

RINGKASAN

Penelitian ini berjudul berjudul “Analisis Komparatif Efektivitas Dan Kontribusi Pajak Daerah Sektor Pariwisata Sebelum Dan Selama Covid-19 (Studi Pada Kabupaten Dan Kota Provinsi Jawa Tengah)”. Tujuan dilakukan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis serta mengkomparasi efektivitas dan kontribusi pada pajak daerah sektor pariwisata pada Kabupaten dan Kota di Provinsi Jawa Tengah sebelum dan selama *Covid-19* (2018-2021). Penelitian ini menggunakan 6 varibel yaitu Efektivitas Pajak Hotel, Kontribusi Pajak Hotel, Efektivitas Pajak Restoran, Kontribusi Pajak Restoran, Efektivitas Pajak Hiburan, Kontribusi Pajak Hiburan.

Populasi penelitian ini adalah Kabupaten dan Kota di Jawa Tengah 2018-2021 dengan menggunakan sampel jenuh. Total terdapat 35 sampel yang terdiri dari 29 Kabupaten dan 6 Kota. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan analisis uji beda (*paired t test*) data panel dalam pengujinya. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya perbedaan pada Efektivitas Pajak Hiburan, Kontribusi Pajak Hotel, Kontribusi Pajak Restoran, Kontribusi Pajak Hiburan sebelum dan selama *Covid-19*. Penelitian ini tidak dapat membuktikan adanya perbedaan Efektivitas Pajak Hotel dan Efektivitas Pajak Restoran.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, implikasi dari penelitian ini adalah pemerintah daerah sebiknya mengoptimalkan potensi pariwisata masing-masing serta meningkatkan kembali pengawasan secara langsung kepada wajib pajak agar penerimaan pajak dapat optimal sehingga dapat mengangkat Pendapatan Asli Daerah.

Kata Kunci: Efektivitas Pajak Hotel, Kontribusi Pajak Hotel, Efektivitas Pajak Restoran, Kontribusi Pajak Restoran, Efektivitas Pajak Hiburan, Kontribusi Pajak Hiburan, Pendapatan Asli Daerah

SUMMARY

This research is titled "Comparative Analysis of the Effectiveness and Contribution of Local Taxes in the Tourism Sector Before and During Covid-19 (A Study in the Districts and Cities of Central Java Province)." The purpose of this research is to analyze and compare the effectiveness and contribution of local taxes in the tourism sector in the districts and cities of Central Java Province before and during Covid-19 (2018-2021). This study uses six variables: Hotel Tax Effectiveness, Hotel Tax Contribution, Restaurant Tax Effectiveness, Restaurant Tax Contribution, Entertainment Tax Effectiveness, and Entertainment Tax Contribution.

The population of this study consists of the districts and cities in Central Java from 2018 to 2021, using a saturated sample. There are a total of 35 samples, consisting of 29 districts and 6 cities. This research is quantitative and employs paired t-test analysis and panel data in its examination. The results of this study indicate differences in the Effectiveness of Entertainment Tax, Hotel Tax Contribution, Restaurant Tax Contribution, and Entertainment Tax Contribution before and during Covid-19. However, this research cannot prove differences in Hotel Tax Effectiveness and Restaurant Tax Effectiveness.

Based on the research findings, the implications of this study are that local governments should optimize the potential of their respective tourism sectors and strengthen direct supervision of taxpayers to maximize tax revenue and increase Regional Original Income.

Keywords: *Hotel Tax Effectiveness, Hotel Tax Contribution, Restaurant Tax Effectiveness, Restaurant Tax Contribution, Entertainment Tax Effectiveness, Entertainment Tax Contribution, Regional Original Income*