

coercive power

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COERCIVE AND LEGITIMATE POWER: INTERGENERATIONAL PERCEPTIONS

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ABSTRACT

This study is the first research to examine the perception of the coercive and legitimate power of tax authority between three generations, namely Millennials, X and Baby Boomers. Generations that live in three different periods have different perspectives. The events that occurred during periods influenced the perception between generations. Method of data collection uses a survey with a sample of 120 taxpayers from two types of business, retail/production and services professions in several major cities in Indonesia (Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung, Semarang, and Denpasar). This survey was held in 2018. This study uses a quota sampling technique with Custom Factorial ANOVA as a statistical tool. This model also includes control variables (gender, type of business, and method of calculating income tax) to reduce bias. The test results show there are two groups of perceptions regarding coercive and legitimate power of tax authority, the first group are Millennials and X and the second group is Baby Boomers. We found the first group more supportive of legitimate power than coercive power than the second group. Millennials and X judge that Indonesia tax authority implemented coercive and legitimate power in balance conditions. However, different perceptions found in Baby Boomers thought of tax authority have been implemented coercive power with more severe punishment to the taxpayers. The study also found differences in perceptions of vertical equity, horizontal equity, and exchange equity between the generations.

Keywords: Generational group; coercive power; legitimate power; vertical equity; horizontal equity; exchange equity.

1. INTRODUCTION

Every generation that is born must have their enthusiasm. Mannheim became the first to examine the development of generation values based on sociological writings about generations in the 1920s and 1930s. In his research revealed that the individual social awareness and perspective, from youth to reach maturity, influenced by the crucial events that have passed. Since that time, many researchers have begun to examine differences in values between generations by using the generation theory of Howe & Strauss (1992) and generational cohort theory (Gentry et al., 2011; Parry and Urwin, 2011; Jackson et al., 2011; Brosdahl and Carpenter, 2011; Obal and Kunz, 2013). The grouping of these generations is influenced by historical events and cultural phenomena that occur in the phase of their lives (Noble & Schewe, 2003; Jackson et al., 2011), and these events and phenomena cause the formation of collective memories that have an impact on their lives (Dencker et al., 2008; Obal and Kunz, 2013). Therefore historical, social, and cultural effects along with other factors will influence the formation of behavior, values, and personality possessed by a person (Caspi & Roberts, 2001; Jurney et al., 2017). In our study, the generation group was divided into three groups (Jurney et al., 2017), namely Millennials (born in 1980-2000), X (1965-1979), and Baby Boomers (1945-1964).

Every group has a unique characteristic that shapes perception. The millennial generation is characterized by technological advances and increasing global and economic interactions that are developing very rapidly (Jurney et al., 2017). Millennials also had attitudes that were more accepting of noncompliance than Baby Boomers and X (Jurney et al., 2017). Millennials have a realistic attitude, highly respect differences, prefer to work together rather than take orders, and are very pragmatic (practical) when solving problems (Lancaster & Stillman, 2002). Furthermore, Lyons (2004) reveals the characteristics of the Millennial generation, namely their communication patterns that are very open compared to previous generations. Millennials oriented to success, creativity, freedom of information that is a priority (Benscik & Manchova, 2016). Generation X is one of the most highly educated generations (Jackson et al., 2011). Generation X is a generation born in the early days of technological and information developments such as the emergence of PCs (personal computers), video games, cable TV, and the internet. This generation has skepticism, is closed, is very independent, has potential, and does not depend on others to help them (Lancaster & Stillman, 2002). Generation X has little tolerance for bureaucracy and rules, especially concerning time and attendance (Gursoy et al., 2008). According to Jurkiewicz (2000), this generation is able to adapt, be able to accept changes well and is called a strong generation, has independent and loyal character, highly prioritizes image, fame and money, type of hard worker, and calculates the contribution that the company has made to the results of his work. The Baby Boomer generation was born in the early days of World War II and Indonesia's Independence Day in 1945 and a period where marriage rates were very high resulting in high birth rates.

According to Bencsik & Manchova (2016), Baby Boomers are hard workers, profoundly respecting tradition and hierarchy, different from Millennials who tend not to respect hierarchy and tradition.

Ramli et al. (2018) suggested that perception may be influenced by two essential steps of elements for response and elements of sensory experience. These beliefs and perceptions are influenced by prior experience, judgments, knowledge and the education and information efforts by policymakers (Kneeshaw et al., 2004). From several previous studies, we concluded the past period when someone grew and developed, involvement in technology, and responding to policymakers are the factors that influence the perception of taxpayers in the present. This causes different perspectives or perceptions of things between generations, one of which is the perception of the figures of the authority.

