

The Influence of Tax Officers' Hedonism Lifestyle and The Level of Tax Corruption on Taxpayer Compliance (Case Study of Bandung City Taxpayers)

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Abstract— The purpose of this research was to determine the influence of the hedonistic behavior of tax officials and the level of tax corruption on taxpayer compliance. This research uses primary data where the data comes from questionnaires and direct interviews with respondents. This research uses descriptive quantitative methods to process questionnaire data with the help of the SPSS 23 data processing application. The population of this research is all taxpayers in West Java, a sample of This research took 100 taxpayers in Bandung and its surroundings. The results of this research show that for the variables X1 and >0.05 then it can be concluded that R1 and R2 have no relationship. Simultaneous F test can show that the calculated F value is 0.082 and the significance value is 0.921, which is >0.05, so the two variables have no effect on Y.

Keywords— corruption, hedonism, taxpayer compliance

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of social media is very fast so people can easily access news, idols' daily lives, and even just entertainment, everything can be obtained from social media. There are many arguments from influencers or content creators who respond to cases of hedonistic lifestyles and corruption committed by tax officials and other government officials. Hedonic behavior is often carried out by various parties in Indonesia with various people from different backgrounds, this lifestyle is triggered by the development of the times and technology which often binds people in their daily lives to always exist, showing off a luxurious lifestyle often becomes a trend and is done to various goals such as wanting to get praise, pleasure, honor, and others.

This behavior of showing off a luxurious lifestyle or hedonism, if carried out by government officials, both their families and relatives, will result in suspicions from various groups about the source of their wealth, as happened recently when it was revealed that the son of Tax Directorate General Rafael Alun Trisambodo (RAT), namely Mario Dandi Satriyo (MDS) posts his daily life with a luxurious lifestyle and the items he wears are branded or luxury items on the social media platform Instagram. Even after showing off his hedonistic lifestyle, the son of the Directorate General of Taxes was hit by a scandal with the theme that the public suspected that the wealth he owned was the result of corruption. This was reinforced by the naming of RAT as a suspect by the Corruption Eradication Committee on Thursday, March 30, 2023. This behavior even angered the public. News of the case involving RAT went viral on various media such as television, newspapers, and social

media as reported by (Kompas.com, 2023). This creates a sense of distrust between the public and taxpayers towards the government. Will taxpayers refuse to pay taxes because the taxes that have been paid so far are corrupt, or will taxpayers continue to pay taxes by the regulations set in Indonesia? From this background explanation, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title "The Influence of the Hedonistic Lifestyle of Tax Officials and the Level of Tax Corruption on Taxpayer Compliance".

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Taxpayer Compliance

Taxpayers are individuals or legal entities who have the right and obligation to pay taxes by the provisions of the applicable tax laws, including Taxpayers, Withholding, and Tax Collectors (Mardiasmo, 2019). Tax payment compliance is a situation in a taxpayer complies with all his tax obligations and exercises his right to pay taxes (Tambun & Septriani, 2018).

Lifestyle

Lifestyle is a pattern or personal style that is usually applied in everyday life. Lifestyle refers to how people organize their personal, social, and public behavior and use social symbols to try to differentiate themselves from others (Fitriani & Tesniyadi, 2023). A person's lifestyle can be known from his behavior, such as his activities in obtaining or using goods and services as well as the decisions he takes to determine these activities.

Hedonism

Quoted from (Setianingsih, 2018) according to language, hedonism comes from the Greek word "hedone" which means pleasure. Hedonism is a type of ideology that believes that happiness can only be achieved by pursuing the highest personal pleasure and avoiding painful emotions. Hedonism teaches the lesson that pleasure is the goal of life and the standard of behavior in society. Hedonism focuses on individual or group pleasure and does not care about the feelings or happiness of other people. Therefore, hedonism can be said to be a view of life based on pleasure. People who believe in hedonism are called hedonists, hedonism is closely related to wealth, inner pleasure, sexual pleasure, power, and freedom.

A hedonistic lifestyle is a way of life for people who believe that a luxurious life is their main pleasure. Generally, people who carry out a hedonistic lifestyle like to go on a spree and waste money to fulfill their emotional needs. This lifestyle also often occurs in elite circles. Hedonistic attitudes cause people to be satisfied with the pleasure they experience, thus allowing them to adapt and continue to live a hedonistic lifestyle to satisfy themselves and avoid painful emotions. A hedonistic lifestyle also refers to the items used which usually reflect luxury.

