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AN INVESTIGASTION OF FACTORS AFFECTING SALARIED AND WAGED TAXPAYER COMPLIANCE BEHAVIOR: EVIDENCE FROM LIBYA



Thesis Submitted to
Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business,
Universiti Utara Malaysia,
in Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master of Science (International
Accounting)
May, 2016

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ABSTRACT

Convincing taxpayers to comply with the tax regulations has been the main challenge of Libyan

tax authority. Even though tax is one of the important revenue sources after oil in Libya, over the

last five years, tax collection has been on decrease trend. The main purpose of this study is to

examine the effect of tax knowledge, tax complexity, public governance quality and perception of

government spending on salaried and waged taxpayer compliance behavior in Libya. The study

was guided by cognitive theory and social exchange theory which explain the effect of non-

economic factors. Using survey method, a total of 400 questionnaires were distributed among

Libyan students in Malaysia since they are considered part of individual taxpayers in Libya. The

findings indicate positive and significant relationship between tax knowledge, public governance

quality, perception of government spending and taxpayer compliance behavior, except tax

complexity that shows a significant negative relationship with taxpayer compliance behavior. The

study recommends that the tax legislations should be reviewed and simplified besides promoting

tax knowledge among taxpayers. In addition, Libyan government should also place attention on

public governance quality and government spending in order to increase taxpayer compliance

behavior.

Key words: taxation, taxpayer compliance behavior, tax knowledge, government, Libya.

ii

ABSTRAK

Meyakinkan pembayar cukai untuk mematuhi peraturan cukai telah menjadi cabaran utama kepada

pihak berkuasa percukaian Libya. Walaupun cukai adalah salah satu sumber hasil yang penting

selepas minyak di Libya, dalam tempoh lima tahun yang lalu, kutipan cukai mengalami tren

penurunan. Tujuan utama kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji kesan pengetahuan cukai, kerumitan

cukai, kualiti tadbir urus awam dan persepsi perbelanjaan kerajaan ke atas gelagat kepatuhan

pembayar cukai di Libya. Kajian ini didokong oleh teori kognitif dan teori pertukaran sosial yang

menerangkan kesan faktor-faktor bukan ekonomi. Menggunakan kaedah tinjauan, sebanyak 400

soal selidik telah diedarkan di kalangan pelajar Libya di Malaysia kerana mereka adalah

sebahagian daripada pembayar cukai individu di Libya. Dapatan menunjukkan hubungan yang

positif dan signifikan di antara pengetahuan cukai, kualiti tadbir urus awam, persepsi perbelanjaan

kerajaan dan gelagat kepatuhan cukai kecuali kerumitan cukai yang menunjukkan hubungan

negatif yang signifikan dengan gelagat kepatuhan pembayar cukai. Kajian ini mencadangkan

undang-undang cukai perlu dikaji semula dan dipermudahkan di samping mempromosi

pengetahuan cukai di kalangan pembayar cukai. Selain daripada itu, Kerajaan Libya juga perlu

memberi perhatian terhadap kualiti tadbir urus awam dan perbelanjaan kerajaan untuk

meningkatkan gelagat kepatuhan pembayar cukai.

Kata kunci: percukaian, gelagat kepatuhan pembayar cukai, pengetahuan cukai, kerajaan, Libya.

iii

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Alhassan Belkasem Alhaj

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iv

Table of Contents

TITLE	
PERMISSION TO USE	i
ABSTRACT	ii
ABSTRAK	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	X
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xi
CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of Study	1
1.2 Problem Statement	7
1.3 Research Questions	13
1.4 Research Objectives	13
1.5 Scope of Study	14
1.6 Significant of Study	14
1.7 Contribution of Study	15
1.7.1 Theoretical Contributions	15
1.7.2 Practical Contributions	15
1.8 Organization of the Thesis	16

CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW	17
2.1 Chapter Overview	17
2.2 Personal Income Tax System in Libya	17
2.3 Tax Compliance Behavior	20
2.4 Major Determinants of Tax Compliance Behavior	25
2.4.1 Tax Knowledge and Tax Compliance	26
2.4.2 Tax Complexity and Taxpayer Compliance	29
2.4.3 Public Governance Quality and Taxpayer Compliance	31
2.4.4 Perceptions of Government Spending and Taxpayer Compliance	34
2.5 Tax Compliance Models	36
2.5.1 Cognitive Theory	37
2.5.2 Social Exchange Theory	39
2.6 Relationship between Tax Compliance Behavior and Selected Variables	41
2.7 Literature Gap	42
2.8 Chapter Summary	42
CHAPTER THREE METHODOLOGY	44
3.1 Chapter Overview	44
3.2 Research Framework for the Relationship between Variables	44
3.3 Hypotheses Development	46
3.3.1 Dependent Variable	46
3.3.2 Independent Variables	47
3.3.2.1 Tax Knowledge	47
3.3.2.2 Tax Complexity	49
3.3.2.3 Public Governance Quality	51

3.3.2.4 Perceptions of Government Spending	53
3.4 Summary of Hypotheses	55
3.5 Research Design	56
3.6 Questionnaire Design	57
3.7 Data Collection Methods	59
3.8 Population of the Study and Sample Size	60
3.9 Sampling Technique	60
3.10 Measurement of Variables	61
3.11 Pilot Test	63
3.12 Data Analysis Techniques	64
3.13 Chapter Summary CHAPTER FOUR RESEARCH FINDINGS	65 66
4.1 Introduction	66
4.2 Response Rate	66
4.3 Respondents Profile	67
4.4 Data Screening	71
4.5 Descriptive Statistics	72
4.6 Reliability Analysis	73
4.7 Pearson Correlation Analysis	74
4.8 Assumption Test	77
4.9 Multiple Regression Analysis	78
4.10 Chapter Summary	84

CHAPTER FIVE DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	85
5.1 Introduction	85
5.2 Summary of the Study	85
5.3 Discussion of Results	86
5.3.1 Tax Knowledge and Taxpayer Compliance Behavior	87
5.3.2 Tax Complexity and Taxpayer Compliance Behavior	87
5.3.3 Public Governance Quality and Taxpayer Compliance Behavior	88
5.3.4 Perception of Government Spending and Taxpayer Compliance Behavior	89
5.4 Implication of the Study	90
5.4.1 Theoretical Implications of study	90
5.4.2 Practical Implications of study	91
5.5 Limitation and Recommendation for Future Research	92
5.6 Conclusion	93
REFERENCES Universiti Utara Malaysia	95
APPENDICES	106
Appendix A: Questionnaire	107
Appendix B: Pilot Test Results	113
Appendix C: Regression SPSS Output	118
Appendix D: Correlations	123
Appendix E: Reliability Test	124
Appendix F: Table of Sample Size	131
Appendix G: Letter from the Embassy of Libya	132

	LIST OF TABLES	Page
Table 1.1	Libyan State Resources	10
Table 1.2	Sovereign Revenues	11
Table 2.1	Approach to Tax Compliance	24
Table 3.1	The Independent Variables and the Hypotheses	56
Table 3.2	Reliability Results of Each Variable	64
Table 4.1	Summary of the Total Questionnaires and the Response Rate	67
Table 4.2	Demographic Profile of the Respondents	78
Table 4.3	Multicollinearity on Assessment of Tolerance and VIF Values	71
Table 4.4	Descriptive Statistics for Variables	72
Table 4.5	Reliability Test of the Study	74
Table 4.6	Pearson Correlation of the Study Variable	75
Table 4.7	Summary of the Regression Model	79
Table 4.8	ANOVA Test	80
Table 4.9	Coefficients of the Regression Analysis Results	81
Table 4.10	Summary of Hypothesis Testing Results from Multiple Regression Analysis	83
Table 4.11	Summary of Hypothesized Relationships	83

LIST OF FIGURES	Page
Figure 1.1: The Bar Chart of Decrease in Annual Tax Revenue in Libya	8
Figure 3.1: Research Framework for the Relationship between Variables	45
Figure 4.1: Histogram of Dependent Variables (TCB)	77
Figure 4.2: Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual	78



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

TCB Tax Compliance Behavior

TK Tax Knowledge

TC Tax Complexity

PGQ Public Governance Quality

PGS Perception of Government Spending

SPSS Statistical Package for the Social Science



CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

This chapter highlighted and clarifies the basis and outline of the study by presenting an overview of the research, with the introduction of the study background, problem statement, the research questions as well as the objectives and subsequently the scope of study, the significance and lastly contribution of the study.

