

Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure, Corporate Social Responsibility, and Corporate Social Disclosure Characteristics (Empirical Study on Companies Listed on the Stock Exchange that Enter the CGPI Period: 2010-2016)

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Abstract: This research will follow up by analyzing how the relationship between characteristics, index of governance ranking, and company performance on CSR disclosures, especially companies listed on the IDX and included in CGPI in Indonesia. This study uses a quantitative approach that aims to test the hypothesis. The population in this study were 42 companies included in the CGPI listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2010-2016. Sampling using Purposive Sampling techniques and determined as many as 6 companies that meet the criteria of the study sample. Data collection is obtained through the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange, namely www.idx.co.id and reports on research programs and corporate governance ranking index published by the Indonesian Institute for Corporate Governance. The analysis used in this study is multiple regression analysis by processing data using the program Eviews 9. The results of the study show that the ownership structure, type of company, index of corporate governance rating, liquidity, and profitability have a significant positive effect on CSR disclosure. However, the age of the company does not affect CSR disclosure. Simultaneous results indicate that all independent variables have a significant effect on CSR disclosure of 55.26%.

Keywords: *ownership structure, company type, company age, corporate governance rating index, liquidity, profitability, disclosure of corporate social responsibility – CSR*

improvement in society, developments in the field of information and technology, improvements in the field of infrastructure and also in other social fields. However, giving a negative contribution, mostly related to the environment, causes environmental damage, air damage caused by factories, noise pollution, environmental pollution such as factory waste.

These impacts make the company face the demands of stakeholders, including the people who live around the factory site. So that the company must have social responsibility, also known as corporate social responsibility (CSR), which is a form of corporate social care for the environment and the surrounding community. The Indonesian government has obliged it through the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 29 / POJK.04 / 2016 in chapter 2 article 4 which explains that the annual report must at least contain the social and environmental responsibilities of the issuer or public company.

Following are the developments in the number of sustainability reports in Indonesia as shown in the following Figure 1.1.

I. PRELIMINARY

The development of the business world in the era of economic globalization provides economic

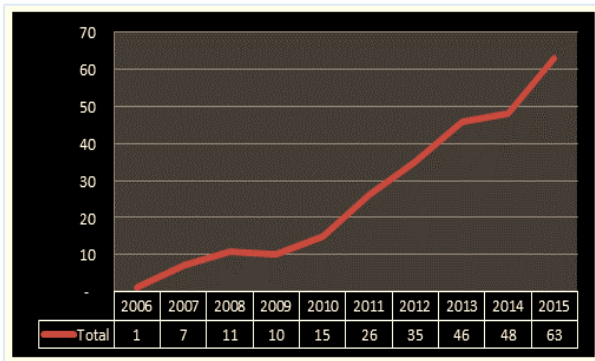


Figure 1.1 Number of companies that disclose sustainability reports Source: GRI, February 22, 2016

Based on the development of the disclosure of the sustainability report, there are developments in the disclosure of the sustainability report. However, this development is still relatively small compared to the large number of companies in Indonesia. With the disclosure, it can be a medium of communication between the company and the community. Such disclosure is a good and effective means of establishing communication links between companies and the public and stakeholders about how companies have integrated corporate social responsibility (CSR).

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

Several theories that explain the relationship between company characteristics, corporate governance, and company performance on disclosure, when compared with the findings of empirical studies, found inconsistency. Legitimacy theory (**Mark C. Suchman, 1995**) highlights the extent to which social disclosure and corporate environment are influenced by the limits set by the community to be respected and avoid sanctions by the communities in which the company operates.

According to the theory of stakeholders, the company has responsibilities to all parties affected by the company. Stakeholders can basically control and influence the use of resources used by the company, which

is determined by how much power the stakeholders have on these economic sources. The strength possessed by stakeholders can be the ability to limit the use of limited economic resources (capital and labor), access to influential media, the ability to regulate companies or influence consumption of goods and services produced by the company. Therefore, when stakeholders control important economic resources for the company, the company will act in ways that satisfy the stakeholders' desires (**Ghozali and Chairiri, 2007**).

Legitimacy theory asserts that companies continue to strive to ensure that they operate within the framework and norms that exist in society or the environment in which the company is located, where they seek to ensure that their activities (companies) are accepted by outsiders as legitimate (**Deegan, 2004**). The company is not only responsible for shareholders, but the company is also responsible for the wider community, which is then referred to as social responsibility. "This phenomenon occurs because of demands from the community due to negative sentiments arising from social inequality (**Harahap, 2002**). Legitimacy is a social assessment of conformity, acceptance, and desire (**Zimmerman and Zeitz, 2002**). According **Suchman (1995)**, legitimacy is a common perception or assumption that actions taken by a company are actions that are desirable, appropriate, and in accordance with the system of norms, values, beliefs, and social boundaries.

