

**DOES INTRINSIC RELIGIOSITY MODERATE BETWEEN THE SELF-ASSESSMENT SYSTEM AND TAX EVASION?
A RESEARCH-BASED ON GENDER**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of the self-assessment system on tax evasion and the effect of intrinsic religiosity moderation on the relationship between the self-assessment system and tax evasion. This study also differences in the influence of gender on the effect of the self-assessment system on tax evasion. This research method uses moderated regression analysis (MRA) and an independent sample t-test. The results show that the self-assessment system had a negative effect on tax evasion. Meanwhile, intrinsic religiosity does not moderate the relationship between the self-assessment system and tax evasion. There are no gender differences at the level of the self-assessment system, intrinsic religiosity, and tax evasion.

Keywords: Self-Assessment System; Intrinsic Religiosity; Gender; Tax evasion

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh self-assessment system terhadap tax evasion dan efek moderasi religius intrinsik pada hubungan self-assessment system dengan tax evasion. Penelitian ini juga menganalisis perbedaan gender pada tingkat self-assessment system, religius intrinsik dan tax evasion. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan analisis moderated regression analysis (MRA) dan independent sample t-test. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa self-assessment system berpengaruh negatif terhadap tax evasion. Religius intrinsik tidak memoderasi hubungan self-ssessment system dengan tax evasion. Tidak terdapat perbedaan gender pada tingkat self-assessment system, religius intrinsik dan tax evasion.

Kata Kunci : Self-Assessment System; Religious Intrinsik; Gender; Tax Evasion

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INTRODUCTION

According to news regarding state revenue, tax is the most significant revenue in Indonesia (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2019). The government still relies on taxes in the revenues used to finance infrastructure in Indonesia. Other state revenues are non-tax state revenues and grant receipts. State revenue is allocated for financings in Indonesia, such as education, health, agriculture, and other vital fields. The tax reporting system in Indonesia is made more accessible to taxpayers voluntarily reporting their income. The reporting in question is that Taxpayers do not have to come and queue at the Tax Office because the government wants to provide the best service to Taxpayers. Data on State revenues can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. State Revenue

Source of Acceptance	2016	2017	2018	2019
1 Tax Revenue	1.284.970,10	1.343.529,80	1.518.789,80	1.643.083,90
2 Non-tax revenue	261.976,30	311.216,30	409.320,20	386.333,90
3 Grant	8.987,70	11.629,80	15.564,90	1.340,00
total	1.555.934,20	1.666.375,90	1.943.674,90	2.030.757,80

Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (2019)

Atmoko (2018) said that clearly, the law regulates the taxation procedures. The regulation was made to ensure that people in Indonesia obey and are aware of the procedures for paying taxes and do not carry out tax evasion. Tax evasion, in general, is the act of taxpayers not reporting actual income and even not reporting their income at all to get a low tax burden. The difference in accounting and financial reporting is also one indicator of the community doing tax planning to avoid high taxes. State revenue data from the tax sector shows a decrease in the tax ratio of central taxes plus natural resource revenue (SDA) to gross domestic income (GDP) at a price. The 2015 tax ratio showed 11.6% and decreased to 10.8% in 2016 and 10.7% in 2017, which can be seen in Table 2 as follows.

Table 2. Indonesia Tax Ratio 2015-2017

No.	Information	Year		
		2015	2016	2017
1	GDP by Price (Trillion)	11.526,33	12.406,77	13.588,8
2	Central Tax (Trillion)	1.240,42	1.284,97	1.343,53
3	SDA Revenue (Trillion)	95,85	59,85	105,60
	Oil and Gas	78,17	44,09	81,84
	Mining	17,68	15,76	23,76
4	Central Tax + SDA to GDP	11,6%	10,8%	10,7%

Source: DJP (2018)

Suwandhi (2010), Puspitasari & Wardani (2013), and Mira (2016) states that the self-assessment system has a negative effect on tax evasion (tax evasion). The same thing was found in Purwanto, Sulaeha, and Safira (2018), which states that the self-assessment system has a negative effect on tax evasion. It means in implementing the self-assessment system where the higher the level of truth in calculating, the accuracy of depositing and filling in and reporting the taxpayer's annual notification letter, the lower the level of tax evasion. In other words, if the self-assessment system is appropriately implemented and sincerity and honesty both from the tax authorities

and taxpayers, the higher taxpayer compliance in fulfilling tax obligations. However, Friskianti & Handayani (2014) shows that the self-assessment system does not affect tax evasion.