1.1 Background of Study

Taxation is one of the major resources of government revenue for both developing and developed countries. The term tax clearly means an essential fee imposed by the government as a public authority to run the affairs of the state. This tax is being collected by the government and nothing is directly received in return, except for the provision of a safe society and necessary basic necessities being provided by the government directly to its citizenry as a direct governance responsibility (James & Nobes, 1992). Nightingale, (2001) defined tax as obligatory contribution which is directly imposed by the public authorities. The taxpayers receive nothing detectable in return, except the benefit of a good living standard and provision of the basic amenities like the education, healthcare and security in the society. Furthermore, taxation is considered the price to be paid as an organized society. Six motives as an organized society have been highlighted for the need of the taxation system in the society, these include: the provision of good roads by the government for the citizenry, redistribution of wealth and income through various channels, promotion of social and economic welfare to the people, provision of government regulation in the society for economic stability and harmonization (Nightingale, 2001).

The contents of the thesis is for internal user only

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Appendix A: Questionnaire

Colleges of Business

University Utara Malaysia

Dear respondent

I am a final year student of Master of Science (International Accounting) at University Utara Malaysia

(UUM). I am currently conducting a research project. Which is one of the requirement of my study program.

I am undertaking a survey to seek opinions and views on factors affecting taxpayer compliance behavior

among individual taxpayers in Libya. I would be very grateful if you could kindly spare a few minutes to

answer the questionnaire. All the information gathered will be kept strictly confidential and used solely for

academic purpose. Your contribution is highly appreciated.

This questionnaire is divided into four sections. Please answer carefully all the questions.

If you require further information please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you for your time and cooperation in answering this questionnaire.

Yours sincerely

(Supervisor)

DR. NORAZA BT MAT UDIN

ALHASSAN BELKASEM. BELHAJ

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107

SECTION A

D. L.D 25001 and above []

The following questions refer to the demographic profile of the respondents. Please provide the appropriate information by placing a $(\sqrt{})$ in the square provided to represent your answer.

1. Gender					
A. Male [] B. Female	[]				
2. Age A. 18 – 24 [] B. 25 – 31 [] F. 53 and above []	C. 32 – 38 [] D.	39 – 45 []	E. 46 – 52	[]
3- Marital status					
A. Single [] B. Married	[]	C. Divor	rced []	D. Widow	[]
4 - Education level					
A. Before secondary school certificate	iversiti (Utara	Malay	sia	
B . Up to secondary school certificate	[]				
C. Diploma	[]				
D . Bachelor degree	[]				
E. Postgraduate (Master/PhD)	[]				
5 - Annual gross income					
A . L.D 10000-15000 [] B . L.D 150	001 – 20000 [] C . I	.D 20001-25	5000 []	

6. Years of being a taxpayer

A. 1-5[] **B.** 6-10[] **C.** 11-15[] **D.** 16-20[] **E.** 21 and above [] **F.** Never []

Please tick ($\sqrt{}$) your answer to each statement using 5 Likert scale (1) = Strongly Disagree; (2) = Disagree; (3) = Neutral; (4) = Agree and (5) = Strongly Agree.

SECTION B: القسم الثاني

Part 1

Taxpayer Compliance Behavior (Dependent Variable)

No	The Statements	The Scale				
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	I use to trade or exchange goods and services with a friend or neighbor and not report in my tax returns.	Ular	2	ay3ia	4	5
2	I fully declare my principal income, but not including my part-time income.	1	2	3	4	5
3	I do not report my earning from interest or investment that is not registered with government.	1	2	3	4	5
4	I would understate income (employment income, rental income and so on) if the amount is relatively small.	1	2	3	4	5
5	It is wrong if a taxpayer does not report all of his or her income in order to pay less income tax.	1	2	3	4	5

Factors Influencing Taxpayer Compliance (Independent Variables)

