

# The Influence of Education Level, Income Level, Taxpayer Awareness, Social Environment, and Tax Sanctions on Taxpayer Compliance in Paying Land and Building Tax in 2021 (Case Study in Dolopo District, Madiun Regency)

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## Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of Education Level, Income Level, Taxpayer Awareness, Social Environment, and Tax Sanctions on Land and Building Taxpayer Compliance in Dolopo District, Madiun Regency. This research is classified as quantitative research. The population in this study consists of all Land and Building Taxpayers who have Land and Building Tax objects in the Dolopo District, Madiun Regency. The technique of determining the sample is non-probability sampling, using purposive sampling. The number of samples in this study was 100 respondents, calculated using the Slovin formula. The method of data analysis in this study is multiple linear regression analysis, which was performed using SPSS version 25. The results of the study show that Education Level, Income Level, Taxpayer Awareness, Social Environment, and Tax Sanctions have a significant positive effect on Land and Building Taxpayer Compliance. Simultaneously, Education Level, Income Level, Taxpayer Awareness, Social Environment, and Tax Sanctions have a significant positive effect on Land and Building Taxpayer Compliance.

**Keywords:** Education Level; Income Level; Taxpayer Awareness; Social Environment; Tax Sanctions; Taxpayer Compliance.

## 1. Introduction

The Indonesian government continues to encourage national development in various sectors with the aim of providing public welfare in accordance with the 1945 Constitution every year. Taxes are a source of financing for a country's development. Taxes, according to Law Number 16 of 2009 concerning General Provisions and Tax Procedures in Article 1 Paragraph 1, are mandatory contributions to the state owed by individuals or bodies that are coercive based on the law, without receiving direct compensation, and are used for state needs for the greatest prosperity of the people. One of the provisions that plays an important role is the Land and Building Tax (PBB). Land and Building Tax is part of the form of provisions whose majority of returns are given to the Regency/City Government. However, since the enactment of Law Number 28 of 2009 concerning Regional Taxes and Regional Retributions, the Central Government has fully transferred the authority for Rural and Urban Land and Building Taxes to the Regional/City Government.

In the previous year (2020), Madiun Regency's land and building tax revenue actually increased amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Ari Nursurahmat, Secretary of the local Regional



Revenue Agency (Bapenda), stated that revenue from January to early June 2020 was approximately Rp2 billion higher than the same period last year. From January to June 6, 2020, tax revenue was Rp18.8 billion, compared to Rp16.1 billion a year ago. He noted that the increase in land and building tax (PBB) was approximately Rp700 million. The same period a year ago was Rp870 million, and from January to June 6, 2020, it was Rp1.59 billion. This was driven by increased taxpayer awareness in paying their obligations. (<https://jatim.idntimes.com> accessed December 11, 2021).

In contrast, in Madiun Regency in 2021, the achievement of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) revenue was still far from satisfactory because it only reached 50% of the target of IDR 24 billion. The PBB-P2 payment data for Gemarang District reached 59.63 percent, Jiwan 41.55 percent, Mejayan 38.39 percent, Geger 38.11 percent, Wungu 35.5 percent, Madiun 34.07 percent, Balerejo 33.94 percent, Kare 33.45 percent, and Dagangan 32.37 percent. Meanwhile, the PBB-P2 payment achievement in Sawahan District was 31.31 percent, Kebonsari 28.18 percent, Wonoasri 28.16 percent, Dolopo 21.33 percent, and the lowest achievement was in Saradan District at only 16.87 percent, and Pilangkenceng 16.46 percent. ([koranmemo.com](http://koranmemo.com) accessed on November 15, 2021).

In addition, the Dolopo District Government evaluated the 2020 PBB (land tax) payment achievement on March 17, 2021. The evaluation was attended by the Village Head and Village Officials, and resulted in a Minutes of Agreement and Commitment to Repayment of PBB Arrears within a reasonable timeframe. ([dolopo.madiunkab.go.id](http://dolopo.madiunkab.go.id) accessed December 11, 2021).