There is a religiosity factor in humans, namely religiosity from within (intrinsic) and religiosity from the outside (extrinsic). In general, intrinsic religiosity can be said that human behavior is reflected in the human being according to his conscience. In contrast, extrinsic religiosity is human action and action reflected in his actual or visible behavior. Religiosity is related to the values or philosophy possessed by a person related to the religiosity he believes in (Budiarto, Yennisa & Nurmalisa, 2017). According to Mokhlis (2009) and Fauzan (2015), religiosity is a universal form of belief and significantly influences attitudes, values, and behavior both at the individual and community levels. Basri (2015) states that all religiosity generally has the same goal of controlling good behavior and inhibiting lousy behavior. Budiarto, Yennisa & Nurmalisa (2017) stated that the lower the religiosity level of a person, the more likely it is to tax evasion. Ismail (2012) explained that people who have intrinsic religiosity make religiosity a motivation to live, live consistently morally, are responsible for their fellow human beings and God. Their life is valuable and apart from seeking the truth. People who have a high intrinsic religiosity spirit will behave honestly and responsibly to pay their taxes as much as their obligations consciously.

In general, gender is the difference between a person based on gender. According to Budiarto, Yennisa, and Nurmalisa (2017), the ethical behavior of men is lower than that of women. Most men are more willing to take risks and do everything they can to achieve their desires. In the case of tax evasion, men do more tax evasion than women (Dharma, Agusti & Kurnia, 2016). Atmoko (2018) found that male gender interactions are more significant than female gender interactions in the relationship between money ethics and tax evasion. Budiarto, Yennisa & Nurmalisa (2017) also found a similar fact. Namely, there are differences in the influence of men and women on tax evasion.

The difference between this study and previous research is to see the differences in each variable from a gender perspective, in this study using the Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA), which was coined by Fishbein & Ajzen (1975) which explains that humans behave consciously and consider all available information. Therefore, this study uses gender perception to determine the differences in the self-assessment system, intrinsic religiosity, and tax evasion. The previous research conducted by Budiarto, Yennisa, & Widiyaningrum (2018) discussed gender, love of money, religiosity, and tax evasion. Budiarto, Yennisa & Nurmalisa (2017) discussed gender of religiosity, machiavellian, and tax evasion. This study used the variables of the self-assessment system, intrinsic religiosity, and tax evasion. The results of this study are expected to contribute to future research references and confirm the research carried out by Budiarto, Yennisa & Widiyaningrum (2018) and Budiarto Yennisa & Nurmalisa (2017).

METHOD

The population in this study were taxpayers who were in Yogyakarta. Samples taken are taxpayers who have reported their taxes using the self-assessment system. The data source in this study is primary data from questionnaires distributed to taxpayers in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The research sample was taken by a simple random sampling method. Simple random sampling was chosen because this sampling technique is the easiest to do and only involves one predetermined random voter. The questions from this questionnaire develop a questionnaire that has been



used by Friskianti & Handayani (2014), as well Sari (2015) for self-assessment system variable, Basri (2014), and Budiarto, Yennisa & Nurmalisa (2017) for intrinsic religiosity variable because it has been tested for validity and reliability. This study also modified the questions to make them simpler and easier to understand by respondents so that they are expected to contribute to future research.

The questionnaires were distributed using personally administered questionnaires and electronically using a google form. The type of question in the questionnaire is a close question that asks the respondent to choose one of the answers provided using a cross or a circle or clicking (if done electronically) on the selected answer option. Close questions help respondents make decisions quickly to choose between several alternative answers. In addition to close questions, the questionnaire also contains classification data or what is known as personal information or demographic questions that contain gender information, such as age, education level, job position, and ownership of a taxpayer identification number (NPWP).

The analysis model used to test the estimated direct and moderating effects is the Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) analysis model using the SPSS application. Meanwhile, to test the differences in the level of self-assessment system, intrinsic religiosity, and tax evasion based on gender using the independent sample t-test.

The self-assessment system is one of the collection systems in taxation, which gives full authority to the taxpayer to calculate, deposit and report their tax obligations. The instruments in this study used instruments that have been used by Friskianti & Handayani (2014) and Sari (2015) with 8 question items and measurements with a 5 point Likert scale. Point 1 indicates strongly disagree and point five indicates strongly agree.

Intrinsic religiosity is the belief of an individual who is responsible for his God. The instruments in this study used instruments that have been developed by Basri (2014) with 8 question items and measurements with a 5 point Likert scale. Point 1 indicates strongly disagree and point five indicates strongly agree.