Part 2
Tax Knowledge

No	The Statements		7	The Scale		
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	I know how to declare actual income received from all sources to the tax authority.	1	2	3	4	5
2	I encounter significant confusion whilst filling tax forms.	1	2	3	4	5
3	I need to consult tax professionals in completing my tax forms.	1	2	3	4	5
4	I know which income should be included or excluded in determining the taxable income.	1	2	3	4	5
5	I do not have problem with completing and filing the tax return form (s), if they are required.	1	2	3	4	5
	Part 3 Universiti Ut	ara N	1alay	sia		

Part 3

Tax Complexity

No	The Statements		7	The Scale		
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	The sentences and wording in the individual income tax return guide are lengthy and not user-friendly.	1	2	3	4	5
2	The rules related to individual income tax are clear.	1	2	3	4	5
3	I find it hard to comply with the tax laws as they are complicated.	1	2	3	4	5
4	I do not have to make a lot of effort to understand the explanations given in Inland Revenue Department guide books and other similar explanatory material.	1	2	3	4	5
5	Simplification of tax law will assist me on tax compliance.	1	2	3	4	5

Part 4
Public Government Quality

No	The Statements	The Scale				
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	I think corruption in Libya is high.	1	2	3	4	5
2	I think government wastes a lot of money.	1	2	3	4	5
3	I do not feel like paying taxes as long as the government cannot be trusted.	1	2	3	4	5
4	It is not wrong to declare less on taxable income since the government spends too much on extravagant projects.	1	2	3	4	5
5	I think people are not enlightened on how tax revenues are being utilized by government.	1	2	3	4	5

Part 5
Perceptions of Government Spending

No	The Statements	The Scale				
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	A large portion of the money collected is not used efficiently by the government.	1	2	3	4	5
2	A large portion of the money collected is spent on projects that do not benefit me.	1	2	3	4	5
3	A significant portion of the money collected winds up in the pockets of corrupt politicians or their families and friends.	1	2	3	4	5
4	A significant portion of money collected is used for government administration (rather than education, health, etc.).	1	2	3	4	5
5	The government does not provide enough information about how they use taxpayers' money.	1	2	3	4	5

SECTION C القسم الثالث

ecommendation and views towards tax compliance behavior among individu bya.	

Thank you for your cooperation



Appendix B: Pilot Test Results

RELIABILITY

Pilot Test-Reliability Statistics for Taxpayer Compliance Behavior

Case Processing Summary

		N		%
Cases	Valid		40	100.0
	Excluded ^a		0	.0
	Total		40	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

LIP III	Cronbach's Alpha Based	Malaysia
Cronbach's Alpha	on Standardized Items	N of Items
.707	.699	5

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
TCB1	3.73	1.358	40
TCB2	3.78	1.230	40
TCB3	3.88	1.202	40
TCB4	3.95	.959	40
TCB5	4.38	.838	40

Pilot Test-Reliability Statistics for Tax Knowledge

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	40	100.0
	Excludeda	0	.0
	Total	40	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Trendship Statistics				
UTAR	Cronbach's Alpha			
(3)	Based on Standardized			
Cronbach's Alpha	Items	N of Items		
.600	.590		5	

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Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
TK1	3.73	1.358	40
TK2	4.38	.838	40
TK3	3.95	.959	40
TK4	3.78	1.230	40
TK5	3.93	1.071	40

Pilot Test-Reliability Statistics for Tax Complexity

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	40	100.0
	Excludeda	0	.0
	Total	40	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Renability Statistics			
	Cronbach's Alpha Based		
Cronbach's Alpha	on Standardized Items	N of Items	
.835	.839		5

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Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
TC1	4.58	.747	40
TC2	4.48	.877	40
TC3	4.65	.736	40
TC4	4.53	.679	40
TC5	4.43	.675	40

Pilot Test-Reliability Statistics for Public Governance Quality

Case Processing Summary

		0 0	
		N	%
Cases	Valid	40	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
	Total	40	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

UTAR	Reliability Statistics		4
	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized		1
Cronbach's Alpha	Items	N of Items	
.829	.835		5
	niversiti Utai	ra Malay	SI

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
PGQ1	4.40	.744	40
PGQ2	4.58	.747	40
PGQ3	4.65	.736	40
PGQ4	4.43	.813	40
PGQ5	4.63	.667	40