Based on this phenomenon, Dolopo District's 2021 PBB (land and building tax) payment achievement has not yet met its target, ranking third with the lowest achievement among other districts in Madiun Regency. Furthermore, the Dolopo District still has outstanding 2020 PBB payments in 2021, as explained in the evaluation of PBB payment achievement by the Dolopo District government. Meanwhile, to facilitate the payment of land and building taxes in the Dolopo District, Bank Jatim is already available as a payment location. However, several taxpayers have not yet paid their tax obligations, resulting in tax revenue in the Dolopo District remaining quite low. Therefore, it can be concluded that in 2021, there are still tax debts from taxpayers that have not been paid in the previous year. This situation could hinder the realization of the 2021 PBB P2 revenue target. This is because the Dolopo District has not met the requirements recommended by the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK), which states that PBB P2 payments from the previous year must be paid to achieve tax revenue realization.

Land and Building Tax (PBB) revenue can be effective because it is influenced by a number of factors. There are several factors that can influence the level of taxpayer compliance in paying PBB. In this case, one factor that has the potential to influence the level of taxpayer compliance is the level of education. A higher level of public education will have an impact on the public's understanding of the provisions and laws of taxation that are currently in effect (Rahman, 2018). Another related factor that can influence taxpayer compliance is the level of income. Every person who works will definitely receive wages/salaries in return. With these wages/salaries, a person can meet their daily needs. If the income earned is higher, the level of consumption of a person will also be higher. However, in terms of the obligation to pay taxes, this is not necessarily fully applicable, because it is possible that, due to circumstances, the taxpayer prioritizes personal needs rather than fulfilling their obligation to pay taxes. In

addition, the taxpayer awareness factor is very likely related to taxpayer compliance. In carrying out the government's function, namely the obligation to pay taxes, taxpayers must be willing to contribute funds every year, with the intention of taxpayers having awareness of fulfilling their obligations. As good citizens, the community must have a high level of awareness to increase tax compliance. To achieve successful Land and Building Tax collection, the social environment is also important for taxpayer compliance. The environment consists of family, friends, coworkers, and the surrounding community, who influence a person's compliance in paying tax obligations. To create a deterrent effect and prevent late payments for taxpayers who do not fulfill their tax obligations, tax sanctions are one of the important factors in influencing taxpayer compliance.

## **2. Literature Review**

### **2.1. Attribution Theory**

Kristanti (2021) explains that attribution theory is a theory that directs how someone pays attention to and seeks clarity regarding an individual's behavior, whether the individual's behavior is caused by external or internal conditions. Internally caused behavior is a condition influenced by the individual's own personal control, while externally caused behavior is a condition influenced by the environment that drives the individual to do so. Furthermore, taxpayer compliance is relevant to attribution theory in paying their taxes (Purnaditya and Rohman, 2015). The description of attribution theory is whether external factors, such as education level, social environment, and tax sanctions, influence taxpayer compliance in paying PBB. On the other hand, internal factors are also considered in attribution theory, such as income level and taxpayer awareness, which influence taxpayer compliance in paying PBB.

### **2.2. Tax**

Mardiasmo (2019) explains that taxes are contributions from the people to the state treasury based on law (which can be enforced) without any reciprocal service (counter-performance) that is directly demonstrated and used to cover general expenditures. Resmi (2019) defines taxes as the obligation to hand over a portion of one's assets to the state treasury due to a situation, event, or action that confers a certain status, but is not a punishment, according to regulations established by the government and can be enforced, but without any reciprocal service from the state directly for the maintenance of public welfare. Based on several expert opinions regarding taxes, it can be concluded that taxes are mandatory contributions owed by individuals or entities to the state treasury for the benefit of the state. Taxes are also mandatory contributions that are compulsory and directly supervised by the government.

### **2.3. Land and Building Tax (PBB)**

Law No. 28 of 2009 concerning Regional Taxes and Regional Levies, Article 1, explains that Rural and urban land and building tax is a tax on land and/or buildings purchased, controlled, and/or used by individuals, excluding areas used for mining, forestry, and plantation businesses. Mardiasmo (2019) explains that Land is the surface of the earth and the body of the earth beneath it. The surface of the country includes land and inland waters, and the territorial seas of Indonesia. Buildings are technical structures embedded in the land and/or water. Based on the several definitions above, it can be concluded that land and building tax is

a tax imposed on the amount of tax payable, determined based on land and/or buildings owned by individuals or entities that are not included in the taxable object exceptions.