We argue that each generation has a different view regarding the use of coercive and legitimate power in tax collection. Considering the characteristics of each generation, Baby Boomers have respect for authority figures (Bencsik & Machova, 2016). The word respect for authority figures can often cause fear to make mistakes or break the law. Therefore, according to its characteristics, the Baby Boomer generation is more able to accept the concept of coercive power from authority figures. Unlike the Baby Boomer, the Millennial grew up in the era of rapidly developing technology. Lyons (2004) reveals that Millennials have communication patterns that are more open than previous generations. This shows that communication is vital for this generation. Thus, according to the characteristics of the Millennial, they tend to be able to accept the legitimate power of authority figures. This is because legitimate power is closely related to the service climate, which means more attention to the provision of services (Hofmann et al., 2017). Service delivery is an effective way of communicating information, policies and work programs of the tax authorities in more detail and clarity. The character of generation X has little tolerance for bureaucracy and rules and fiercely independent compared to the other groups (Gursoy et al., 2008). Generation X expects coercive and legitimate power of authority figures to run in a balanced and concurrent manner. For them, the exercise of power will be more effective if through strict sanctions accompanied by excellent service.

The contribution of this research is the first study that examines the perception of coercive and legitimate power between generations in the context of the tax authority. We suspect that certain generations are more supportive of legitimate power than coercive power in tax collection. Therefore it cannot be applied arbitrarily. As a result of excessive coercive power, implementation will lead to rejection from specific generations, increasingly massive tax evasion actions, and tax collection becomes ineffective. Second, this study aims to prove that generation X expects the application of coercive and legitimate power in a balanced manner by the DGT.

We also examined the perception of tax fairness through three variables of horizontal equity, vertical equity, and exchange equity that were tested in the research of Jurney et al. (2017) and Efebera et al. (2015). Previous researchers have found that perceptions regarding tax systems that are unfair will have an impact on taxpayers' disobedience to the tax regulations. Research conducted by Andreoni et al. (1998) found that when taxpayers consider themselves victims of fiscal injustice, it will increase the amount of tax evasion. Similar to the study, Siahaan (2005) found that perceptions regarding tax systems that were unfair would increase the tendency of taxpayers to carry out tax avoidance.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Coercive Power and Legitimate Power

Power is often defined as the ability to realize one's goals through others (Van Dijke and Poppe, 2006). In research conducted by Gangl et al. (2015) power is defined as the capacity of an organization or person to influence the behavior of others. In general, there are two possible reasons why people obey power holders. First, they want to avoid penalties or sanctions they will pay if they violate the rules (Ariel, 2012). Second, there is a division of roles between power holders (tax authority) and subordinates (taxpayers) that agreed by both parties. In this case, people consider the authority to be legitimate, and therefore that power is based on the joint decision (Kastlunger et al., 2013). There are two categories of power, namely "hard" power and "soft" power. Gangl et al. (2015) then used the term coercive power to define "hard" power and legitimate power to define "soft" power.

Coercive power is the power of the tax authorities that forces taxpayers to pay taxes not because of the belief that taxes are used to finance public facilities, but because they are afraid of tax audits and strict sanctions (Kastlunger et al., 2013). Whereas in Gangl et al. (2015), coercive power is defined as the ability to detect and impose sanctions against unlawful behavior. In other words, coercive power is the power that directs someone against their will (Kirchler et al., 2008). Coercive power or "hard" power is realized through negative and positive approaches such as through the imposition of sanctions and awarding (Raven et al., 1998). Negative approaches, such as the imposition of fines and imprisonment, are common steps and are proved to be effective to influence one's behavior, generally used by the tax authority. While a positive approach, in the form of an appreciation for an honest Taxpayer, is something that is not commonly used by tax authorities to influence a person's behavior (Becker, 1968). Being confronted with coercive power, respondents

immediately feel aversive arousal. They feel anger, experience reactance, and show behavioral intentions to re-establish their freedom (Sittenthaler *et al.*, 2015). Thus, people who were confronted with coercive power may immediately feel their emotions boiling over. They are physiologically aroused and activated to “fight” for their freedom (Sittenthaler *et al.*, 2015).

Legitimate power is not based on pressure and strength but is based on legitimacy, the provision of relevant information, authority knowledge and skills, and the capacity of the tax authorities to make taxpayers identify specific policies with the authorized tax authorities (Raven *et al.*, 1998). In Gangl *et al.* (2012) legitimate power is defined as the legitimacy, knowledge, and ability of tax authorities that leads to the efficacy of tax authorities in carrying out their work, and encourages the confidence of taxpayers in the presence of tax authorities. Based on the studies, Kastlunger *et al.* (2013) defined legitimate power as the efficacy of an authorized tax authority (because of its expertise and ability) to ensure cooperation with taxpayers. Legitimate power is considered high if tax crimes can be detected reasonably and the tax authorities can handle them efficiently because of their competencies. According to Gangl *et al.* (2015), legitimate power is based on the fact that the authorized tax authorities mobilize legitimate forces to convince taxpayers to work together using the legitimacy, charisma, expertise, and information DGT have. Different from coercive power, legitimate restrictions must first be followed by a more cognitive process and a delay followed by physiological arousal (Sittenthaler *et al.*, 2015). People in the legitimate condition seem to need some more time to recognize the unobvious authority restriction. This could mean that people first have to reflect upon and argue against the restriction before getting into the same arousal state as people of the coercive restriction (Sittenthaler *et al.*, 2015).