Corruption

Corruption is a dangerous parasite that attacks almost all government and state organizational structures, including the cultural, political, and economic structures of society, thereby damaging the vital functions of the state. According to Transparency International, "Corruption is one of the biggest challenges in the world today, it is detrimental to development, especially for poor communities" (Adelina, 2019).

Tax

Tax is a mandatory contribution to the state owed by individuals or entities, which is bound by law without direct compensation, and is used for the interests and needs of the state to implement the welfare and prosperity of the people (Siti Resmi, 2014)). Meanwhile, the definition of tax according to S. I. Djadjadiningrat in (Abdul Halim et al., 2016) the definition of tax is the obligation to hand over a small portion of one's wealth to the state treasury, which is caused by circumstances, events, or actions that give a certain status. Tax corruption is the theft of money or goods originating from taxes given by the public or

taxpayers in a government in a country. The level of tax corruption in Indonesia is very unfortunate because it often occurs and it can be detrimental to the country and the people. Corruption in the field of taxation is often carried out by individuals who work in the taxation department, both regional and central. The Corruption Eradication Committee has revealed several individuals who commit acts of tax corruption—community tax proceeds.

Hypothesis Formulation

Based on the research objectives that the author wants to achieve, the temporary conjecture or hypothesis that the author puts forward in this research is as follows:

R1: It is suspected that there is a relationship where the hedonistic lifestyle of tax officials influences taxpayer compliance

R2: It is suspected that there is a relationship where the level of tax corruption in Indonesia affects taxpayer compliance.

R3: R1 and R2 are thought to influence taxpayer compliance because researchers suspect that R1 occurs as a result of R2.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

Research design

The research method used is a descriptive quantitative method. Quantitative research is scientific research whose content is systematically structured regarding parts and phenomena as well as related causalities to find relationships. The quantitative approach is also called the positivism approach because it is based on the philosophy of positivism. Quantitative research adheres to theoretical, empirical, verifiable, critical, objective, measurable, rational, consistent, and systematic scientific principles. Evidence/confirmation uses a quantitative approach that uses numbers in statistical analysis to solve research questions. Various data such as statistics, percentages, and related forms play an important role in facilitating the ongoing research process data analysis on descriptive and inferential statistics, which allows for assessing whether the hypothesis can be proven. Data analysis for descriptive and inferential statistics can evaluate whether the hypothesis can be proven. A quantitative approach that originates from positivism is used to characterize a population by taking representative samples. The quantitative approach includes the use of questionnaires to collect data and analysis to test certain hypotheses (Sihotang, 2023).

Population and Sample

The population of annual taxpayers in West Java obtained from the West Java DJP consists of 716,096 SPTs. This number consists of 695,537 personal income tax returns and 20,559 corporate income tax returns. The collection or sampling technique uses a purposive sampling technique and must have criteria such as: having a Taxpayer Identification Number and ID domiciled in Bandung or Bandung district. In taking samples the author used the Slovin formula as follows.

Slovin Formula

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

$$n = \frac{716.096}{1 + 716.096 (10\%)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{716.096}{7161,96}$$

$$n = 99,99$$

The formula above obtains a sample that will be used of 100 respondents, the location of the research carried out by the author is in Bandung and its surroundings, the sample and the acceptable error rate in this research is 10%. Data collection through distributing questionnaires to respondents. From the questionnaires distributed, researchers can obtain some specific and detailed information and data from respondents regarding the research topic being conducted.

Data Collection Techniques

The data collection techniques in this research is using a questionnaire by distributing questions via Google Form. Furthermore, interviews were carried out with several taxpayers in Bandung City to prove the accuracy and honesty of respondents in paying taxes. The last is documentary studies are a source of data used to fulfill research, this can be in the form of written sources, films, images/photos, and monumental works, which aim to provide information for research activities (Nilamsari, 2014).

Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis techniques in this research use validity test, reliability test, classic assumption test, multiple linear regression analysis and hypothesis testing. The measuring instrument used is the SPSS program.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General Description of Research Objects

The respondents studied must-have criteria that are by this research starting from gender, age, type of work, and latest education, as well as whether the respondent has a Taxpayer Identification Number or not, because the dependent variable of this research is taxpayer compliance so the taxpayer must be correct. Complying or not fulfilling their tax obligations according to the influencing variables, here are several characteristics of respondents found in the field through questionnaires.

