Tax Revenue with Domestic Investment as Moderating Variable

The more manpower in a region will increase economic growth and also increase income and there will be additional tax revenue (Mispiyanti & Kristanti, 2017). The number of labor force is always increasing every year with the category of the labor force having a job, then tax revenue will also increase (Parwa, 2010). The increase in the number of manpower can be interpreted as an increase in the amount of investment in each region, so that it can be interpreted if the number of manpower has increased due to investment from each region. Based on this, it can be concluded the hypothesis of the study is:

H4: Domestic Investment strengthens the relationship of The Number of Manpower on Regional Tax Revenue

RESEARCH METHOD

Secondary data are used in this study, is a data information that already exists (Sekaran & Bougie, 2017). This study aims to find out the influence of Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and the number of manpower on regional tax revenue with domestic investment as moderating variable. The population used in this study are all provinces in Indonesia with the period 2017-2022. This study used a purposive sampling method. Purposive sampling is a method that is carried out using criteria that are used as samples (Sekaran, 2017). The sample criteria in this study are provinces that conduct separate tax collection, between provincial taxes and district/city taxes. Because this study was conducted on provincial level regional taxes. However, based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 2009 concerning Regional Taxes and Regional Contributions which has been revised to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2022 concerning Financial Relations between the Central Government and Regional Governments, it states that DKI Jakarta Province is a province whose tax collection is combined between provincial taxes and district/city taxes, while the study conducted by researcher is provincial regional tax revenue, which means that DKI Jakarta Province is excluded from this study. The sample used in this study was 33 provinces with the time 2017-2022 and the total data used was 198.

The data in this study is documentation which is recapitulated and compiled by researcher. The data used is the realization of regional tax revenue sourced from

provincial government financial statistics, the realization of GRDP on the website of each province using the expenditure approach at current prices, the number of manpower and the realization of domestic investment on the website of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2017-2022.

This study used panel data regression or pooled data. Panel data is a combination of time series and cross section (Widarjono, 2018). Data with a certain time distance that researcher collect in gradual time intervals are called time series and data between places or spaces collected during a certain time vulnerability of the sample is called cross section. This study did not conduct a classic assumption test. Panel data does not need to test classical assumptions (Gujarati et al., 2012).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows that the result of the Chow test, where the chi-square parameter indicates a significant value of 0.000. This shows that the fixed effect model is the right model, for this reason the next test is the Hausman test.

Table 2 shows that the result of the Hausman test, where the section random parameter indicates a significant value of 0.000. This shows that the fixed effect model is the right model.

Table 3, The regression equation is derived as follows:

$$\text{RTR} = - 1163.06978734 + 0.00550289160887\text{GRDP} + 0.000555245944173\text{MP} + 0.00836158351712\text{DI} + 6.95647764942\text{e-}09\text{GRDP}*\text{DI} - 2.0824253072\text{e-}09\text{MP}*\text{DI} + e$$

The regression equation shows that regional tax revenue is influenced by gross regional domestic product and the number of manpower with domestic investment as a moderating variable. Positive coefficients indicates that an increase in this variable will increase regional tax revenue, while negative coefficients indicates that an increase in this variable will decrease regional tax revenue.

Furthermore, Table 3 shows the partial and concurrent hypothesis results. The results show that the significance value of gross regional domestic product (GRDP) is 0.000, smaller than 0.05. These results indicate that GRDP has an influence on regional tax revenue. The significance value of the number of manpower has a value of 0.0188, this value is smaller than 0.05. These results indicate that the number of manpower has an influence on regional tax revenue. In addition, the significance result of gross

regional domestic product with domestic investment gives a value of 0.6486, the value is greater than 0.05. based on these results the third hypothesis is rejected. The value of the number of manpower with domestic investment gives a value of 0.2098, which indicates that the fourth hypothesis in this study is rejected.

The statistical test shows that gross regional domestic product (GRDP), the number of manpower, domestic investment, and interaction variables gross regional domestic product with domestic investment, and the number of manpower with domestic investment simultaneously influence 99.50% and 0.50% is supported by other variables.