2.2. The Power of Tax Authorization in Indonesia

We defined authorities as processes to organize the cooperation in a community by an assigned social position that allows to create and maintain environments and thereby influence the behavior of individuals (Andringa *et al.*, 2013). In Indonesia, the tax power is in the hands of authority figures, namely the Directorate General of Tax (DGT). However, the DGT has power under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia to process tax disputes in the case of the objection process (Table 2). DGT also has the authority to carry out tax collection activities through cooperation with police agencies (Table 2). One of these tax collection activities is to carry out a hostage-taking against taxpayers. This action was later known as *gijzeling*. *Gijzeling* is a temporary restraint on the freedom of the taxpayer by placing him in a particular place, not imprisoned. Hostage or *gijzeling* activity itself is one of a series of tax collection actions carried out by DGT so that the taxpayers repay tax debt.

Table 1. Government policies on the power of DGT of Indonesia

DGT has the power to decide tax disputes in the case of the objection process	Taxpayers can submit objections only to the Director General of Taxes (DGT) on the result of the tax audit.	Article 25 number 1 Act of The Republic of Indonesia number 28 the year 2007 concerning General Provision and Tax Procedures
DGT has the power to issue permits for tax consultants	To be able to practice as a Tax Consultant, a Tax Consultant who has fulfilled the requirements referred to in Article 2, must have a Practice Permit issued by the Director General of Taxes or a designated official.	Regulation of the Minister of Finance No 111 / PMK.03 / 2014 article 3 number 1 about Tax Consultant
DGT work with the Police in terms of law enforcement in the field of taxation	The Parties must provide operational support and guidance in the implementation of law enforcement as requested based on applicable laws and regulations.	Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Finance and the Indonesian National Police MOU-1 / MK.09 / 2012 Article 6 number 1 concerning law enforcement in the field of taxation

Indonesia government has already submitted the draft bill of KUP Law to parliament as part of changes in DGTs organizational structure (CNBC, 2018), which reveals the government plans to separate the DGT from the Ministry of Finance. Later, the DGT will become an autonomous body directly under the president even though he still coordinates with the Ministry of Finance. Darussalam *et al.* (2013) divided two variations of the institutional framework, namely: the tax authority under the institutional structure of the finance ministry and the tax authority which has broader autonomy. The institutional framework changes at DGT organization will result in broader autonomy and the enormous power of DGT.

Coercive power is effective when sufficient resources are needed to protect fraud from regulation and the application of supported agreements (Becker, 1968; Mulder et al., 2009). In conditions where power is not found and is not eradicated, coercive power is perceived as weak, because the motives are enforced, the desires will decrease (Hofmann et al., 2017). In conditions such as Indonesia with a ratio of tax officers and residents is 1:7700 (Misbakhun, 2018) then the application of coercive force is not effective.

2.3. Perception of Generational on Tax Authorization Power

Considering the characteristics of each generation, we argue that each generation has a different view regarding the use of coercive and legitimate power in tax collection. Millennials who live in a period of increasing global and economic interactions (Jurney et al., 2017), have more attitudes to accept noncompliance (Jurney et al., 2017), prefer to work together that take orders (Lancaster and Stillman, 2002), has a more open communication pattern (Lyons, 2004), freedom of information is a priority (Benscik and Manchova, 2016), expect to be heard (Hartman & McCambridge, 2011). We argue that Millennials tend to prefer the application of legitimate power in tax collection. Millennials tend to support the application of the concept of legitimate power by the tax authorities because legitimate power is closely related to the service climate, which means more attention to the provision of services (Hofmann et al., 2017). Millennials want cooperation between DGT and taxpayers involves legitimacy, charisma, expertise, and giving information. Tax collection through coercive power only will cause Millennials to behave noncompliance. Baby Boomers have respect for authority figures (Benscik & Machova, 2016). The word respect for authority figures can often cause fear to make mistakes or break the law. Therefore, according to its characteristics, the Baby Boomer generation more supportive of the implementation of the coercive power concept by the tax authorities. The characteristic of generation X that have little tolerance for bureaucracy and rules, respect to time and attendance, and fiercely independent (Gursoy et al., 2008), moreover, we conclude generation X is more expecting the implementation of the coercive power concept and the legitimate power of the tax authorities to run in a balanced and concurrent manner. For generation X, the exercise of power will be more effective if through strict sanctions accompanied by excellent service. Therefore relating to the above explanation, the hypothesis is proposed:

H1: There are differences in perceptions between generations regarding coercive power.