Table 1. Respondents by Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	48	48.0	48.0	48.0
	Female	52	52.0	52.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: SPSS 23 processing results

Based on Table 1 above, survey respondents based on total gender were 48 men and 52 women, so the total number of respondents was 100 respondents. Respondents were dominated by women and there was only a difference of 4 respondents between men and women.

Table 2. Respondents by Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	< 25	38	38.0	38.0	38.0
	> 46	12	12.0	12.0	50.0
	25 - 35	40	40.0	40.0	90.0
	36 - 45	10	10.0	10.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: SPSS 23 processing results

Table 2 can be concluded that there were 38 respondents aged <25 years, 12 respondents aged >45 years, 40 respondents aged 25-35 years, and 10 respondents aged 36-45 so the total was 100 respondents. From the SPSS results, the most dominant age group for filling out the questionnaire is the age range from 25-35 years.

Table 3. Respondents Based on Type of Work

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Government employees	11	11.0	11.0	11.0
	Private employees	44	44.0	44.0	55.0
	BUMN employee	13	13.0	13.0	68.0
	Businessman	12	12.0	12.0	80.0
	Others	20	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Totals	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: SPSS 23 processing results

From Table 3 above, it can be seen that respondents based on the type of work were 11 civil servants, 44 private employees, 13 BUMN employees, 12 entrepreneurs, and 20 others. The total number of respondents was 100 respondents and for other professions, they consisted of students, tailors, laborers, honorary teachers, and so on.

Table 4. Respondents Based on Last Education

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Junior High School	4	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Senior High School	53	53.0	53.0	57.0
	Diploma	10	10.0	10.0	67.0
	Bachelor's	31	31.0	31.0	98.0
	Doctor's	2	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Totals	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: SPSS 23 processing results

Respondents based on their latest education in Table 4 can be seen where junior high school education consists of 4 respondents, high school consists of 53 respondents, diploma consists of 10 respondents, bachelor's degree consists of 31 respondents, master's degree consists of 2 respondents. So it can be concluded that respondents with a high school or equivalent education were the respondents who filled out the questionnaire the most, namely 53 out of 100 respondents.

Validity Test

From Table 5 of the Validity Test below, it is known that all data starting from variables X1, X2, and Y, all instrument item questions asked are valid. It can be seen that $r_{\text{count}} > r_{\text{table}}$, where r_{table} with 100 respondents has an r_{table} value of 0.195. It can be said that all the questions in this research questionnaire have been validated, meaning that the questionnaire description is suitable and suitable for use as a measuring tool for survey data.

Table 5. Validity Test

variable	Item	R count	R table	Information
Taxpayer Compliance	Y1	0,659	0,195	Valid
	Y2	0,725	0,195	Valid
	Y3	0,728	0,195	Valid
	Y4	0,801	0,195	Valid
	Y5	0,458	0,195	Valid
Hedonistic Lifestyle of Tax Officials	X1.1	0,757	0,195	Valid
	X1.2	0,741	0,195	Valid
	X1.3	0,690	0,195	Valid
	X1.4	0,403	0,195	Valid
	X1.5	0,618	0,195	Valid
Level of Tax Corruption	X2.1	0,634	0,195	Valid
	X2.2	0,663	0,195	Valid
	X2.3	0,656	0,195	Valid
	X2.4	0,634	0,195	Valid
	X2.5	0,640	0,195	Valid

Source: SPSS 23 processing results

Reliability Test

The reliability test shows that the results of these three variables are reliable, this is proven by the Chronbach Alpha value for each variable exceeding the minimum Chronbach Alpha value, namely 0.60 so that the value of variable X1 with a value of 0.621, X2 with a value of 0.628 and Y with a value of 0.699 can be said to be reliable because The Chronbach Alpha exceeds the minimum value.

Table 6. Reliability Test

Variable	Chronbach Alpha value (>0,60)	Information
Taxpayer Compliance	0,699	Reliable
Hedonistic Lifestyle of Tax Officials	0,621	Reliable
Level of Tax Corruption	0,628	Reliable

Source: SPSS 23 processing results

Normality Test

The normality test for this research using SPSS version 2023 shows that the significance value is 0.071, where this value exceeds the limit for data to be said to be normal, that is, it must be greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the data in this research is normally distributed and can be continued as a hypothesis test in the research this.

