# ANALYSIS OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF RURAL AND URBAN LAND AND BUILDING TAX (PBB-P2) TO THE REGIONAL ORIGINAL REVENUE (PAD) OF KOLAKA REGENCY IN 2016-2020

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the contribution and development of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) to the Regional Original Income (PAD) of Kolaka Regency in 2016-2020.

Data collection techniques use documentation and literature. The data analysis technique used in this study uses a qualitative descriptive analysis method.

The results of the study show that: (1) The contribution of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) to Regional Original Income (PAD) in 2016 to 2020 is included in the very low criteria because the contribution is in the range from 0.00% to 10.0%, namely the average contribution is at 3% with very low criteria. (2) The trend or development of PBB-P2 to Regional Original Income (PAD) in the last five years has shown an increasing trend in the percentage of contribution.

**Keywords:** Analysis, Contribution, Land and Building Tax, PAD

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Tax is one of the sources of income used to support the management of a country. In this world, there is no country that does not impose taxes on its citizens. A country will not run if no one finances its government affairs. This also applies to Indonesia. Based on Law Number 28 of 2007 concerning the third amendment to Law Number 6 of 1983 concerning general provisions and procedures for taxation, Tax is a mandatory contribution to the state owed by individuals or bodies that is coercive based on the Law, without receiving direct compensation and is used for state needs for the greatest prosperity of the people.

According to the Directorate General of Taxes, tax is a mandatory payment by individuals or entities that are required in accordance with the laws in force in the country. The tax is not compensated directly, but is used to meet the national needs of the largest people in the country. Tax payments are a form of state obligation, and a form of taxpayer participation in the direct and joint implementation of state tax obligations and development taxation. According to the philosophy of the Tax Law, paying taxes is not only an obligation, but also the right of every citizen to participate in financing and developing the country.

Taxation plays a very important role in improving a country. As is known, tax is an important aspect for the survival of a country. The government needs a lot of funds to manage the government and development of a region. In improving development, the role of the government is very much needed, in order to find out how much funds are needed. Because the local government knows the conditions of its region. Local taxes are contributions from the people or income managed by local governments, both provincial, city and district, which are useful for helping to receive local revenue (PAD). Local taxes are designed to improve the welfare of the community related to regional financial management.

Local revenue is all local revenue originating from local economic sources. According to Law No. 33 of 2004, concerning the financial balance between the central government and local governments. Local Revenue is revenue obtained by the region and collected based on regional regulations in accordance with the laws and regulations. Sources of local revenue consist of local taxes, local levies, results of managing separated local assets and other legitimate local revenue.

A country is said to be advanced if a country is able to build its country, both in terms of physical and non-physical. In terms of physical such as development, while 3 in terms of non-physical such as development of community welfare. Indonesia is a country rich in natural resources (SDA) so that these resources must be used rationally in development. Indonesia receives a lot of income from various types of taxes. Law Number 28 Article 2 of 2009 concerning regional taxes and regional levies, types of taxes consist of provincial taxes and district/city taxes

According to Law Number 28 of 2009, Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) is a tax imposed on land and buildings owned, controlled and utilized by individuals or bodies, except for areas used for plantation, forestry and mining business activities .

The UN has a very important strategic role and is the main source of income for a region. To support government spending in order to build a just and prosperous society, mutual cooperation and active participation of the community are needed to shoulder the burden of development and work together in building the country. Therefore, land and building taxes play a very important role in increasing regional original income.

One of the available financial sources is Local Original Income (PAD). In increasing the contribution or contribution of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) of local income, the government is trying hard to make taxpayers aware of their obligation to pay taxes, government efforts can motivate people to fulfill their obligations. Of course everyone must pay taxes in accordance with the laws that have been set. This effort will be used to influence the thinking, attitudes and behavior of the community in paying Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2).

Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) is one of the sources of regional revenue, one of which is in the Kolaka area. The Kolaka area itself is an area that can be calculated to have quite rapid economic growth, this is because the Kolaka area is an industrial area, there are many buildings, both building houses to live in and building factories. Seeing this potential, especially the Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax Department (PBB-P2) should be able

to maximize regional taxes. The Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax Department (PBB-P2) is expected to have a significant impact on the economic growth of Kolaka's Original Regional Income (PAD).

In the Kolaka area there is an agency to manage regional income, namely the regional revenue agency (BAPENDA). The Kolaka Regional Revenue Agency is a government agency that has the task of managing sources of income, one of which is from the Land and Building Tax sector. In accordance with the purpose of tax collection, the community must participate in paying taxes.