#### **2.4. Taxpayer Compliance**

Husen (2018) explains that taxpayer compliance is fulfilling the obligation to pay taxes to contribute to national development, in which taxpayers voluntarily fulfill their obligations. Taxpayer compliance is an important aspect because the taxation system in Indonesia adheres to a self-assessment system, in which the process is fully provided by the taxpayer. Minister of Finance Decree No. 554/KMK/04/2000 explains that tax compliance is an activity carried out by taxpayers in fulfilling their tax obligations in accordance with the regulations in force in a country. Based on the several definitions above, it can be concluded that the definition of taxpayer compliance is the behavior of taxpayers who are obedient in carrying out their tax obligations in accordance with statutory regulations and reporting their obligations on time and without coercion.

#### **2.5. Educational Level**

Article 14 of the 2003 Law on the National Education System explains that formal education levels consist of basic education, secondary education, and higher education. Education levels, often referred to as educational levels, are stages of education determined based on the level of development of students, the goals to be achieved, and the abilities developed (Husen, 2018). Based on the several definitions above, it can be concluded that the level of education is a stage of education consisting of basic education, secondary education, and higher education. With the goals and abilities that have been achieved in these stages, they can later develop their potential for the needs of themselves, society, nation, and state.

#### **2.6. Income Level**

According to Article 4, paragraph (1) of the Income Tax Law, income is defined as earned by a taxpayer, whether originating in Indonesia or abroad, used for consumption purposes, to increase the taxpayer's wealth, in whatever name or form. According to Hidayat (2019), income level is the income used to meet the needs of each individual. High-income individuals will find it easier to meet their living expenses, and vice versa. With sufficient income, people can fulfill their obligations to pay the specified amount of Land and Building Tax. Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that income level is the financial condition of a community that is expected to meet daily needs, derived from income in the form of money or goods, with a monthly acquisition period. With sufficient income, it is hoped that they can fulfill their obligations to pay Land and Building Tax.

#### **2.7. Taxpayer Awareness**

Rahman (2018) explains that taxpayer awareness is the individual's willingness to comply with and implement applicable tax regulations. Mumu et al. (2020) explain that taxpayer awareness, or tax awareness, is the willingness to fulfill one's obligations, including the willingness to contribute funds to the implementation of government functions by paying taxes. Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that taxpayer awareness is a condition where taxpayers understand and comprehend the meaning, function, and purpose of paying taxes to the state. Because with high taxpayer awareness, the impact on improving tax compliance will be even better.

## 2.8. Social Environment

The environment consists of family, friends, coworkers, and the surrounding community. Arrum et al. (2021) explain that the environment is everything around us that has a specific meaning and influence on the individual. The social environment is an environment that influences a person's compliance with tax obligations. For example, if the social and commercial environment is characterized by people who are compliant in paying taxes, then inevitably the person will be influenced by that environment. This example occurs because a person pays attention to or learns from the actions of others they observe.

The social environment is something that exists around the taxpayer that has a certain influence on the taxpayer that can provide encouragement for the taxpayer in carrying out tax obligations correctly or not (Kawengian.et al., 2017). A conducive environment is needed for tax payment compliance, such as an environment that is easy to implement applicable regulations, so that people can carry out tax avoidance by considering taxes important, and community leaders can provide examples to comply with tax implementation. Based on the several definitions above, it can be concluded that the social environment is the surrounding conditions that influence individuals, such as an influence on a person's compliance in paying tax obligations.

## 2.9. Tax Sanctions

Mardiasmo (2019) explains that tax sanctions are a guarantee that the provisions of tax laws and regulations (tax norms) will be complied with, adhered to, or enforced. In other words, tax sanctions are a deterrent (preventive) to prevent taxpayers from violating tax norms. The existence of these tax sanctions will influence a taxpayer's actions, whether they will commit a tax violation or not (Parera & Erawati, 2017). Based on the above definition, it can be concluded that tax sanctions are punishments imposed on taxpayers who violate their obligation to comply with paying Land and Building Tax. It is hoped that the imposition of tax sanctions will influence a taxpayer's actions to determine whether or not to repeat the same violation.