Tax evasion is an act of tax evasion illegally by deliberately not reporting its obligations correctly. The instruments in this study used instruments that have been developed by Basri (2014) and Budiarto, Yennisa & Nurmalisa (2017) with 10 question items and measurements with a 5 point Likert scale. Point 1 indicates strongly disagree and point five indicates strongly agree.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The validity test in this study uses factor analysis with the principle of correlation. The validity test results on this research instrument contained five invalid question items, so the five items were discarded in the next test. After removing the five-question items, the value of the loading factor in the validity test increases, and the data can be used for the next test.

The reliability test shows the degree of freedom of measurement bias or error (Sekaran, 2006). The method used to test the reliability is to calculate Cronbach's coefficient alpha. The reliability test results in this study all data proved reliable with Cronbach's coefficient alpha > 0,7 so that the data used has been tested for reliability.

Table 3 shows that the number of samples obtained was 109 respondents. The 109 samples obtained showed that as many as 49 male respondents and 65 female respondents. Most respondents' age was 31-40 years old with a percentage rate of 56%. Respondents' education was dominated by an S1 education level with a total of 76 respondents and a percentage level of 69.8%. The job position of most respondents is a

company staff with a total of 58 respondents, and the percentage level is 53.2%. All respondents have an NPWP.

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics

Characteristics of Respondents	Amount	Percentage
<i>Gender</i>		
Man	49	45
Women	60	55
Total	109	100
<i>Age</i>		
20-30 years	24	22
31-40 years	61	56
41-50 years	14	12.8
> 51 years	10	9,2
Total	109	100
<i>Last education</i>		
D3	19	17.4
S1	76	69.8
S2 and S3	14	12.8
Total	109	100
<i>Job Position</i>		
Owner	36	33
Manager	15	13.8
Staff	58	53.2
Total	109	100
<i>Ownership of NPWP</i>		
Yes	109	100
Not	0	0
Total	109	100

Table 4. Moderated Regression Analysis Test

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Coefficients Beta		
1	(Constant)	4.082	0,441		9.260	0,000
	SS	-453	0,212	-358	-2.131	0,035
	IR * SS	-0,033	0,038	-148	-880	0,381

Dependent: TE

Information:

SS = Self-Assessment System

IR * SS = moderation Intrinsic Religiosity * Self-Assessment System

TE = Tax Evasion

Based on Table 4, the self-assessment system has a negative effect on tax evasion. The results of this study are in line with Suwandhi (2010), Puspitasari & Wardani



(2013), Mira (2016), and Purwanto, Sulaeha & Safira (2018), which shows that the implementation of the self-assessment system has a significant negative effect on tax evasion. The higher the level of taxpayers' understanding of the self-assessment system, the lower the level of tax evasion. The self-assessment system makes it easier for people to calculate, collect, deduct and report their tax obligations. This convenience has been made easier by the government by launching a website www.djponline.pajak.go.id, an e-filing system to report taxes online and in real-time via the internet. Tax reporting can be done anywhere as long as it is connected to an internet network. Therefore, the ease of tax reporting has increased the interest of taxpayers to report their tax obligations, but it has excellent potential for taxpayers to commit tax evasion. Self-assessment system demands voluntary compliance from taxpayers, has the potential for taxpayers to commit fraudulent actions, manipulate the calculation of the amount of taxes, tax evasion (Rahayu, 2013)

Based on Table 4 above, intrinsic religiosity does not moderate the relationship between the self-assessment system and tax evasion. Based on planned behavior theory put forward by Fishbein & Ajzen (1975) that a person's intention to carry out specific actions is caused by two reasons, namely subjective norms, and attitudes towards behavior. According to Ajzen (1988), subjective norms are perceptions of social pressure to do or not take action. The self-assessment system that has been regulated by law is a rule that every taxpayer must obey. The actions taken by the taxpayers relating to the self-assessment system make the taxpayer comply with the law and not carry out tax evasion. The tax collection system using the self-assessment system has been regulated in law. The intrinsic religiosity factor cannot moderate the relationship between the self-assessment system and tax evasion. The absence of a strong belief (faith or intrinsic religiosity) will increase the awareness of taxpayers in paying taxes and the absence of good morals and ethics that can support the self-assessment system (Yunus, Bulutoding, & Umar, 2020). Therefore, intrinsic religiosity cannot strengthen or weaken the self-assessment system that has been established following statutory regulations.