There are several studies conducted by previous researchers, including: Sri Purnama Citra Dewi, 2016. In her research entitled Analysis of Land and Building Tax Contribution in Increasing Local Original Income of West Lampung Regency. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that land and building tax contributions to increasing Local Original Income especially in the West Lampung Regency Government seen from the average contribution in the last four years of 3.5%.This research is in line with research conducted by Aulia Sukmawati, 2017. Analysis of Contribution and Effectiveness of Land and Building Tax (PBB) as a Source of Local Original Income (PAD) in Banyumas Regency for the Period 2013-2015. The results of the study indicate that the level of contribution of Land and Building Tax (PBB) revenue to the Local Original Income (PAD) of Banyumas Regency from 2013 to 2015 was in the less category with an average contribution percentage of 10.59%.

Tax is a mandatory contribution to the state owed by individuals or bodies that is mandatory based on the Law, without receiving direct compensation and is used for state needs for the greatest prosperity of the people. According to Rochmat Soemitro in his book Mardiasmo (2016), Tax is a contribution from the people to the State treasury based on the Law (which can be enforced) without receiving any direct reciprocal services (counter-performance) that can be shown and which is used to pay general expenses.

Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) is a tax imposed on land and buildings. Land and Building Tax is a tax that is very much needed by a country (especially a region), for the sake of development and for stable progress in the region itself. Because PBBP2 is the main source of regional income in the regional revenue and expenditure budget (APBD). So PBB revenue is included in the regional income group in the distribution of taxes.

Based on the background description above, the author will conduct a study entitled "Analysis of the Contribution of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) to the Original Regional Income (PAD) of Kolaka Regency in 2016-2020 (Case Study of the Regional Revenue Agency of Kolaka Regency. The purpose of this study is to analyze the contribution of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) to the Original Regional Income (PAD) of Kolaka in 2016-2020.

## 2.0 THEORETICAL REVIEW

### 2.1 Tax

Based on Article 1 Paragraph 1 of Law No. 28 of 2007 concerning General Provisions and Tax Procedures (KUP), Tax is a mandatory contribution to the state owed by individuals or bodies

which is mandatory based on the Law, without receiving direct compensation and is used for state needs for the greatest prosperity of the people.

Based on Law Number 28 of 2009, regional taxes, hereinafter referred to as taxes, are mandatory contributions to the Region owed by individuals or bodies that are mandatory based on the law, without receiving direct compensation, used for regional needs for the greatest prosperity of the people.

According to Rochmat Soemitro in his book Mardiasmo (2016), tax is a contribution from the people to the state treasury based on the law (which can be enforced) without receiving any direct reciprocal services (counter-performance) and which is used to pay general expenses.

## 2.2 Tax Collection Theory

The theory used as the basis for tax collection (Diaz Priantara, 2012):

a. Insurance Theory

According to this theory, one of the duties of the state is to provide protection to its people for the safety of their lives and property by maintaining order and security.

b. Theory of Interest

According to this theory, the state and its people have mutual interests. The people need the state as a guardian, protector, and regulator. But in order for the state to carry out its role, funds are needed. Therefore, it is only natural that the costs incurred by the government are borne by the people.

c. Bearing Force Theory

The theory says that the tax imposed on each person is based on the person's carrying force or ability. The objective measure of carrying force is based on income. The greater the income means the greater the ability to bear the tax burden.

d. Devotion Theory

This theory is contrary to previous theories that see a relationship between the government and its people and do not prioritize the interests of the state over the interests of its citizens. This theory is based on the understanding that because of the nature of a state, it automatically arises the absolute necessity to collect taxes and the obligation of the people to pay taxes which ultimately becomes a sign of the people's devotion to the state.

e. Theory of Buying Force Principles

According to this theory, the function of tax collection is likened to a pump that takes purchasing power from the country's households and then pumps it out to be distributed back from the state to the community.

## 2.3 Principles and Systems of Tax Collection

a. Principles of Tax Collection

The principles of tax collection consist of the principle of domicile, which is the principle of residence, the state has the right to impose tax on all income of taxpayers who reside in its territory, both income originating from within and outside the country. This principle applies to domestic taxpayers. The principle of source, the state has the right to impose tax on income sourced in its territory without regard to the taxpayer's place of residence and finally the principle of nationality, the imposition of tax is linked to the nationality of a country.

b. Tax Collection System

The tax collection system consists of an official assessment system which is a collection system that authorizes the government (tax authorities) to determine the amount of tax owed by taxpayers, a self-assessment system is a tax collection system, where taxpayers have the right to decide for themselves the amount of tax owed, and a withholding system is a tax collection system, authorized to a third party (not the tax authority, or the relevant tax authority) to determine the amount of tax owed by taxpayers.