## 3. Method

### 3.1. Population and Sample

The population in this study is all Land and Building Taxpayers in villages throughout Dolopo District, Madiun Regency, in 2021, totaling 32,230 Taxpayers. Where Dolopo District is divided into 10 villages and 2 sub-districts, namely, Lembah Village with 2,290 Taxpayers, Kradinan Village with 2,973 Taxpayers, Suluk Village with 2,276 Taxpayers, Blimbing Village with 2,370 Taxpayers, Bader Village with 2,762 Taxpayers, Candimulyo Village with 3,420 Taxpayers, Glonggong Village with 3,381 Taxpayers, Dolopo Village with 3,745 Taxpayers, Doho Village with 2,038 Taxpayers, Ketawang Village with 1,855 Taxpayers, Mlilir Village with 2,824 Taxpayers, and Bangunsari Village with 2,296 Taxpayers. (Village Secretary referring to the appropriate data in the 2021 PBB DHKP).

Researchers determine the sample size of Land and Building Taxpayers using the Slovin formula. To determine the sample size, researchers will use the following Slovin formula (Sugiyono, 2020):

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Sample calculation:

$$n = 32,230 / (1 + 32,230 (0.1)^2)$$

$$n = 32,230 / 322.31$$

$$n = 99.997$$

n=100 people, adjusted by the researcher

Note:

n = Number of samples required

N = Population Size

e = Sampling error rate (10%)

### 3.2. Operational Definition of Variable

#### 1. Independent Variable

An independent variable is a variable that influences or triggers changes in or causes the dependent variable to occur. The independent variable is symbolized by the letter (X) (Sugiyono, 2020). In this study, the independent variables are Education Level (X1), Income Level (X2), Taxpayer Awareness (X3), Social Environment (X4), and Tax Sanctions (X5).

#### 2. Dependent Variable

A dependent variable (Bound) is a variable that is influenced or affected by the independent variable. The dependent variable is symbolized by the letter (Y) (Sugiyono, 2020). In this study, the dependent variable is Taxpayer Compliance (Y).

### 3.3. Method

The purpose of this study is to test the established hypothesis using quantitative research methods. This method is used to research a specific population or sample (Sugiyono, 2020). In this study, the type of data used by the researcher is primary data. Primary data is obtained by collecting the results of answers given to respondents. The data analysis techniques used are multiple linear regression analysis, the coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>), the t-test (partial), and the F-test (simultaneous).

### 3.4. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

In this study, the researcher used statistical analysis, namely multiple linear regression analysis. Santoso (2015) explains that the purpose of multiple linear regression analysis is to analyze several independent variables and see how they affect the dependent variable. In deciding whether to accept or reject the hypothesis, this study used several linear regression equations, such as:

### 3.5. Hypothesis Testing

The analytical methods used to assess the hypothesis in this study are the t-test, F-test, and coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>). The t-test is conducted to determine whether there is a statistically significant partial effect between the independent and dependent variables. The F-test is conducted to determine whether the relationship between the independent and dependent

variables is simultaneously statistically significant. The coefficient of determination is used to determine how well one variable can explain the variability of another variable by looking at how well it describes the independent variable.

#### 4. Results and Discussion

##### 4.1. Results of Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Based on the results of data analysis using the software SPSS version 25, a summary of the results of multiple linear regression analysis between the variables of Education Level (X1), Income Level (X2), Taxpayer Awareness (X3), Social Environment (X4), and Tax Sanctions (X5) on Taxpayer Compliance (Y) is obtained as follows:

**Table 1. Multiple Linear Regression Results**

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	5,781	1,864		3,101	,003
TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN	,362	,176	,120	2,061	,042
TINGKAT PENDAPATAN	,213	,071	,210	2,980	,004
KESADARAN WAJIB PAJAK	,452	,136	,287	3,324	,001
LINGKUNGAN SOSIAL	,438	,131	,271	3,333	,001
SANKSI PAJAK	,240	,083	,256	2,891	,005

a. Dependent Variable: KEPATUHAN WAJIB PAJAK

From the results of the regression analysis in Table 4.1 above, a multiple linear regression equation can be compiled as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + e$$

$$Y = 5,781 + 0,362 X_1 + 0,213 X_2 + 0,452 X_3 + 0,438 X_4 + 0,240 X_5 + 5\%$$

Based on the regression equation above, it can be interpreted as follows:

1. A constant of 5.781 means that if the variables education level, income level, taxpayer awareness, social environment, and tax sanctions are constant or zero (0), then taxpayer compliance will increase by 5.781 units, or 578.1%, assuming that the other dependent and independent variables are held constant.
2. The regression coefficient for the education level variable is 0.362, meaning that for every 1 unit increase in the education level variable, taxpayer compliance in the Dolopo District will increase by 0.362 units, or 36.2%, assuming that the other dependent and independent variables are held constant.
3. The regression coefficient for the income level variable is 0.213, meaning that for every 1 unit increase in the income level variable, taxpayer compliance in the Dolopo District will increase by 0.213 units, or 21.3%, assuming that the other dependent and independent variables are held constant.
4. The regression coefficient for the taxpayer awareness variable is 0.452, meaning that for every 1-unit increase in the taxpayer awareness variable, taxpayer compliance in the

Dolopo District increases by 0.452 units, or 45.2%, assuming that the other dependent and independent variables are held constant.

5. The regression coefficient for the social environment variable is 0.438, meaning that for every 1-unit increase in the social environment variable, taxpayer compliance in the Dolopo District increases by 0.438 units, or 43.8%, assuming that the other dependent and independent variables are held constant.
6. The regression coefficient for the tax penalty variable is 0.240, meaning that for every 1-unit increase in the tax penalty variable, taxpayer compliance in the Dolopo District increases by 0.240 units, or 24.0%, assuming that the other dependent and independent variables are held constant.

#### 4.2. Hypothesis Testing

Based on the results of data analysis using SPSS software version 25, the following hypothesis test results were obtained:

**Table 2. Partial Test (T Test)**

Coefficients <sup>a</sup>					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	5,781	1,864		3,101	,003
TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN	,362	,176	,120	2,061	,042
TINGKAT PENDAPATAN	,213	,071	,210	2,980	,004
KESADARAN WAJIB PAJAK	,452	,136	,287	3,324	,001
LINGKUNGAN SOSIAL	,438	,131	,271	3,333	,001
SANKSI PAJAK	,240	,083	,256	2,891	,005

a. Dependent Variable: KEPATUHAN WAJIB PAJAK

Sumber : *Data Primer diolah, 2022*

In Table 4.2 above, it can be seen that (1) the variable level of education has a significant value of 0.042, which shows it is smaller than 0.05, and the t-count value > t-table, namely (2.061 > 1.985). So from the results of this hypothesis test, it can be concluded that H01 is rejected and Ha1 is accepted, which means that the level of education has a significant positive effect on the compliance of Land and Building Tax payers in Dolopo District, (2) the variable level of income has a sig value of 0.004 which shows it is smaller than 0.05 and the t count value > t table (2.980 > 1.985). So from the results of this hypothesis test, it can be concluded that H02 is rejected and Ha2 is accepted, which means that it can be concluded that the level of income has a significant positive effect on the compliance of Land and Building Tax payers in Dolopo District, (3) the variable taxpayer awareness has a sig value of 0.001 which shows it is smaller than 0.05 and the t count value > t table (3.324 > 1.985). So from the results of this hypothesis test it can be concluded that H03 is rejected and Ha3 is accepted which means that taxpayer awareness has a significant positive effect on Land and Building Tax compliance in Dolopo District, (4) the social environment variable has a sig value of 0.001 which shows it is

smaller than 0.05 and the calculated t value > t table (3.333 > 1.985). So from the results of this hypothesis test it can be concluded that H04 is rejected and Ha4 is accepted which means that the social environment has a significant positive effect on Land and Building Tax compliance in Dolopo District, (5) that the tax sanction variable has a sig value of 0.005 which shows it is smaller than 0.05 and the calculated t value > t table (2.891 > 1.985). So, from the results of this hypothesis test, it can be concluded that H05 is rejected and Ha5 is accepted, which means that tax sanctions have a significant positive effect on Land and Building Tax compliance in Dolopo District.