Pilot Test-Reliability Statistics for Perception of Government Spending

Case Processing Summary

		<u> </u>	
_		N	%
Cases	Valid	40	100.0
	Excludeda	0	.0
	Total	40	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

	· ·	
TITAR		
	Cronbach's Alpha Based	
Cronbach's Alpha	on Standardized Items	N of Items
.778	.801	5

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Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
PGS1	4.50	.961	40
PGS2	4.48	.877	40
PGS3	4.13	1.067	40
PGS4	4.53	.679	40
PGS5	4.53	.679	40

Appendix C: Regression SPSS Output

Descriptive Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
TCB	20.6957	3.17378	230
TK	18.7609	3.45643	230
TC	19.6000	3.65021	230
PGQ	22.5304	2.16693	230
PGS	22.6304	2.27151	230

Correlations

(3)	RA	ТСВ	TK	TC	PGQ	PGS
Pearson Correlation	TCB	1.000	.460	.018	.140	.158
	TK	.460	1.000	.386	.178	090
E TE	TC	.018	.386	1.000	.341	.034
	PGQ	.140	.178	.341	1.000	.049
AND BUD	PGS	.158	090	.034	.049	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	TCB		.000	.392	.017	.008
	TK	.000		.000	.003	.086
	TC	.392	.000		.000	.303
	PGQ	.017	.003	.000		.230
	PGS	.008	.086	.303	.230	
N	TCB	230	230	230	230	230
	TK	230	230	230	230	230
	TC	230	230	230	230	230
	PGQ	230	230	230	230	230
	PGS	230	230	230	230	230

Variables Entered/Removed^a

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	PGS, TC, PGQ, TK ^b		Enter

a. Dependent Variable: TCB

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary^b

Wilder Summer y										
				Std. Error	ror Change Statistics					
Mod		R	Adjusted R	of the	R Square	F			Sig. F	Durbin-
el	R	Square	Square	Estimate	Change	Change	df1	df2	Change	Watson
1	.547ª	.299	.287	2.68066	.299	24.000	4	225	.000	2.303

a. Predictors: (Constant), PGS, TC, PGQ, TK

b. Dependent Variable: TCB

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ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	689.858	4	172.465	24.000	.000 ^b
	Residual	1616.837	225	7.186		
	Total	2306.696	229			

a. Dependent Variable: TCB

b. Predictors: (Constant), PGS, TC, PGQ, TK

\sim	ee.	•		4 0
1 '0	effi	α	Δn	tea
\ \U		u	u	1.7

				Stand ardize									
				d									
				Coeff			95	.0%					
		Unstand	dardized	icient			Conf	idence				Collin	nearity
		Coeff	icients	S			Interv	al for B	C	orrelation	18	Stati	stics
			Std.				Lower	Upper	Zero-			Toler	
Model		В	Error	Beta	T	Sig.	Bound	Bound	order	Partial	Part	ance	VIF
1	(Constant)	4.867	2.627		1.852	.065	311	10.044					
	TK	.507	.056	.552	9.051	.000	.397	.617	.460	.517	.505	.837	1.194
	TC	210	.055	241	-3.795	.000	318	101	.018	245	212	.772	1.296
	PGQ	.167	.087	.114	1.917	.056	005	.339	.140	.127	.107	.879	1.137
	PGS	.294	.079	.211	3.745	.000	.139	.449	.158	.242	.209	.984	1.016

a. Dependent Variable: TCB

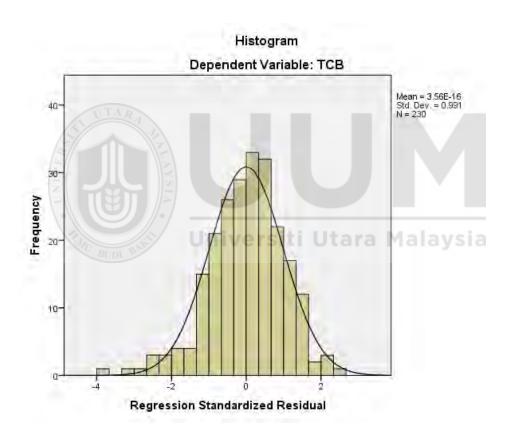


	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
TCB	230	9.00	25.00	20.6957	3.17378
TK	230	8.00	25.00	18.7609	3.45643
TC	230	8.00	25.00	19.6000	3.65021
PGQ	230	8.00	25.00	22.5304	2.16693
PGS	230	8.00	25.00	22.6304	2.27151
Valid N (listwise)	230				