## 2.4 Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-2)

The definition of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) according to Law Number 28 of 2009 concerning Regional Taxes and Regional Retributions is a tax on land and buildings owned, controlled and utilized by individuals or bodies, except for areas used for plantation, forestry and mining business activities.

Law Number 28 of 2009 concerning regional taxes and regional levies related to Land and Building Tax, which means land is the surface of the earth which includes land and inland waters and seas of the district/city area. While Buildings are engineering constructions that are planted or permanently attached to land and inland waters and seas. Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax is a tax on land and buildings owned, controlled, and utilized by individuals or Agencies, except for areas used for plantation, forestry, and mining business activities.

## 2.5 Local Original Income (PAD)

According to Law Number 33 of 2004 concerning Financial Balance between the Center and Regions, Article 1 number 18, regional original income, hereinafter referred to as PAD, is income obtained by regions which is collected based on regional regulations in accordance with statutory regulations.

The definition of regional original income according to Law No. 28 of 2009 is regional financial sources that are extracted from the relevant regional area, consisting of regional tax results, regional retribution results, results from the management of separated regional assets and other legitimate regional original income.

The sources of regional taxes according to Law No. 4 Article 32 of 2004, Article 157 concerning regional government are:

a. Regional tax results are regional taxes collected in accordance with regional regulations to fund their families as public legal entities. Regional taxes are taxes collected by regional governments, the results of which are used for general expenditures, and these expenditures will not directly receive service returns, but can be enforced.

b. Regional tax results are costs that have become regional taxes in law, as a cost of use or payment for services obtained from work, business entities, or services owned by the relevant regional government. The characteristics of regional taxes are that their implementation is economical, if formal requirements must be met, there are direct rewards, and power.

c. The results of regional levies are costs that have become regional taxes in law, as a cost of use or payment for services obtained from work, business entities, or services owned by the relevant regional government. The characteristic of regional taxes is that their implementation is economical, and if the formal requirements must be met, there is a direct reward. In some cases, regional taxes are a cost recovery for regional governments to meet the requirements of community members.

d. Benefits of Regionally-Owned Enterprises and Benefits of Separation of Regional Assets from Management. The results of Regionally-Owned Enterprises are original regional income obtained from the net profit of regional companies in the form of regional development funds and part of the regional budget. The budget is deposited into the regional treasury. formation and management, regional companies The nature of the production unit is to increase regional income, provide services and develop the regional economy.

e. Other legal regional income is income that is not included in regional taxes, regional taxes, and government agency income. Other legitimate Regionally-Owned Enterprises are open to the regional government to carry out activities, and these activities have a major impact on activities that aim to support, expand or strengthen regional policies in certain areas.

## 2.6 Contribution

Contribution is a participation or participation or as a form of donation in the form of money/contribution given by someone in an activity. Contribution analysis is a tool used to determine how much contribution can be contributed from Land and Building Tax revenues to the Original Regional Income of Kolaka Regency.

**Figure 1. Contribution Formula**

$$\text{Kontribusi} = \frac{\text{Realisasi Penerimaan PBB}-\text{P2}}{\text{Realisasi Penerimaan PAD}} \text{X } 100 \ \%$$

**Source:** Halim 2018

The percentage and criteria for the contribution of Digna Debby Widyananda 2018 obtained from the Research and Development Team of the Ministry of Home Affairs - Faculty of Social and Political Sciences UGM are as follows:

**Figure 2. Contribution Percentage and Criteria**

| No | Presentase | Kriteria |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0,00% - 10,0% | Sangat kurang |
| 2 | 10,10% - 20% | Kurang |
| 3 | 20,10% - 30% | Sedang |
| 4 | 30,10% - 40% | Cukup baik |
| 5 | 40,10% - 50% | Baik |
| 6 | Diatas 50% | Sangat baik |

**Source:** Secondary Data From the Research and Development Team of the Ministry of Home

Affairs - Faculty of Social and Political Sciences UGM

## 2.7 Contribution Development

To determine the development of the contribution of rural and urban land and building taxes to local revenue, a trend analysis using the least square method is used. A trend is a long-term upward or downward trend movement obtained from the average over time and its value is fairly flat or smooth. The trend using the least square method is obtained by determining the trend line that has the smallest sum of the squares of the difference between the original data and the data on the trend line. The formula used according to Hendra Poerwanto 2021 is as follows:

$Y'=a + bX$

Information :

Y`=Trend Analysis

Y = Dependent variable (PBB contribution to PAD) X = Independent variable (year)

a = Constant value

b = Regression coefficient

n = Number of data (5 years)

## 3.0 METHODS

This study uses a qualitative research method based on philosophy or interpretative, used to examine the condition of natural objects, where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation, the data obtained tends to be qualitative data, data analysis is inductive / qualitative. Researchers use this type of research because researchers intend to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subjects.