H2: There are differences in perception between generations related to legitimate power.

2.4. Perception of Generational on Tax Fairness

The principle of tax justice can be seen from three perspectives, namely vertical equity, horizontal equity, and exchange equity. Vertical equity refers to the perception of taxpayers' equity regarding their tax burden with other taxpayers who have greater income (Jurney et al., 2017). Vertical equity arises when low-income taxpayers feel that the tax burden they pay is greater than high-income taxpayers (Efebera et al., 2015). This concept underlies progressive income tax implementation. Concerning the influence of different generations on vertical equity, previous research found that Millennials have a low preference on vertical equity than the other generations (Jurney et al., 2017). The reason is that Millennials have characteristics in which they are more focused on self-interest (Benscik & Machova, 2016). Moreover, this generation considers that imposing progressive tax tariffs will harm them. The Baby Boomers in retirement, where the income tends to fall and taxes are paid less, tend to rely on passive income such as interest on deposits, income on land and building rent, and land/building sales. This makes the Baby Boomer support the imposition of a progressive tax rate, so that the higher the taxpayer's economic capacity, the higher the tax burden paid. Generation X is in its productive period where this generation's income is the largest compared to other generations, so we suspect that generation X tends not to support vertical equity. The hypothesis of this study is

H3: There are differences in perceptions between generations regarding vertical equity in the tax system.

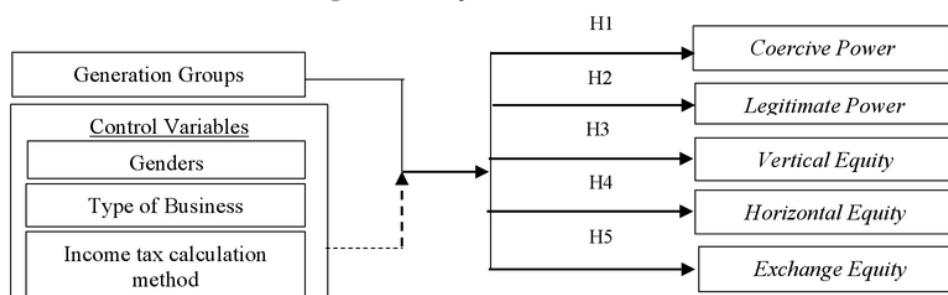
Horizontal equity refers to the perception of taxpayers' equity regarding their tax burden about other taxpayers who have the same income. Horizontal inequity arises when taxpayers perceive that they share on the tax burden disproportionately larger than other taxpayers with relatively equal income (Efebera et al., 2015). The characteristics of Millennials that are identical to technological advances, global interaction (Jurney et al., 2017), oriented to success and creativity (Benscik and Manova, 2016) make Millennials tend to enjoy several types of business or profession. Therefore, we argue that Millennials are more supportive on horizontal equity concept than other generations. Therefore relating to the above explanation, the hypothesis is proposed:

H4: There are differences in perceptions between generations regarding horizontal equity in the tax system.

Exchange equity refers to the perceived fairness of taxpayers from the exchange relationship between taxpayers and tax authorities, or the benefits felt by taxpayers on each nominal tax paid (Jurney et al., 2017). Exchange equity refers to the perceived fairness of the trade or the benefit received for nominal paid (Efebera et al., 2015). Concerning the characteristic differences, Millennials and X tend to support the application of exchange equity since communication and interaction are their priority (Lyons, 2004; Bencik and Manova, 2016). Therefore, Millennials and X need to be constantly convinced for the use of tax they already paid.

H5: There are differences in perceptions between generations regarding exchange equity in the tax system.

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



3. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. Population and Criteria Sample

The population in this study are all individual taxpayers who have a business related to retail/production or services/profession occupations, which are domiciled in the cities of Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Surabaya, and Denpasar. The individual taxpayers who own business are selected since they are responsible for their tax payment and tax reporting (self-assessment system). In August 2018, we started sending the questionnaire online to random taxpayers in communities of parents of our students. We received 175 questionnaires that are responded, and only 120 meet the criteria. Determination of samples using the non-probability sampling which is the quota sampling method. We choose respondents based on the following criteria: (1) the number of respondents between generations is equal, (2) the number of male and female respondents is equal, (3) the number of respondents who own a business in retail/production or services/profession occupation are the same, (4) respondents represent the cities of Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Surabaya, and Denpasar, (5) respondents represent recording method and bookkeeping method, (6) understanding the prevailing tax system in Indonesia, which is seen from filling in the Annual Tax Return for the last 3-5 years, (7) the number of respondents who fill out their tax return with and without tax consultants are the same.