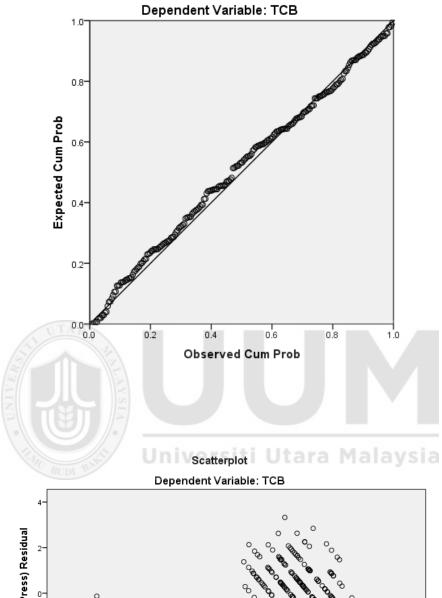
Residuals Statistic

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
Predicted Value	14.5460	24.7122	20.6957	1.73565	230
Residual	-11.62610	6.53170	.00000	2.65715	230
Std. Predicted Value	-3.543	2.314	.000	1.000	230
Std. Residual	-4.337	2.437	.000	.991	230

a. Dependent Variable: TCB



Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual



Regression Standardized Predicted Value

Appendix D: Correlations

Correlations

			Claudiis	•	-	_
		TCB	TK	TC	PGQ	PGS
ТСВ	Pearson Correlation	1	.460**	.018	.140*	.158*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.785	.033	.016
	N	230	230	230	230	230
TK	Pearson Correlation	.460**	1	.386**	.178**	090
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.000	.007	.172
	N	230	230	230	230	230
TC	Pearson Correlation	.018	.386**	1	.341**	.034
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.785	.000		.000	.606
	N	230	230	230	230	230
PGQ	Pearson Correlation	.140*	.178**	.341**	1	.049
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.033	.007	.000		.461
	N	230	230	230	230	230
PGS	Pearson Correlation	.158*	090	.034	.049	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.016	.172	.606	.461	
	N	230	230	230	230	230

^{**.} Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

st. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Appendix E: Reliability Test

1. Scale: Taxpayer Compliance Behavior

Reliability Statistics

	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized						
Cronbach's Alpha	Items	N of Items					
.645	.609		5				

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
TCB	4.11	1.175	230
TCB	3.81	1.155	230
TCB	4.17	1.023	230
TCB	vers4.11	Utara .889	230
ТСВ	4.50	.567	230

Item-Total Statistics

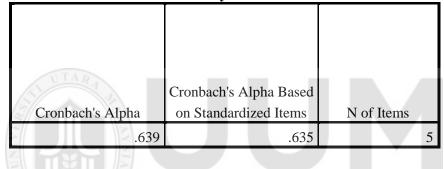
			Corrected	Squared	Cronbach's
	Scale Mean if	Scale Variance	Item-Total	Multiple	Alpha if Item
	Item Deleted	if Item Deleted	Correlation	Correlation	Deleted
TCB	16.59	5.099	.677	.543	.420
TCB	16.89	7.157	.256	.126	.674
TCB	16.53	6.460	.493	.322	.543
TCB	16.58	6.663	.570	.461	.516
TCB	16.20	9.713	.011	.003	.708

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
20.70	10.073	3.174	5

2. Scale: Tax Knowledge

Reliability Statistics



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Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
TK	3.64	1.241	230
TK	3.86	.985	230
TK	3.95	.905	230
TK	3.77	1.008	230
TK	3.54	1.224	230