Step- The steps in analyzing data in this study are as follows:

a. Collecting target and realization data for rural and urban land and building tax (PBB-P2) in Kolaka Regency 2016-2020.
b. Collecting target data and realization of Kolaka Regency's original regional income for 2016-2020.
c. After the data was collected, an analysis of the contribution of rural and urban land and building tax to the original regional income of Kolaka Regency in 2016-2020 was carried out.
d. Then, after the calculation is complete, a contribution analysis is carried out using the contribution criteria.
e. Then conduct a discussion and draw conclusions.

## 4.0 RESULTS

Table 1. Target and Realization of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) Revenue for Kolaka Regency 2016-2020

| Year | PAD Target (Rp) | Realization | percentage (%) |
|------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 2016 | 3,600,000,000.00 | 2,800,237,147.00 | 77.78% |
| 2017 | 3,600,000,000.00 | 2,724,570,247.00 | 75.68% |
| 2018 | 3,681,832,500.00 | 3,034,231,350.00 | 82.41% |
| 2019 | 4,046,832,500.00 | 3,269,915,813.00 | 80.80% |
| 2020 | 5,081,832,500.00 | 3,616,828,618.00 | 71.17% |

**Source:** Regional Revenue Agency of Kolaka Regency

Target Target and realization of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) of Kolaka Regency in 2016-2020, it can be seen that the revenue of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) in 2016 was targeted at 3,600,000,000.00 and the realization was 2,800,237,147.00 with a percentage of 77.78%, in 2017 the target was 3,600,000,000.00 and the realization was 2,724,570,247.00 with a percentage of 75.68%, in 2018 the target was 3,681,832,500.00 and the realization was 3,034,231,350.00 with a percentage of 82.41%, in 2019 the target was 4,046,832,500.00 and the realization was 3,269,915,813.00 with a percentage of 80.80%, while in 2020 the target was 5,081,832,500.00 and the realization was 3,616,828,618.00 with a percentage of 71.17%.

**Table 2. Target and Realization of Local Original Income (PAD) Receipts of Kolaka Regency 2016-2020**

| Year | PAD Target (Rp) | Realization | percentage (%) |
|------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
| 2016 | 96,341,438,267 | 71,698,305,048.02 | 74.42% |
| 2017 | 124,794,614,609 | 121,774,081,861.41 | 97.58% |
| 2018 | 105.725.247.446 | 102,334,780,766.21 | 96.79% |
| 2019 | 116,712,731,024.00 | 111,602,830,381.95 | 95.62% |
| 2020 | 136,414,191,802.00 | 117,416,199,330.69 | 86.07% |

**Source:** Regional Revenue of Kolaka Regency

Table 2 shows that Regional Original Income from 2016-2020 is as follows. In 2016 the target was 96,341,438,267 and the realization was 71,698,305,048.02 with a percentage of 74.42%, in 2017 the target was 124,794,614,609 and the realization was 121,774,081,861.41 with a percentage of 97.58%, in 2018 the target was 105,725,247,446 and the realization was 102,334,780,766.21 with a percentage of 96.79%, in 2019 the target was 116,712,731,024.00 and the realization was 111,602,830,381.95 with a percentage of 95.62%, while for 20 ...%. 136,414,191,802.00 with a percentage of 86.07%.

The realization of income in 2016-2020 experienced ups and downs where in 2016 to 2017 there was an increase, namely in 2016 with a percentage of 74.42% and in 2017 with a percentage of 97.58% and in 2018 to 2020 there was a decrease. Where in 2018 the percentage was 96.79% and in 2019 the percentage was 95.62% while in 2020 the percentage was 86.07%. It can be seen that the Realization of Regional Original Income (PAD) of Kolaka Regency from 2016-2020 was the highest in 2017 and the lowest in 2016. While the percentage from 2018 to 2020 was lower than 2017.

The data on rural and urban land and building tax (PBB-P2) and local revenue (PAD) were taken after the data was processed by the government from the Kolaka Regency regional revenue agency. So that it is easier for researchers to solve the problem formulation in this study.

## 5.0 DISCUSSION

### 5.1 Contribution of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB P2) to the Original Regional Income of Kolaka Regency in 2016-2020

To find out how the contribution of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) to Regional Original Income, the contribution formula is used by presenting a table of realization of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) and realization of Regional Original Income (PAD) for 2016-2020.

