

RINGKASAN

Penelitian kuantitatif ini berjudul: Analisis Kausalitas Penerimaan Pajak, Belanja Negara, Inflasi dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di Indonesia (Periode 1973-2019). Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menguji dan menganalisis pengaruh dan kausalitas antara penerimaan pajak dengan belanja negara, penerimaan pajak dengan pertumbuhan ekonomi, penerimaan pajak dengan inflasi, belanja negara dengan pertumbuhan ekonomi, belanja negara dengan inflasi dan pertumbuhan ekonomi dengan inflasi.

Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder. Populasi penelitian ini adalah data penerimaan pajak, belanja negara, inflasi dan pertumbuhan ekonomi di Indonesia dalam jangka waktu 1973 sampai dengan 2019. Penentuan sampel penelitian menggunakan teknik non probability sampling dengan kategori sampling jenuh.

Berdasarkan hasil pengujian menggunakan *Vector Error Correction Model* diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa dalam jangka panjang, Penerimaan pajak dan pertumbuhan ekonomi memengaruhi belanja negara secara positif. Inflasi memengaruhi belanja negara secara negatif. Belanja negara dan pertumbuhan ekonomi memengaruhi penerimaan pajak secara positif. Inflasi memengaruhi penerimaan pajak secara negatif. Penerimaan pajak dan belanja negara memengaruhi pertumbuhan ekonomi secara positif. Inflasi memengaruhi pertumbuhan ekonomi secara negatif. Penerimaan pajak berpengaruh negatif terhadap inflasi. Belanja negara dan pertumbuhan ekonomi tidak berpengaruh terhadap inflasi. Berdasarkan hasil uji kausalitas Granger diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa terdapat hubungan kausalitas dua arah antara penerimaan pajak dengan belanja negara dan antara penerimaan pajak dengan pertumbuhan ekonomi. Terdapat hubungan satu arah antara pertumbuhan ekonomi dengan belanja negara, inflasi dengan penerimaan pajak, inflasi dengan belanja negara dan pertumbuhan ekonomi dengan inflasi.

Implikasi dari kesimpulan adalah kebijakan pemerintah di bidang perpajakan selama ini dinilai berhasil karena telah mendorong masyarakat untuk sadar pajak sehingga mereka secara sukarela melaporkan dan membayarkan pajaknya kepada pemerintah. Terkait kondisi perekonomian yang lesu akibat COVID-19, insentif pemerintah di bidang perpajakan dinilai tepat. Pemerintah juga perlu melakukan pembelanjaan negara secara bijak dengan memperhatikan penerimaan pajak yang diperoleh. Penurunan penerimaan pajak akibat COVID-19 harus diantisipasi pemerintah dengan fokus terhadap belanja-belanja negara yang peruntukkannya menanggulangi wabah COVID-19, cukup untuk kegiatan operasional pemerintahan dan mengutamakan belanja untuk mendorong upaya pemulihan perekonomian. Kondisi inflasi yang terus menurun selama pandemi mengindikasikan daya beli masyarakat menurun. Kebijakan moneter yang dapat ditempuh pemerintah adalah dengan menurunkan suku bunga agar masyarakat tertarik menggunakan simpanannya untuk menjalankan bisnis dan belanja. Namun kondisi perekonomian global yang jatuh membuat pemerintah dihadapkan pada kewajiban menyelamatkan sektor perbankan Indonesia melalui pemberian suntikan dana. Fokus pemerintah untuk menumbuhkan kembali perekonomian juga perlu diutamakan. Memperhatikan sektor-sektor potensial yang cocok untuk iklim Indonesia perlu dilakukan, contohnya adalah sektor pertanian dan peternakan.

Kata Kunci: Kausalitas Granger, VECM, penerimaan pajak, belanja negara, inflasi, pertumbuhan ekonomi, COVID-19

SUMMARY

This research is: Analysis of Causality on Tax Revenue, State Expenditure, Inflation and Economic Growth in Indonesia (Period 1973-2019). This is quantitative research. The purpose of this study is to examine and analyze the effect and causality between tax revenue and state expenditure, tax revenue and economic growth, tax revenue and inflation, state expenditure and economic growth, state expenditure and inflation and economic growth and inflation.

This study uses secondary data. The population of this study is data of tax revenues, state expenditures, inflation and economic growth in Indonesia for the period 1973 to 2019. The determination of the research sample uses a non-probability sampling technique with a saturated sampling category.

Based on the test results using the Vector Error Correction Model, it can be concluded that in the long term, Tax Revenue and Economic Growth positively affect State Expenditures. Inflation negatively affects State Expenditure. State Expenditure and Economic Growth positively affect Tax Revenue. Inflation negatively affects Tax Revenue. Tax Revenues and State Expenditures positively affect Economic Growth. Inflation affects Economic Growth negatively. Tax revenue has a negative effect on inflation. State Expenditure and Economic Growth have no effect on Inflation. Based on the results of the Granger causality test, it can be concluded that, there is a two-way causality relationship between tax revenues and state spending and between tax revenues and economic growth. There is a one-way relationship between Economic Growth and State Expenditures, Inflation with Tax Revenue, Inflation with State Expenditures and Economic Growth with Inflation.

The implication of the conclusion is that the government's policy in the field of taxation has so far been considered successful because it has encouraged the public to be aware of taxes so that they voluntarily report and pay their taxes to the government. Regarding the sluggish economic condition due to COVID-19, the government's incentives in the tax sector are considered appropriate. The government also needs to spend the state wisely by paying attention to the tax revenue it gets. The government must anticipate the decline in tax revenue due to COVID-19 by focusing on state expenditures that are intended to deal with the COVID-19 outbreak, sufficient for government operational activities and prioritizing spending to encourage economic recovery efforts. Inflation conditions that continued to decline during the pandemic indicated that people's purchasing power was declining. The monetary policy that can be taken by the government is to lower interest rates so that people are interested in using their savings to run businesses and spend. However, the global economic downturn made the government faced with the obligation to save the Indonesian banking sector by

providing an injection of funds. The government's focus on regenerating the economy also needs to be prioritized. It is necessary to pay attention to potential sectors that are suitable for Indonesia's climate, for example, the agriculture and livestock sectors.

Keywords: Granger Causality, VECM, tax revenue, state spending, inflation, economic growth, COVID-19