3.2. Measurements and Indicators

The measurement scale used for each variable in this study is a seven-point Likert scale. The number 1 = strongly disagree up to number 7 = strongly agree. Besides, this study uses control variables to avoid bias on testing generation influence to the fifth variables dependent. This study uses three control variables: gender where 1 = male and 2 = female, business type where 1 = retail and production and 2 = services/profession, and method of calculating income tax where 1 = gross income < 4.8 billion (recording method) and 2 = gross income ≥ 4.8 Billion (bookkeeping method).

3.3. Instrument and Questionnaire

The first part of questionnaire consist of six numbers of the question, namely gender, age, business fields, city of residence, income tax calculation method, has filled in the tax return in the last 3-5 years, self-preparer or using tax consultant service. The intention is to discover the validity and demographic summary of respondents. The next part is the survey questions on coercive and legitimate power with modified from prior research questionnaire, which is Hartl et al., (2015). The questionnaire concerning vertical equity is modified from the research of Efebera et al., (2015). The question concerning horizontal equity and exchange equity is adapted and combined from the previous research, which is Jurney et al. (2017) and Efebera et al. (2015).

3.4 Method of Analysis

This study uses Custom Factorial ANOVA to determine differences in perceptions between three group of generations. This study uses ANOVA because ANOVA is suitable for testing differences between groups and the control variables in this study use nominal data. We use control variables to reduce the bias that can be caused by genders, type of business, different income tax calculation methods. The taxation system in Indonesia adheres to two different methods of calculating income tax, namely "bookkeeping" and "recording". Bookkeeping is generally used for revenue income above 4.8 billion per year, while recording is generally used for taxpayers who have revenue income of no more than 4.8 billion. Besides, the type of retail business or production has a different method of calculating income taxes than business services or professions. For service businesses or professions with a certain income, the deemed method will be charged at different rates based on the type of services or professions.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Demographic Data Respondents

This study uses a questionnaire instrument that has been distributed in 2018, with the object of research of individual taxpayers who have businesses in the retail and production fields as well as free work spread in the cities of Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Surabaya, and Denpasar. The distribution of questionnaires was carried out online in the form of Google Form. The entire questionnaire responded in this research was 175 questionnaires. Of the total questionnaires that have been responded, only 120 questionnaires can be analyzed and meet the criteria. Questionnaires that did not meet the criteria of the study included respondents with business locations outside the city that those specified and respondents did not fill out the tax return within a minimum period of 3-5 years.

Table 2. Demographic Summary of Respondents (n = 120)

		Total Sample (n = 120)	Millennials (n = 40)	Generation X (n = 40)	Baby Boomers (n = 40)
Gender	Male	50,8%	55,0%	60,0%	37,5%
	Female	49,2%	45,0%	40,0%	62,5%
Business Type	Retails/Productions	54,2%	50,0%	52,5%	60,0%
	Services/Profession	45,8%	50,0%	47,5%	40,0%
Business Location (City)	Jakarta	19,2%	7,5%	25,0%	25,0%
	Bandung	4,2%	0,0%	10,0%	2,5%
	Semarang	10,0%	2,5%	25,0%	2,5%
	Surabaya	50,0%	77,5%	30,0%	42,5%
	Denpasar	16,7%	12,5%	10,0%	27,5%
Gross Income Calculation Method	Recording (Gross Income < 4.8 Billion Rupiah)	68,3%	62,5%	67,5%	75,0%
	Bookkeeping (Gross Income ≥ 4.8 Billion Rupiah)	31,7%	37,5%	32,5%	25,0%
Tax Return Preparation	Self-prepared	45,8%	57,5%	47,5%	32,5%
	Tax Attorney	49,2%	32,5%	52,5%	62,5%
	Other	5,0%	10,0%	0,0%	5,0%

4.2 Descriptive Statistics and Measurement Model

Table 3 shows the mean, standard deviation, minimum value and the maximum value of each composite variable which is seen according to each generation group. The mean value of each variable shows the magnitude of each generation's support related to the dependent variable. The higher the mean value, meaning that the generation increasingly supports the dependent variable.

Table 3. Statistics Descriptives

Independent Variables	Total Sample	Millennials	X	Baby Boomers
CP - Composite				
Mean	5,263	5,025	4,913	5,850
Std. Deviation	1,438	1,489	1,643	1,182
Minimum	1,00	1	1	1
Maximum	7,00	7	7	7
LP - Composite				
Mean	4,724	5,221	5,321	3,629
Std. Deviation	1,497	1,473	1,387	1,630
Minimum	1,00	1	1	1
Maximum	7,00	7	7	7
VE - Composite				
Mean	4,622	4,333	3,942	5,592
Std. Deviation	1,555	1,631	1,784	1,251
Minimum	1,00	1	1	1
Maximum	7,00	7	7	7
HE - Composite				
Mean	3,775	4,350	3,742	3,233
Std. Deviation	1,621	1,517	1,731	1,614
Minimum	1,00	1	1	1
Maximum	7,00	7	7	7
EE - Composite				
Mean	3,750	4,108	4,250	2,892
Std. Deviation	1,511	1,491	1,715	1,327
Minimum	1,00	1	1	1
Maximum	7,00	7	7	7