**Table 1. Data on Realization of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) and Regional Original Income (PAD) 2016-2020**

| Year | PBB-P2 (Rp) | PAD (Rp) |
|------|-------------|----------|
| 2016 | 2,800,237,147.00 | 71,698,305,048.02 |
| 2017 | 2,724,570,247.00 | 121,774,081,861.41 |
| 2018 | 3,034,231,350.00 | 102,334,780,766.21 |
| 2019 | 3,269,915,813.00 | 111,602,830,381.95 |
| 2020 | 3,616,828,618.00 | 117,416,199,330.69 |

**Source:** Regional Revenue Agency of Kolaka Regency

The following is how to calculate the contribution of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) to the Original Regional Income of Kolaka Regency in 2016-2020:

a. Year 2016

$$Kontribusi = \frac{2.800.237.147,00}{71.698.305.048,02} \ \mathbf{100} \ \% = 3.91\%$$

So the contribution of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) to Regional Original Income in 2016 was 3.91%.

b. Year 2017

$$Kontribusi = \frac{2.724.570.247,00}{121.774.081.861,41} \ \mathbf{100} \ \% = 2.23\%$$

So the contribution of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) to Regional Original Income in 2017 was 2.23%.

c. Year 2018

$$Kontribusi = \frac{3.034.231.350,00}{102.334.780.776,21} \mathbf{100} \ \% = 2.97\%$$

So the contribution of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) to Regional Original Income in 2017 was 2.97%.

d. Year 2019

$$Kontribusi = \frac{3.269.915.813,00}{111.602.830.381,95} \mathbf{100} \ \% = 2.92\%$$

So the contribution of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) to Regional Original Income in 2019 was 2.92%.

e. Year 2020

$$Kontribusi = \frac{3.616.828.618,00}{117.416.199.330,69} \mathbf{100} \ \% = 3.08\%$$

So the contribution of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) to Regional Original Income in 2020 was 3.08%.

The results of the calculation of the contribution of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) to Kolaka's original regional income for 2016-2020 can be assessed based on the following:

**Table 2. Summary of Contribution Results**

| Year | PBB Realization (Rp) | PAD Realization (Rp) | Contribution (%) | Criteria |
|------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------|
| 2016 | 2,800,237,147.00 | 71,698,305,048.02 | 3.91% | Very less |
| 2017 | 2,724,570,247.00 | 121,774,081,861.41 | 2.23% | Very less |
| 2018 | 3,034,231,350.00 | 102,334,780,766.21 | 2.97%. | Very less |
| 2019 | 3,269,915,813.00 | 111,602,830,381.95 | 2.92%. | Very less |
| 2020 | 3,616,828,618.00 | 117,416,199,330.69 | 3.08% | Very less |

**Source:** Data processed by author 2024

The results of the calculation of the contribution of rural and urban land and building taxes to the original regional income of Kolaka Regency in 2016-2020 which have been carried out from 2016-2020, the PBB-P2 criteria to PAD are in the very low criteria because the percentage is at 0.00% -10.0%. In 2016, the realization of PBB-P2 was two billion eight hundred million two hundred thirty-seven thousand one hundred and forty-seven rupiah (2,800,237,147.00) and the realization of PAD was seventy-one billion six hundred ninety- eight million three hundred and five thousand forty-eight two rupiah (71,698,305,048.02) after managing it through the formula used, a percentage of 3.91% was obtained where 2016 was the base year with the highest percentage of other years. Meanwhile, the lowest contribution was in 2017 and 2018, 2019 and 2020, the contribution was between 2016 and 2017. Although in 2016 the contribution was at the highest percentage, the criteria remained in the very low criteria.