Gross Regional Domestic Product and Regional Tax Revenue

The results tests, probability value of GRDP is $0.0000 < 0.05$ ($\alpha = 5\%$) with a coefficient value of 0.005503. This means that gross regional domestic product has a significant positive influence on regional tax revenue, so H1 is accepted. If gross regional domestic product increases by one unit, then regional tax revenue will increase by 0.005503. The results are similar to the study conducted by (Aji & Nugroho, 2021). This can occur because the higher the GRDP, the higher the economy of a region, so that the tax received will also be higher. This is in accordance with the study (Pahala & Muslih, 2020) which states that tax revenue is influenced by GRDP.

The use of GRDP variables shows the amount of income of a region. The results of this study are in accordance with the theory of Keynes, the higher an income is, the higher the ability to buy goods or services (Silvia & Susanti, 2019). Based on the BPS website, the number of motorized vehicles owned by all individuals in Indonesia in 2021 is 141,992,573 and in 2022 as many as 148,261,817, which can be attributed to the level of consumption owned by each individual which increases every year. The increase in motor vehicle ownership that occurs can increase one of the tax revenues, motor vehicle tax received by each region. This study is in line with (Permana & Nursaidah, 2019) which states that GRDP has a positive influence on regional tax revenue.

The Number of Manpower and Regional Tax Revenue

The results tests, probability value the number of manpower is $0.0188 < 0.05$ ($\alpha = 5\%$) with a coefficient value of 0.000555. This means that the number of manpower has a significant positive influence on regional tax revenue, so H2 is accepted. If the

number of manpower increases by one unit, then regional tax revenue will increase by 0.000555. These results are in line with the study by (Susila & Pradhani, 2022) which states that the number of manpower has a positive influence on tax revenue. It can be said that the increase in the number of manpower is quite influential with tax revenue because manpower is an individual who has worked and earned a fixed income, so that it is expected that the more the number of people who work and have a fixed income, the higher a person's ability to fulfill the obligation to pay taxes.

The results of this study are in accordance with Solow's theory which states that a region is able to encourage increased income through increased manpower availability (Kurniawan & Hayati, 2015). This is because the number of manpower has a function as a digging factor for taxes because they have a salary or income. The greater the number of manpower in all business fields, the greater the potential for tax revenue (Ramadhani & Nugroho, 2019). Furthermore, the study also states that an increase in the number of manpower means an increase in the population who earn income, so that it will increase tax revenue.

Gross Regional Domestic Product and Regional Tax Revenue with Domestic Investment as Moderating Variable

The results tests, probability value of gross regional domestic product with domestic investment is $0.6486 > 0.05$ ($\alpha = 5\%$) with a coefficient value of $6.9E-09$. These results indicate that domestic investment does not strengthen the influence of gross regional domestic product (GRDP) on regional tax revenue, so H3 is rejected. The existence of investment in a region in Indonesia also improves the economy of a region. The investment made will encourage the productivity of society and the economy by expanding new jobs and can produce goods and services, so that the expansion of employment will increase the income of a region (Galih Pramudita et al., 2019).

The Number of Manpower and Regional Tax Revenue with Domestic Investment as Moderating Variable

The results tests, probability value the number of manpower with domestic investment is $0.2098 > 0.05$ ($\alpha = 5\%$) with a coefficient value of $-2.08E-09$. This result indicates that domestic investment does not strengthen influence the number of manpower on regional tax revenue, so H4 is rejected. Changes in the number of manpower who increase every year can increase the income of a region, this happens

because the more number of manpower will increase the level of income (Sukirno, 2016). Domestic investment that does not strengthen influence the number of manpower on regional tax revenue is partly due to the licensing of domestic investment carried out in each region. The problem of obtaining a license in Indonesia, especially related to the ease of business licensing, is still not efficient in terms of both time and cost. The length of the bureaucracy, the disharmony of laws and regulations with one another, and the lack of good coordination between stakeholders who have the authority to issue licenses in investment are problems that must be corrected immediately (Paramita, 2017).