Table 3 shows the mean coercive power - Baby Boomer of 5.850 followed by Millennials and Generation X with mean 5.025 and 4.913. This shows that Baby Boomers support coercive power more than other generations. Regarding the legitimate power variable, Generation X has the highest mean with 5.321 followed by Millennials who have almost the same mean of 5.221 and Baby Boomers with the lowest mean compared to the other two generations of 3.629. This shows that Generation X and Millennial support more legitimate power than Baby Boomers. In the vertical equity variable, Baby Boomer has the highest mean of 5.592 which is then followed by Millennials with a mean of 4.333 and Generation X with the lowest mean of 3.942. This shows that Baby Boomers support more vertical equity than other generations. In the horizontal equity and Exchange Equity variables, Millennials have the highest mean, followed by Generation X and Baby Boomer. This shows that Millennials are more supportive of horizontal equity and exchange equity than other generations. Figure 1 also shows that the graph of Baby Boomers has a different pattern compared to the other graphs.

To test the validity of each question, we carried out a factor analysis using Pearson Correlation. The statement items used in table 4 produce a significance value of ≥ 0.5 , so it can be determined that all questions are valid. Table 5 present that the value of the Cronbach's alpha are acceptable when each value is the same or more than 0.6 and 0.7 (Kock and Lynn, 2012). The value of each variable has met the standard which means they are reliable.

Table 4. Validity Test Results with Pearson Correlation

Questions	Pearson Correlation	Sig	Questions	Pearson Correlation	Sig
CP1	,809**	,000	VE1	,811**	,000
CP2	,762**	,000	VE2	,660**	,000
CP3	,765**	,000	VE3	,807**	,000
CP4	,784**	,000	HE1	,739**	,000

LP1	,894**	,000	HE2	,836**	,000
LP2	,900**	,000	HE3	,813**	,000
LP3	,847**	,000	EE1	,879**	,000
LP4	,881**	,000	EE2	,618**	,000
LP5	,844**	,000	EE3	,886**	,000
LP6	,890**	,000			
LP7	,921**	,000			

Table 5. Reliability Test Results with Cronbach's Alpha

	CP - Composite	LP - Composite	VE - Composite	HE - Composite	EE - Composite
Cronbach's Alpha	,782	,952	,627	,709	,709

After we tested the coercive power variable, legitimate power, vertical equity, horizontal equity, and exchange equity respectively, according to Table 6, had significant value .065; .200; .065; .008; and, .200. Only the horizontal equity variable has a significant value below 0.05. This shows that the horizontal equity variable is not normally distributed. Therefore, we do the Bootstrap. After we tested the coercive power variable, legitimate power, vertical equity, horizontal equity and exchange equity respectively (table 7) had a significant value > 0.05. This shows that all variables used do not occur (homogeneous) heteroscedasticity.

Table 6. Normality Test with Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

	CP - Composite	LP - Composite	VE - Composite	HE - Composite	EE - Composite
Kolmogorov-Smirnov (Sig)	,065	,200	,065	,008	,200

Table 7. Heteroscedasticity Test with Levene Test

	CP - Composite	LP - Composite	VE - Composite	HE - Composite	EE - Composite
F	,986	,986	1,589	1,448	1,383
Sig	,487	,487	,068	,115	,146

4.3 Hypothesis Testing

Table 8. Differential Test Results for ANOVA

Independent Variables	CP - Composite	LP - Composite	VE - Composite	HE - Composite	EE - Composite
Intercept					
Mean Square	2816,643	2338,471	2200,077	1494,470	1445,564
F	2290,993	1503,238	1720,540	896,822	1177,909
Significance	,000	,000	,000	,000	,000
Generational					
Mean Square	10,236	26,680	29,733	10,930	14,663
F	8,326	17,151	23,252	6,559	11,948
Significance	,000	,000	,000	,002	,000
Gender					
Mean Square	,608	11,528	,654	,011	19,025
F	,495	7,411	,511	,007	15,502
Significance	,483	,008	,476	,934	,000
Business Type					
Mean Square	1,634	1,931	,032	,232	7,082
F	1,329	1,241	,025	,139	5,771

Significance	,251	,268	,874	,710	,018
Income Tax Calculation Method					
Mean Square	,131	3,381	,820	2,339	,042
F	,107	2,173	,641	1,404	,034
Significance	,745	,143	,425	,239	,854
Adjusted R Squared	,108	,301	,264	,088	,299

On table 8, the significance value of generational to coercive power (CP) and legitimate power (LP) show sig value < 0.001. The result of testing H1 indicates generational effects preference in the application of coercive power of tax officers. A similar result of testing H2 also indicates generational effects preference in the application of legitimate power in tax collecting. Therefore our hypothesis for H1 and H2 are accepted. From table 8 above, it can be seen that the value of Adjusted R Square for coercive and legitimate power are 0.108 and 0.301. The results show that the independent variables which are a generational group, gender, business type, and method of calculating income tax can explain the value of coercive and legitimate power of 10,8% and 30,1%. We also found a significant effect of generational on vertical equity, horizontal equity, and exchange equity. Table 8 shows the significance value of the three variables is below 0.005. The results confirm that generational affect vertical equity, horizontal equity, and exchange equity. Therefore, H3, H4, and H5 are confirmed.