**Figure 1. Graph of PBB-P2 Contribution to PAD 2016-2020**
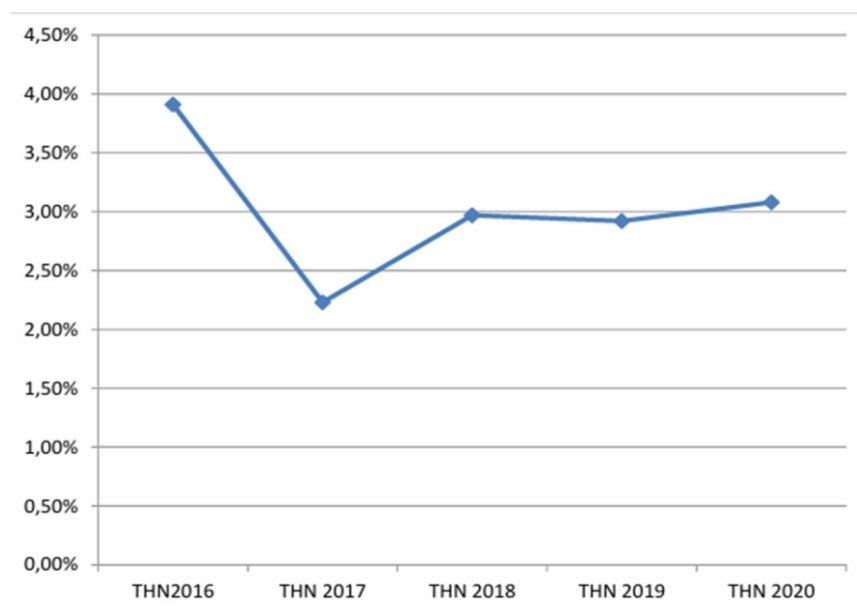


**Source:** Processed by Author 2024

From the picture above, it can be seen that the realization of PBB-P2 and the realization of PAD from 2016-2020 experienced fluctuating percentages. PBB-P2 is one of the taxes that contributes to PAD. Seen from the table above, the percentage of the Land and Building Tax contribution criteria in supporting the Original Regional Income of Kolaka Regency in 2016-2020 is in the very low criteria. In 2016, Land and Building Tax contributed 3.91% to Original Regional Income, in 2017 Land and Building Tax contributed 2.23% to Original Regional Income in 2018 Land and Building Tax contributed 2.97% to Original Regional Income, in 2019 Land and Building Tax contributed 2.92% to Original Regional Income, while in 2020 Land and Building Tax contributed 3.08% to Original Regional Income. This is because many other types of taxes also contribute to Original Regional Income in Kolaka Regency.

The largest contribution of Land and Building Tax to Regional Original Income occurred in 2016, while the lowest contribution was in 2017. For 2019 to 2020, the contribution increased but did not exceed the base year, namely 2016. Therefore, it can be concluded that before the

Covid-19 pandemic, the contribution of taxpayers in paying rural and urban land and building taxes was already very low.

## 5.2 Analysis of the Development of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax Contributions (PBB-P2) to the Original Regional Income of Kolaka Regency in 2016-2020

To find out the development of the contribution of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) to the Original Regional Income of Kolaka Regency in 2016-2020, a Trend analysis was used with the Least Square method (Hendra Poerwanto 2021).

To perform the calculation, a certain value is required on the independent variable (X) so that the sum of the independent variable values is zero or $\Sigma x = 0$. To get the value of X, use the following function graph:

**Figure 2. Function Graph**
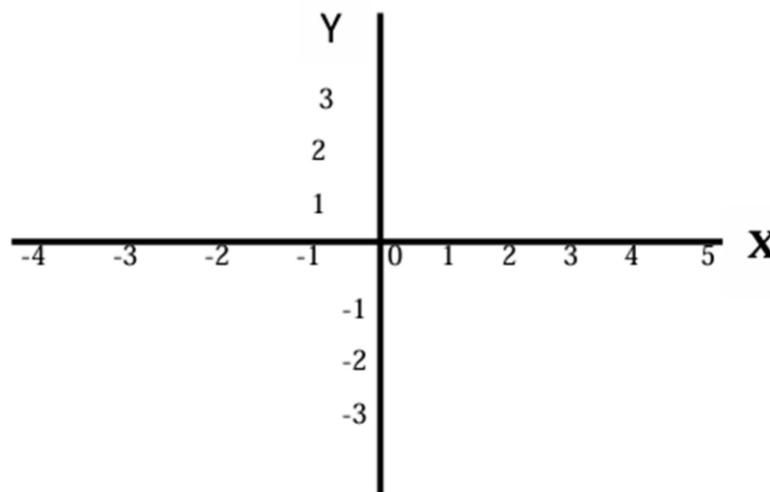


**Source:** Processed by Author 2024

In this study, the number of data is odd, so the middle value is zero (0) and above 0 is positive while below zero is negative. Meanwhile, to get $X^2$, here is how to calculate it:

1. In 2016, the value of X = (-2) then, $X^2$ = (-2) times (-2) ((-2) x (-2) = 4
2. In 2017, the value of X = -1, so, $X^2$ = -1 times -1(-1 x (-1)) = 1
3. In 2018, the value of X = 0, so, $X^2$ = 0 times 0 (0 x 0) = 0 4.
4. In 2019, the value of X = 1, so, $X^2$ = 1 times 1 (1 x 1) = 1 5.
5. In 2020, the value of X = 2, so, $X^2$ = 2 times 2 (2 x 2) = 4