Table 7. Normality Test

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		
N		Unstandardized Residual
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	100
		0.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.70368558
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0.286

	Positive	0.286
	Negative	-0.179
Test Statistic		0.286
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		0.171 ^c

Source: SPSS 23 processing results

Multicollinearity Test

Table 8 shows that the Hedonism variable shows a tolerance value of 0.977, where the nominal is >0.1 (10%), the VIF value is 1.023, the nominal is <10, the variable Corruption of tax officials shows a tolerance value of 0.977, the nominal is >0.1 (10%) and the nominal VIF 1.023 shows <10. From the table data, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity in this research.

Table 8. Multicollinearity Test

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)		
Hedonism	0.977	1.023
corruption	0.977	1.023

Source: SPSS 23 processing results

Heteroscedasticity Test

From Figure 1, it can be seen that there is a pattern that is not very regular, where there is a pattern that is spread above zero and below zero, so it can be said that there is no heteroscedasticity, but to prove it more clearly, it can be seen in Table 9 below through the significance that has been processed by SPSS version 2023.

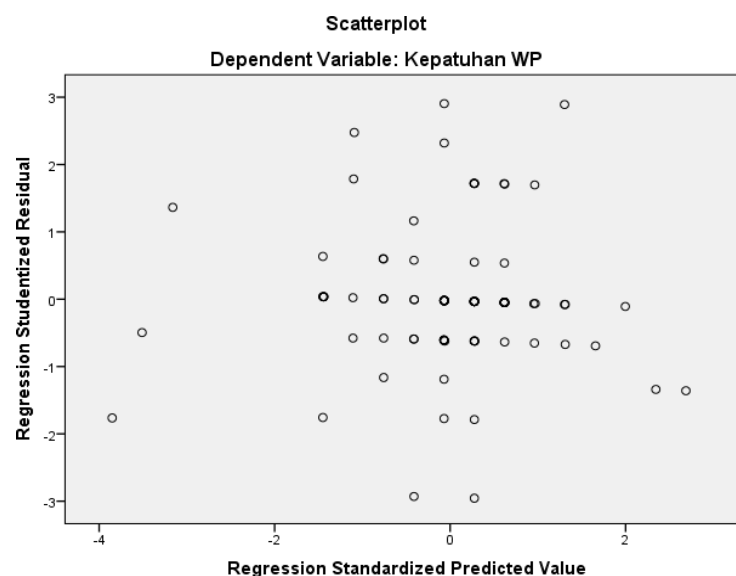


Figure 1. Heteroscedasticity test
Source: SPSS 23 processing results

Table 9. Heteroscedasticity test

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	2.226	1.874	0.027	1.188	0.238

Hedonism	0.018	0.067		0.264	0.793
Corruption	-0.077	0.079	-0.100	-0.978	0.331

Source: SPSS 23 processing results

From Table 9 it can be concluded that the significance of variable X1, namely the hedonistic behavior of tax officials, has a sig value of 0.793, which is more than 0.05, and the sig value of variable X2, namely the level of tax corruption, has a sig value of 0.331 which exceeds 0.05, so it can be concluded that this research does not contain heteroscedasticity.

Linear Regression Test

Table 10. Linear Regression Test

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	19.093	2.380		8.022	0.000
Hedonism	0.024	0.084	0.029	0.287	0.775
Corruption	0.024	0.100	0.025	0.240	0.810

Source: SPSS 23 processing results

From Table 10, the regression equation can be obtained as follows:

$$Y = 0.029X_1 + 0.025X_2 + e$$

It can be said that between these two variables, the hedonistic behavior variable of tax officials is the one that has a more dominant influence on taxpayer compliance, namely 0.029, and the lower one, namely the level of tax corruption in Indonesia, is 0.025. Still, these results cannot conclude whether these two variables are correct.

Correlation Test

Table 11 of the SPSS test results above shows that the relationship between taxpayer compliance and hedonistic behavior has a significance value of 0.743, which is >0.05 so that the independent variable X1 and the dependent variable Y can be concluded to be uncorrelated, the relationship between taxpayer compliance and the level of corruption has a significance value. 0.774, which is >0.05 , so it can be said that variable X2 is not correlated with Y. The degree of relationship between variables X1, X2, and Y is below 0.2, so it can be said that the degree of correlation relationship does not exist.