Table 9. Differential Test Results for One Generational Group Towards the Other Group

(I) Gen	(J) Gen	CP - Composite		LP - Composite		VE - Composite		HE - Composite		EE - Composite	
		Mean Diff (I-J)	Sig.	Mean Diff (I-J)	Sig.	Mean Diff (I-J)	Sig.	Mean Diff (I-J)	Sig.	Mean Diff (I-J)	Sig.
BB	Millennial	,836	,001	-1,409	,000	1,304	,000	-1,066	,002	-1,019	,000
BB	Gen X	,958	,000	-1,502	,000	1,695	,000	-,474	,132	-1,134	,000
Millennial	Gen X	,122	,624	-,093	,740	,391	,126	,592	,024	-,115	,643

The test results of differences perception between generations can be seen in table 9. Related to coercive power, table 9 shows there are significant differences between Baby Boomers and Millennials ($p = .001$) and between Baby Boomers and X ($p = .000$), whereas, between Millennial and X, there is no significant difference. The similar result also found concerning legitimate power, shows that there is a significant difference between Baby Boomer and Millennial ($p = .000$) and between Baby Boomer and X ($p = .000$), whereas, between Millennial and X, there is no significant difference. Regarding vertical equity, shows there is a significant difference between Baby Boomer and Millennial ($p = .000$) and between Baby Boomer and X ($p = .000$), whereas, between Millennial Generation and Generation X, there is no significant difference. Regarding the exchange equity, shows there is a significant difference between Baby Boomer and Millennial ($p = .000$) and between Baby Boomers and X ($p = .000$), whereas, between Millennial and X, there is no significant difference ($p = .643$). The different result found regarding horizontal equity shows that there are significant differences between Millennial and X ($p = .024$) and between Baby Boomer and Millennial ($p = .002$), whereas, between Baby Boomer and Generation X, there is no significant difference ($p = .132$).

4.4 Discussion

We found two groups with different perception regarding the coercive and legitimate power of the DGT. Millennials and X perceive that the application of coercive and legitimate power by the DGT has been implemented in a balanced way. This result can be seen in the average score in table 10. Millennials give the score of 5.025 and 5.221 for the implementation of coercive and legitimate power. Similarly, with the response of Millennials, generation X give a score of 4.913 and 5.321 for the coercive and legitimate power of tax officers. Different from the Baby Boomers group who perceive that the application of coercive power by the DGT is greater than legitimate power.

Table 10. Mean Score of Coercive and Legitimate Power

Variables	Mean Score		
	Millennials	Gen X	Baby Boomers
Coercive Power	5,025	4,913	5,850
Legitimate Power	5,221	5,321	3,629

From the results of the Millennials and X groups, it can be concluded that they want the application of balanced coercive power and legitimate power because the combination of the two produces trust to the DGT as legitimate government institutions to collect taxes (Hofmann et al., 2017). Legitimate power and coercive power in combination might be perceived as legitimate expert power, increase trust by creating the impression that free riders will be penalized while supporting honest taxpayers in order to achieve high-level tax compliance (Hofmann et al., 2014). When looking at Millennials and X characteristics that are more open, respectful of differences, creative, dislike hierarchy and tradition, exclusive application of coercive power is contrary to the values that they believe in, resulting in a decrease in trust in DGT (Hofmann et al., 2017) and weaken effective social relations and trust each other (Kramer, 1999; Das and Teng, 2001). Exclusive application of coercive power will also reduce implicit trust, improve antagonist climate perception, and enforced compliance (Hofmann et al., 2017). Molenmaker et al., (2014) found that people's willingness to costly reward and punish is not only determined by the type of sanction (reward versus punishment) but is also moderated by the type of social dilemma people face. Taxpayers do have the option to turn to another tax authority if they are not satisfied with the tax authorities in their country (Hofmann et al., 2017). Therefore in the case of taxpayers and tax authority combination of coercive and legitimate power is essential to build a service climate in order to improve voluntary compliance. Hart et al. (2015) also found that the combination of applying coercive and legitimate power affected the taxpayer's belief in the power of DGT and increased tax payments. The impact of legitimate power on tax compliance supports the assumption that perceptions of service orientation lead to reciprocal behavior, where taxpayers tend to report their earnings honestly when they believe that the tax authority works for the good of taxpayers (Hartl et al., 2015). With Millennials and X being the most significant tax contributor to the country today, the government should begin to make any adjustments to the services of tax officers and DGT to increase voluntary tax compliance.