Based on the calculation above to get the value of $X^2$ from 2016 to 2020, namely in 2016 the value of X is equal to min two then X squared is equal to min two times min two the result is equal to four, in 2017 the value of X is equal to min one then X squared is equal to min one times min one the result is equal to one, in 2018 the value of X is equal to zero then X squared is equal to zero times zero the result is equal to zero, in 2019 the value of X is equal to one then X squared is equal to one times one the result is equal to one, and in 2020 the value of X is

equal to two then X is equal to two times two the result is equal to four. After all the X square values have been obtained, the next step is to determine the XY value to get the Y' value.

The following table presents the calculation of PBB-P2 trends for Kolaka Regency for 2016-2020.

**Table 3. Calculation of PBB-P2 Trends for Kolaka Regency 2016-2020**

| Year | PBB-P2 Contribution to PAD (Y) | X | X² | XY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2016 | 3.91% | -2 | 4 | -7.82% |
| 2017 | 2.23% | -1 | 1 | -2.23% |
| 2018 | 2.97% | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2019 | 2.92% | 1 | 1 | 2.92% |
| 2020 | 3.08% | 2 | 4 | 6.16% |
| AMOUNT | 15.11% | 0 | 10 | -0.97% |

**Source:** Data processed by author 2024

After calculating the value of $X^2$, the next step is to calculate the value of XY where Y is the contribution of PBB-P2 to PAD. To determine the value of XY, the value of X is multiplied by the value of Y, the result is XY. In 2016, the value of X was a minimum of two times the value of Y, which was three point ninety-one percent, the result was a minimum of seven point eighty-two percent. and so on to get the value of XY from 2017 to 2020.

Calculations using Trend analysis with the LeastSquare method (smallest sum of squares) using the trend line equation used as follows:

$$Y`=a + bX$$
$$a = 3.022\%$$
$$b = - 0.097\%$$

How to determine the value of a or constant value is to use the sigma formula (total amount) of the dependent variable (PBB contribution to PAD) divided by the number of data (number of years of data). Where the value of the dependent variable is fifteen point eleven percent divided by five (number of data) then the constant value is three point twenty two percent. While to determine the value of b or the regression coefficient using the sigma XY formula divided by X squared. Where sigma XY is min zero point ninety seven percent divided by ten then the value of the regression coefficient is min zero point ninety seven percent.

After a and b are known, then to find out the value of Y`, Trend analysis is used with the LeastSquare method (the smallest sum of squares) using the trend line equation used as follows: Y`=a + bX. So Y` = 3.022% - (-0.97%) (X).

**Table 4. Calculation of Y' Value**

| Year | Calculation of Y` Value |
|---|---|
| 2016 | Y` = 3.022% - (-0.97%) (X) =3.022% - (-0.97%) (-2) = 3.022% - 1.94% = 1.982% |
| 2017 | Y` = 3.022% - (-0.97%) (X) =3.022% - (-0.97%) (-1) = 3.022% - 0.97% = 2.052% |
| 2018 | Y` = 3.022% - (-0.97%) (X) =3.022% - (-0.97%) (0) = 3.022% - 0 = 3.022% |

| 2019 | Y` = 3.022% - (-0.97%) (X) =3.022% - (-0.97%) (1) = 3.022% + 0.97% =3.992% |
|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2020 | Y` = 3.022% - (-0.97%) (X) =3.022% - (-0.97%) (2) =3.022% + 1.94% = 4.962% |

**Source:** Data processed by author 2024

Based on the Y' value calculation table above, in 2016 the Y' value is equal to three point twenty two percent minus min zero point ninety seven percent multiplied by the X value (min two) equal to three point twenty two percent where in 2016 the lowest trend value while the highest trend value is in 2020, namely the Y' value is equal to three point twenty two percent minus min zero point ninety seven percent multiplied by two, then the trend value is four point nine hundred and sixty two percent. After calculating the trend value above, the PBB Trend Calculation against PAD of Kolaka Regency in 2016-2020 can be written as follows:

**Table 5. Calculation of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax Trends Against Local Original Income of Kolaka Regency 2016-2020**

| Year | UN Contribution to PAD (Y) | X | X² | XY | Y` |
|------|----------------------------|-----|------|--------|--------|
| 2016 | 3.91% | -2 | 4 | -7.82% | 1.982% |
| 2017 | 2.23% | -1 | 1 | -2.23% | 2.052% |
| 2018 | 2.97% | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.022% |
| 2019 | 2.92% | 1 | 1 | 2.92% | 3.992% |
| 2020 | 3.08% | 2 | 4 | 6.16% | 4.962% |
| **AMOUNT** | **15.11%** | **0** | **10** | **-0.97%** | **16.01%** |

**Source:** Data processed by author 2024

Based on the table above, it is known that the PBB-P2 Trend towards PAD of Kolaka Regency in 2016-2020. Where in 2016 the trend value was 1.982%, in 2017 the trend value was 2.052%, in 2018 the trend value was 3.022%, in 2019 the trend value was 3.992% and in 2020 the trend value was 4.962%. The trend value from 2016 to 2020, the lowest trend value was in 2016 and the highest trend value was in 2020.