CONCLUSION

This study examines gross regional domestic product and the number of manpower has an influence on regional tax revenue with domestic investment as a moderating variable. The results show that gross regional domestic product and the number of manpower has a positive influence on regional tax revenue, while domestic investment is not able to moderate gross regional domestic product and the number of manpower on regional tax revenue. The limitation of this study is that the study used data from 2017-2022 which experienced the Covid-19 period, so that there was a decrease in the level of productivity, individual income, and the number of individuals working, causing the data to be insignificant and have a gap between the years before and after the Covid-19 pandemic and the tax revenue in this study used the realization of the amount of tax published in the financial statistics of the Regional Province, so this measurement may not describe the entire amount of provincial tax revenue that should be received. A lot of embezzlement of tax funds occurs, especially at the samsat in each region that does not report tax revenues that have been paid by taxpayers (CNN Indonesia (2023), DetikNews (2022), and Pajak.com (2022)). Although the theoretical implications of this study for the government, it is expected to tighten the rules related to illegal levies that often occur in regional collection, as well as in domestic investment. The government is expected to consider regulations in domestic investment related to licenses that are difficult to obtain in conducting domestic investment. The taxpayers are expected to give trust to the government in managing tax revenues and performing their obligations in paying taxes, on the other hand the government must also be accountable for the trust given by the society by managing tax revenues as transparently as possible and not carrying out activities that can reduce public trust in the government,

such as committing acts of corruption. Furthermore, the researcher suggest that future studies to use the inflation rate as a moderating variable. Because the inflation rate has an influence in driving the economy, it increases national income and makes individuals have the intention to work, save, and invest (Berutu & Kuntadi, 2023). Future studies can obtain data directly from BAPENDA (Regional Revenue Agency) because the data available in the financial statistics report may not reflect the total amount of tax revenue received.

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TABLE AND FIGURE

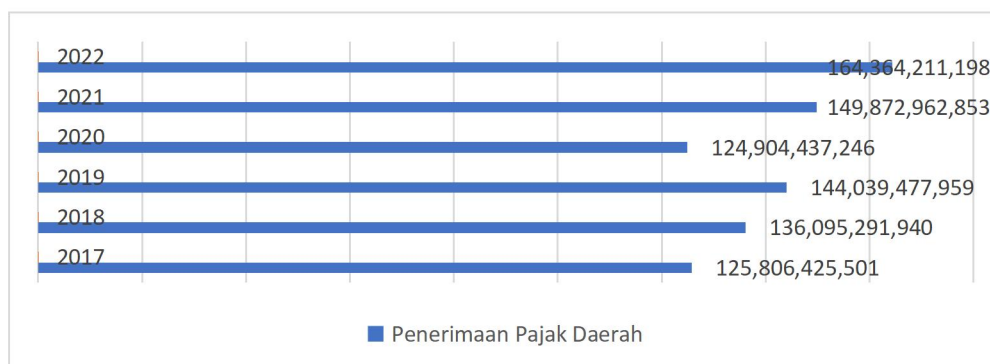


Figure 1. Regional Tax Revenue
Source: www.bps.go.id

Table 1. Chow Test

Effects Test	Statistic	d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section F	29.713565	(32.162)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	381.559645	32	0.0000

Source: Data processed (2024)

Table 2. Hausman Test

Test Summary	Chi-Sq. Statistic	Chi-Sq. d.f	Prob.
Cross-section random	29.343164	3	0.0000

Source: Data processed (2024)

Table 3. Hypotheses Test

Variabel	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	-1163.070	612.0963	-1.900142	0.0592
GRDP	0.005503	0.000942	5.840446	0.0000
MP	0.000555	0.000234	2.372832	0.0188
DI	0.008362	0.007777	1.075176	0.2839
GRDP*DI	6.96E-09	1.52E-08	0.456613	0.6486
MP*DI	-2.08E-09	1.65E-09	-1.259264	0.2098
Root MSE	268.7306	R-squared		0.995985
Mean dependent var	3095.854	Adjusted R-squared		0.995056
Standard Deviation dependent var	4251.750	Standard Error of regression		298.9439
Akaike info criterion	14.40913	Sum squared resid		14298790
Schwarz criterion	15.04022	Log likelihood		-1388.504
Hannan-Quinn criter	14.66457	F-statistic		1072.688
Durbin-Watson stat	1.792172	Prob(F-statistic)		0.000000

Source: Data processed (2024)