Baby Boomers tend to support the implementation of the coercive power concept by the tax authorities. This is also related to the characteristics of the Baby Boomers generation formed by living in wartime. This result supports the previous research of Bencsik and Manova. Baby Boomers are hard workers, profoundly respect tradition and hierarchy, respect for authority figures (Bencsik & Machova, 2016). The word "respect" for authority figures can often cause fear to make mistakes or break the law.

Regarding tax fairness, we also found that Millennials and X have a different perception of vertical equity than Baby Boomers. Millennials and X do not support vertical equity. Our result was consistent with one of Jurney et al. (2017). Millennials strongly support the concept of horizontal equity where for the same income will be subject to the same tax burden, regardless of the type of work or business. This has implications for tax regulations that still apply different tax burdens for different business type, including Indonesia. For example tax rules in Indonesia for entrepreneurs with gross income below 4.8 billion, services business or profession are subject to higher tax rates than retail/production businesses. Characteristics of Millennials are having several types of business and not only bound to one job. Millennials desire greater flexibility in working hours (PWC, 2013) and choose freelance or part-time work rather than a typical nine-to-five schedule (Taylor, 2017). Simplified calculation and tax rates become important things that need to be considered by the government. In terms of perceptions of exchange equity, Millennials and X have different perceptions than Baby Boomers. Our result confirmed that Millennials and X felt greater exchange equity than Baby Boomers and had a different result with Jurney et al. (2017).

5 CONCLUSION, LIMITATION, AND IMPLICATIONS

Our result found that Millennials and X have the perception that tax officers have implemented coercive and legitimate power in a balanced. Different result found in the group of Baby Boomers who assess that tax officers tend to focus on coercive power than legitimate power because Baby Boomers see the application of legitimate power as the application of weak power and are considered less assertive. Differences in the perception indicate that Millennials and X prefer the implication of both powers in continuously and sustainability. With Millennials and X are the most contributors of tax income in Indonesia, we believe of coercive and legitimate power is essential to build a service climate in order to improve voluntary compliance.

Different test results indicate a significant difference in the perception of each generation regarding vertical equity. Baby Boomer supports the implementation of vertical equity where taxation is imposed progressively, while Millennials and Generation X tend to be less supportive of implementing power with the concept of vertical equity. Regarding

horizontal equity, the results of different tests also show significant differences regarding the perception of each generation. Millennials support the application of the concept of horizontal equity. On the other hand, Baby Boomer and Generation X do not support the application of horizontal equity. Regarding the exchange equity, the results of different tests indicate a significant difference in the perception of each generation. Millennials and X felt greater exchange equity than Baby Boomers.

Considering the purpose of this study is to see the differences in intergenerational perceptions related to the authority of tax authorities and tax justice, it can provide an opportunity for subsequent researchers to examine the effect of the application of power by the tax authorities on service-orientation and trust. This research is limited to non-probability sampling. This technique results in non-representative results that cannot be generalized to the population.

Appendix

Indicators	
CP1	I believe the Director General of Taxes gives strict sanctions for tax evaders.
CP2	I believe the Director General of Taxes enforce their goals through audits and sanctions.
CP3	I believe the Director General of Taxes give strict sanctions when taxpayers make mistakes.
CP4	I believe the Director General of Taxes conducts audits and provides penalties to taxpayers forcibly.
LP1	I believe the Director General of Taxes understands how to provide useful advice to taxpayers.
LP2	I believe the Director General of Taxes provides professional advice to taxpayers.
LP3	I believe the Director General of Taxation is a partner to settle tax obligations of taxpayers.
LP4	I appreciate the Director General of Taxes for providing useful information and advice.
LP5	I believe the Director General of Taxes is obliged to collect taxes legitimately.
LP6	I respect the Director General of Taxes for the high standards of work and services they applied.
LP7	I respect the Director General of Taxes because they provide useful information for taxpayers in carrying out obligations appropriately.
VE1	The income tax that I paid was fair compared to other income tax that had a higher income than me.
VE2	I pay a higher income tax than taxpayers who have higher economic capabilities.
VE3	Taxpayers who have higher economic capacity pay greater income tax than me.
HE1	I pay income tax almost as much as other people who earned the same income.
HE2	Most people who earn the same income pay higher income tax than me.
HE3	I pay a higher income tax compared to most people who earn the same income.
EE1	The income tax I paid was equal to the benefits that I received in the form of government facilities and services.
EE2	The income tax that I paid was greater than the services that I received from the government.
EE3	I am satisfied with the benefits I receive from the government compared to the amount of income tax that I pay.

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