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if	Scale Variance if Item	Corrected Item-Total	Squared Multiple	Cronbach's Alpha if Item
	Item Deleted	Deleted	Correlation	Correlation	Deleted
TK	15.12	6.541	.609	.496	.456
TK	14.90	9.519	.240	.140	.651
TK	14.81	9.602	.272	.116	.635
TK	14.99	7.607	.598	.508	.487
TK	15.22	8.415	.286	.187	.645

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
18.76	11.947	3.456	5



3. Scale: Tax Complexity

Reliability Statistics

	Cronbach's Alpha Based						
Cronbach's Alpha	on Standardized Items	N of Items					
.648	.592		5				

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
TC	4.63	.631	230
TC	3.03	1.577	230
TC	4.00	1.145	230
TC	3.50	1.337	230
TC	4.44	.656	230

Item-Total Statistics

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Squared Multiple Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
TC	14.97	12.566	.080	.088	.695
TC	16.57	6.307	.572	.469	.503
TC	15.60	8.128	.596	.363	.496
TC	16.10	6.990	.643	.491	.451
TC	15.16	12.398	.107	.061	.690
	BUDI B				

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
19.60	13.324	3.650	5

4. Scale: Public Governance Quality

Reliability Statistics

Trendship Statistics				
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items		
Cronoach s 7 fipha	on Standardized Items	11 of Items		
.684	.693		5	

Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
PGQ	4.52	.611	230
PGQ	4.56	.643	230
PGQ	4.53	.658	230
PGQ	vers4.41	Utara .741	ays 230
PGQ	4.52	.596	230

Item-Total Statistics

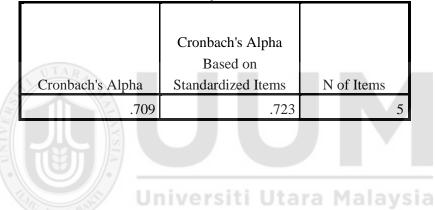
	Scale Mean if	Scale Variance	Corrected Item-Total	Squared Multiple	Cronbach's Alpha if Item
	Item Deleted	if Item Deleted	Correlation	Correlation	Deleted
PGQ	18.01	3.402	.409	.203	.647
PGQ	17.97	3.082	.531	.304	.593
PGQ	18.00	3.083	.510	.281	.602
PGQ	18.12	3.365	.288	.088	.709
PGQ	18.01	3.279	.491	.275	.614

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
22.53	4.696	2.167	5

5. Scale: Perception of Government Spending

Reliability Statistics



Item Statistics

	Mean	Std. Deviation	N
PGS	4.64	.677	230
PGS	4.59	.646	230
PGS	4.35	.836	230
PGS	4.55	.579	230
PGS	4.50	.567	230

Item-Total Statistics

			Corrected	Squared	Cronbach's
	Scale Mean if	Scale Variance	Item-Total	Multiple	Alpha if Item
	Item Deleted	if Item Deleted	Correlation	Correlation	Deleted
PGS	17.99	3.528	.461	.227	.663
PGS	18.04	3.444	.542	.313	.631
PGS	18.28	3.252	.401	.172	.705
PGS	18.08	3.732	.488	.270	.656
PGS	18.13	3.756	.493	.259	.655

Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
22.63	5.160	2.272	5

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Appendix F: Table of Sample Size

Sekaran, (2013)

N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	26	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	53	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	1000000	384
	Note: N=	population size a	and S= sample size		

Appendix G: Letter from the Embassy of Libya

Embassy of Libya Kuala Lumpur Malaysia Our Ref:1401/1826 26th November, 2015 To/Whom It may Concern, The Embassy of Libya in Kuala Lumpur hereby writes to make reference to the total number of Libyan students studying in Malaysia. Please, be informed that the total number of Libyan students holding a scholarship from the Libyan Ministry of Higher education and Scientific Research who are currently studying in Malaysia are 1213 (991 Males and 512 Females). Whereas, we have a total of 625 non-scholarship students who are awaiting for final approval of their scholarship from the Ministry of higher education and scientific research. Universiti Utara Malaysia Thank you. Yours faithfully, Dr. Samir Karshman Academic Attaché Libyan Embassy No. 6, Jalan Madge, Off Jalan Uthant, 55000 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Tel: +603-21612908/21810016 Fax: +603-21413549 Email: libstam@yshoo.com