Table 11. Correlation Test

		Correlations		
		Taxpayer Compliance	Hedonism	Corruption
Taxpayer Compliance	Pearson	1	.033	.029
	Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)		.743	.774
	N	100	100	100
Hedonism	Pearson	.033	1	.151
	Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	.743		.133
	N	100	100	100
Corruption	Pearson	.029	.151	1
	Correlation			

Sig. (2-tailed)	.774	.133	
N	100	100	100

Source: SPSS 23 processing results

Determination Test

From Table 12 it can be seen that the Adjusted R Square value has a nominal value of 0.019, where the figure is <0.67, the minimum limit for a variable is said to be influential, because the value is <0.67, variable X1 (Hedonistic behavior of tax officials) and variable X2 (Tax Corruption Level) have an impact on Y (Taxpayer Compliance), it can be concluded that these two variables do not have a significant influence on Y, because there may be other things or factors that can influence taxpayer compliance.

Table 12. Determination Test

Model Summary					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.041 ^a	0.002	0.019	1.721	2.079

Source: SPSS 23 processing results

Hypothesis Testing Results

From Table 13 the relationship between X1 to Y has a significance value of 0.775, the value is >0.05, so it can be said that R1 to Y has no relationship, likewise, X2 to Y has a significance value of 0.810, the value is >0.05, so it can be concluded that R2 has no relationship.

Table 13 t Test

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	19.093	2.380		8.022	.000
Hedonism	.024	.084	.029	.287	.775
Corruption	.024	.100	.025	.240	.810

a. Dependent Variable: Taxpayer Compliance

14. F Test

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	.488	2	.244	.082	.921 ^b
Residual	287.352	97	2.962		
Totals	287.840	99			

a. Dependent Variable: Taxpayer Compliance

b. Predictors: (Constant), Corruption, Hedonism

From Table 14 of the simultaneous F test, it can be seen that the calculated F value is 0.082 and the significance value is 0.921, where the value is >0.05, so it can be concluded that the hedonistic behavior of tax officials and the level of tax corruption on taxpayer compliance do not have a significant influence so that R3 has no effect.

Table 15. Statistical Test Hypothesis Results

Hypothesis	Sig	Information
R1	0.775	Rejected
R2	0.810	Rejected
R3	0,921	Rejected

Hypothesis testing through the t-test and simultaneous F test shows that relationship 1, relationship 2, and relationship 3 are rejected, which means that none of the variables, either X1 or what happened in the tax government circles, said that the important thing was that they had paid their obligations as good citizens, while some of the responses showed that they were caught up in existing laws and regulations.

DISCUSSION

The Influence Of Tax Officers' Hedonism Lifestyle On Taxpayer Compliance

The hedonistic lifestyle of tax officials does not affect taxpayer compliance. In fact, from the results of the interview, the respondent gave an account of the hedonistic style of tax officials that did not influence him to continue paying taxes.

The Influence Of The Level Of Tax Corruption On Taxpayer Compliance

The level of tax corruption does not affect taxpayer compliance. The results of the interviews also showed that respondents were not influenced to continue paying taxes even though tax officials were corrupt.

This research is supported by previous research conducted by tahar & Rahman (2014), which states that there is an influence of The Level Of Tax Corruption On Taxpayer Compliance.

The Influence Of Tax Officers' Hedonism Lifestyle and The Level Of Tax Corruption On Taxpayer Compliance.

The hedonistic lifestyle of tax officials and the level of tax corruption do not affect taxpayer compliance. The author analyzes further through interviews with several respondents. From the results of the interviews, it was found that the hedonistic behavior of tax officials and the level of tax corruption that occurred in Indonesia did not affect their compliance in paying taxes. From the respondents' narratives, they stated that the events that occurred in government did not influence them to continue to pay taxes because they are bound by a tax law regulation.

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the analysis and discussion that has been carried out, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The hedonistic lifestyle of tax officials does not affect taxpayer compliance of Bandung City Taxpayers.
2. The level of tax corruption does not affect taxpayer compliance of Bandung City Taxpayers.
3. The hedonistic lifestyle of tax officials and the level of tax corruption do not affect taxpayer compliance of Bandung City Taxpayers.

Suggestion

The suggestions that the author can give are as follows:

1. For Taxpayers
It is hoped that taxpayers will obey and always comply with the tax regulations in force in Indonesia for the sake of the progress of the nation and the ongoing development of the country's economy and finances, because the factors studied by the author such as hedonistic behavior and the level of tax corruption are actions carried out by several government elements that are inappropriate to imitate.
2. For the Director General of Taxes

It is hoped that the government can improve its image and regulations that are burdensome for taxpayers, so that in the future the Director General of Taxes and government can become institutions that are trusted by the public in managing state finances.

3. For Further Researchers

It is hoped that future researchers can do better research and can use it as a reference to expand this research into more detail and the variables used as research objects can be used as a basis for further research.

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