Based on the analysis results, the PBB-P2 Contribution to local revenue in 2016 was 3.91%. The PBB-P2 Contribution to PAD in 2017 was 2.23%. The PBB-P2 Contribution to PAD in 2018 was 2.97%. And the PBB-P2 Contribution to PAD in 2019 was 2.92%. While in 2020 it was 3.08%, meaning that the contribution exceeded the base year, meaning that the contribution of land and building tax to local revenue tended to decrease. Overall, it can be said that from 2016-2020, the Kolaka district government has not succeeded in increasing public awareness to pay taxes. Therefore, in order for PBB-P2 to provide maximum contribution, the government should increase public awareness to pay taxes.

As has been done using Trend analysis with the LeastSquare method, the equation Y` = 3.022% - (- 0.052)% 59 (X) is obtained. This equation shows that the contribution of Land and Building Tax to Regional Original Income from 2016-2020, X is equal to 0 (zero) the value of a is equal to 3.022% and the value of b is equal to - 0.052% is a change in the contribution of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax to Regional Original Income of Kolaka Regency periodically.

The results of the study on the analysis of the contribution of rural and urban land and building taxes to the original regional income of Kolaka Regency in 2016-2020 show that the trend in the percentage of contributions has increased in the last five years. The increasing trend in the contribution of rural and urban land and building taxes to the original regional income has not been able to increase the contribution of land and building taxes to the original regional income of Kolaka Regency, which has increased in the last five years. This shows that the contribution of rural and urban land and building taxes to the original regional income is relatively small or is classified as very lacking. The relatively small contribution of rural and urban land and building taxes is not comparable to the trend or development of the contribution of land and building taxes to the original regional income which has increased in the last five years. This fact shows that the increasing contribution of rural and urban land and building taxes does not guarantee an increase in the contribution of rural and urban land and building taxes to the increase in original regional income.

Based on the results of previous research by Aulia Sukmawati, 2017, the community's contribution to paying taxes is in the low category, while other researchers put it in the very low category, which means it is not much different from the results of the current research with the very low category, which means that so far the contribution has not contributed much to regional original income.

## 6.0 CONCLUSION

The contribution of the realization of Rural and Urban Land and Building Tax (PBB-P2) to Regional Original Income in 2016 reached 3.91%, in 2017 it reached 2.23%, in 2018 it reached 2.97%, in 2019 it reached 2.92%, and in 2020 it reached 3.0%. The largest contribution of rural and urban land and building tax to regional original income occurred in 2016, which was 3.91%, while the smallest or lowest contribution of rural and urban land and building tax occurred in 2017, which was 2.23%, for 2019 and 2020 the contribution reached 2.92% and 3.08%. Although the contribution from 2019 to 2020 increased, it did not exceed the base year, namely 2016. Therefore, the contribution of rural and urban Land and Building Tax to Regional Original Income from 2016-2020 is included in the very low category, because the contribution is only in the range of 0.00% to 10%, which is an average of 3%. The contribution of Land and Building Tax to Regional Original Income after 2016 did not exceed the contribution of the base year, which was 3.91%. The contribution of PBB-P2 to the PAD of Kolaka Regency in 2016-2020 increased and decreased (fluctuated). In general, the tendency of the Contribution of Land and Building Tax to Regional Original Income is decreasing.

Development/Trend of Land and Building Tax Contribution to Local Original Income in Kolaka Regency in 2016-2020. Where in 2016 the trend value was 1.982%, in 2017 the trend value was 2.052%, in 2018 the trend value was 3.022%, in 2019 the trend value was 3.992% and in 2020 the trend value was 4.962%. The trend value from 2016 to 2020 the lowest trend value was in 2016 and the highest trend value was in 2020. Where this shows that the last five years the percentage contribution trend has increased. The increasing trend or development of the contribution of rural and urban land and building taxes to local original income has not been able to increase the contribution of land and building taxes to local original income in Kolaka Regency.

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