**4.3. F Test**

The F test aims to test the level of significance of the influence of independent variables simultaneously (together) on the dependent variable, which is done by comparing the value of F count with the F table. By conducting this test, it can be known whether all independent variables are able to influence the dependent variable (Santoso, 2015). This testing process uses a significance level of  $\alpha = 5\%$  (0.05), while to determine the F table value using the provisions  $df1 = k-1$ ;  $6 - 1 = 5$  and  $df2 = n-k$ ;  $100 - 6 = 94$ , so that the F table value can be determined at 2.31. The results of the F test in this study are as follows:

**Table 2. F Test**

ANOVA <sup>a</sup>					
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	1069,508	5	213,902	47,256	,000 <sup>b</sup>
Residual	425,482	94	4,526		
Total	1494,990	99			

a. Dependent Variable: KEPATUHAN WAJIB PAJAK  
 b. Predictors: (Constant), SANKSI PAJAK, TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN, TINGKAT PENDAPATAN, LINGKUNGAN SOSIAL, KESADARAN WAJIB PAJAK

Sumber : *Data Primer diolah, 2022*

Based on the results of the F test shown in Table 4.3 above, it can be concluded that the results of data processing show that the calculated F is 47.256 with a sig value of 0.000. So that the calculated F value is greater than the F table, namely (47.256 > 2.31), it can be concluded that H06 is rejected and Ha6 is accepted, meaning that the independent variables, namely the education level variable (X1), income level (X2), taxpayer awareness (X3), social environment (X4), and tax sanctions (X5) have a significant influence on the dependent variable, namely taxpayer compliance (Y).

**4.4. Coefficient of Determination (R<sup>2</sup>)**

The coefficient of determination is used to measure how much of the dependent variable's variance can be described by the independent variable. The coefficient of determination value is  $0 \leq R^2 \leq 1$ . If  $R^2 = 0$ , it means that the ability of the independent variable to explain the dependent variable is very limited; conversely,  $R^2 = 1$  means that the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable is greater, so it is appropriate in predicting the dependent variable (Santoso, 2015). The results of the coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>) in this study are as follows:

**Table 3. Results of the Coefficient of Determination (R<sup>2</sup>)**

Model Summary <sup>b</sup>				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,846 <sup>a</sup>	,715	,700	2,128
a. Predictors: (Constant), SANKSI PAJAK, TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN, TINGKAT PENDAPATAN, LINGKUNGAN SOSIAL, KESADARAN WAJIB PAJAK b. Dependent Variable: KEPATUHAN WAJIB PAJAK				

Sumber : *Data Primer diolah, 2022*

Based on table 4.4 above, it is shown that the coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>) is 0.715, which indicates the magnitude of the ability of the variables of education level (X1), income level (X2), taxpayer awareness (X3), social environment (X4), and tax sanctions (X5) in explaining taxpayer compliance (Y) in Dolopo District by 0.715 or 71.5%. So the remaining 28.5% (100% - 71.5%) is explained by other variables not included in this research model.

## 5. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis of the processed data, the following conclusions can be drawn: (1) education level has a positive and significant influence on compliance of land and building taxpayers in the Dolopo District. This means that the higher the level of education a taxpayer has, the higher their taxpayer compliance will be. (2) Income level has a positive and significant effect on land and building tax compliance in the Dolopo District. This means that the higher the income earned by taxpayers, the taxpayer's compliance in paying Land and Building Tax will also increase. (3) Taxpayer awareness has a positive and significant effect on land and building tax compliance in the Dolopo District. This means that the better the taxpayer's awareness, the more taxpayer compliance in paying Land and Building Tax will increase. (4) The social environment has a positive and significant effect on land and building tax compliance in the Dolopo District. This means that the better the taxpayer's social environment, the more taxpayer compliance in paying Land and Building Tax will increase. (5) Tax sanctions have a positive and significant effect on land and building tax compliance in the Dolopo District. This means that the stricter the tax sanctions applied, the more taxpayer compliance in paying Land and Building Tax will increase. In addition, simultaneously, the variables of education level, income level, taxpayer awareness, social environment, and tax sanctions have a positive and significant effect on taxpayer compliance. This means that the independent variables simultaneously have a significant effect on taxpayer compliance in paying Land and Building Tax in the Dolopo District. This can be proven by a simultaneous significance test or F-test, where  $F_{count} > F_{table}$ . These simultaneous results indicate that each variable selected in this study is appropriate.

It is recommended for taxpayers to increase taxpayer awareness by understanding the benefits and functions related to the provisions of the Land and Building Tax tax obligations, because this study uses the variable of taxpayer awareness that influences taxpayer compliance in paying Land and Building Tax. In addition, it is recommended for future researchers to choose other research objects and expand their research objects, such as at the City/Regency

level, the Madiun residency, the East Java province, and others. So that they can obtain broader results and can be used as a comparison of research results from one region to another.

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