Table 5. Independent Sample T-Test

Variable	Women		Man		Lavene's Test	Sig.	Conclusion
	Mean	Std. Dev	Mean	Std. Dev			
SS	4,0339	0,58161	3,8869	0,455998	0,071	0,175	There is no difference
IR	4,1398	0,544904	4,09226	0,452853	0,097	0,644	There is no difference
TE	1,6847	0,842167	1,77143	0,669286	0,062	0,581	There is no difference

Information:

SS = Self-Assessment System

IR = Intrinsic Religiosity

TE = Tax Evasion

In Table 5, there is no difference in the level of the self-assessment system based on gender. It is probably because the level of education in this sample is that of taxpayers who have a high level of education. The understanding of taxpayers about the self-assessment system does not differ between men and women because it is regulated by law. Everyone has the same opportunity to calculate, report, and deposit their taxes to the state because the self-assessment system has been established as a tax

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reporting system for taxpayers. According to the planned behavior theory Fishbein & Ajzen (1975), the self-assessment system is not social pressure, and every taxpayer must report their tax obligations. Therefore there is no difference in the level of the self-assessment system based on gender.

In Table 5, these results align with Budiarto, Yennisa & Nurmalisa (2017), which states that there is no difference in the level of religiosity (intrinsic and extrinsic) based on gender. Intrinsic religiosity cannot be seen with the naked eye because only the individual can measure his religiosity level. In the sample proposed in this study, there is also no mention of the respondent's religiosity in gender. Therefore there is no difference in the level of intrinsic religiosity based on gender.

The higher education level can cause someone to realize that taking tax evasion is an act that violates the law so that someone tends to report their tax obligations following statutory provisions. Therefore there is no difference in tax evasion rates based on gender. Meanwhile, according to Westbrook, Arendall & Padelford (2011), men and women alike find some of the same actions in behavior. Both men and women have the same opportunity to do tax evasion. Therefore there is no difference in tax evasion rates based on gender.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the tests carried out, it can be concluded that the self-assessment system has a negative effect on tax evasion. Intrinsic religiosity does not moderate the relationship between the self-assessment system and tax evasion. The tax reporting system carried out by the taxpayer itself has nothing to do with intrinsic religiosity factors because the system has been regulated in law so that intrinsic religiosity cannot strengthen or weaken the self-assessment system. There is no difference in influence on the level of self-assessment system, intrinsic religiosity, and tax evasion based on gender.

There are several limitations of this study. First, it only uses the independent variable self-assessment system to focus on the tax collection system, even though many other variables are thought to affect tax evasion. For example, such as the machiavellian variable carried out by Budiarto, Yennisa & Nurmalisa (2017), love of money made by Basri (2015) and Dewanta & Machmuddah (2019). Second, the characteristics of the sample in this study were taxpayers with a reasonably high level of education, so their understanding of the self-assessment system and tax evasion was good. Therefore, the allegations related to differences in the level of self-assessment systems and tax evasion based on gender are not proven. Third, demographic data to measure intrinsic religiosity does not provide information about a person's belief (religiosity), so that the presumption of differences in intrinsic religiosity levels based on gender is not proven. Fourth, research instruments for measuring tax evasion are invalid when given to taxpayers with highly educated characteristics.

Suggestions that can be put forward for future research are: first because based on this research, it is evident that the higher the level of taxpayers understanding of the self-assessment system, the lower the level of tax evasion, it is essential for the Directorate General of Taxes to continue to provide intensive socialization about self-assessment system, including the latest system update that makes the tax reporting process more accessible. With these efforts, it is hoped that the self-assessment system program will be evenly distributed to all taxpayers with various educational backgrounds. The self-assessment system is a tax calculation and reporting system carried out by the taxpayers themselves to make it easier for taxpayers to determine the

obligations that must be reported to the state but prone to tax evasion. Therefore, it is necessary to provide oversight of this system, such as attaching salary slips, assets registered in the taxpayer's name, bank accounts, and tax reports that third parties have withheld. Second, further research can add independent variables such as variables machiavellian, which are conducted by Budiarto, Yennisa, & Nurmalisa (2017), love of money made by Basri (2015), Dewanta and Machmuddah (2019), a tax audit conducted by Mira (2016), and understanding of taxes carried out by Dharma (2016) so that it is expected to get more accurate results about the factors that can affect the tax evasion. Third, increase the number of samples related to the level of education and religiosity on demographic data to obtain a more accurate variation of results in future testing.

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