Similarly, agency theory shows that institutional investors have an additional incentive to monitor disclosure policies because they have the experience and resources that enable them to effectively monitor management decisions, including decisions related to disclosure of social responsibility [1]. Ownership structure was chosen in this study because based on the results of empirical studies it was found that there

were still inconsistencies in the results of the study regarding the effect of ownership structure on disclosure.

Ownership structure is the composition of share ownership both individuals and legal entities that legally own one or more shares in the company. The owner of the shares is possible in the company to have the privilege to determine the determinant or controller in the company. Ownership structure has the ability to influence the course of the company which will ultimately affect the performance of the company. Ownership structure shows that the variables that are important in the capital structure are not only determined by the amount of debt and equity but also by the percentage of ownership. Specifically the ownership structure category includes ownership by domestic institutions, foreign institutions, government, employees, domestic individuals and foreign individuals (Xu, 1997).

The type of company is grouping to distinguish types of companies that are directly related to social and environment with companies that are not directly related. Some industries have properties with a greater potential for environmental impacts. Therefore, this industry is expected to reveal more information about their environmental performance [2]. Industrial types are generally divided into 2, namely high profile and low profile (Latifah, et al, 2011).

The age of the company indicates how long the company has been established and operating. The greater the age of the company shows the longer the company operates so that the company has mastered the details of the business, has more experience with the impact of the community / environment, they are more familiar with the work environment and the community where they operate and they are expected to act as good citizens in the community with disclose further information on social responsibility (CSR). In addition, old companies are

also faced with more disclosure obligations to attract investors and build company image [2].

The rating index of corporate governance is the ranking of the implementation of Good Corporate Governance in companies in Indonesia through research designed to encourage companies to improve the quality of the application of the concept of Corporate Governance through continuous improvement.

The liquidity ratio measures the company's ability to pay current liabilities in relation to liquid assets. Weston (2012), states that the liquidity ratio aims to measure the company's ability to fulfill its short obligations. According to Sugiono (2007), liquidity ratio is a ratio that tests the adequacy of funds, company solvency, the ability of companies to pay obligations that must immediately be fulfilled. Liquidity reflects the company's ability to fulfill its short-term obligations. High liquidity can affect investors to invest in companies. The higher the level of liquidity of a company organization, the better the performance of the company. By maintaining its liquidity, the company will still be trusted by internal and external parties.

Profitability ratio is a ratio that measures the effectiveness of management as a whole as indicated by the acquisition of profit rates in relation to sales and investment. According to Sugiono (2007), profitability ratios aim to measure the efficiency of company activities and the company's ability to make a profit. This ratio can be measured by Return on Assets (ROA), Return on Equity (ROE), and Net Profit Margin (NPM). According to Brigham and Houston (2006), the profitability ratio shows the combined effect of liquidity, asset management, and solvency. In addition, total asset turnover, company growth and company size can influence profitability. Based on this opinion, the liquidity ratio is a factor that can affect

the company's profitability.

The researcher suspects that many factors influence the company in carrying out disclosure of social responsibility, among others, the characteristics of the company, the index of governance rating, and the performance of the company. So the researcher intends to conduct research using variables: company characteristics: ownership structure (institutional ownership), type of company, age of the company; governance rating index; company performance: profitability (ROA), liquidity (CR).

The relationship between variables in this study will be explained in the theoretical framework in Figure 2.1

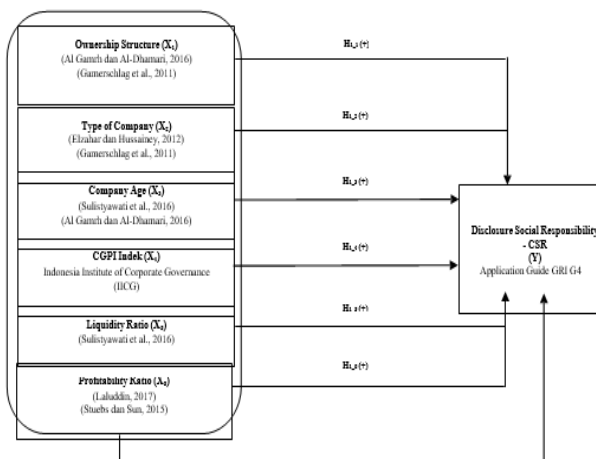


Figure 2.1. Thought Framework for Characteristic Influence, Governance Rating Index, and Company Performance on Social Responsibility Disclosures - CSR

Based on the literature review and explanation and empirical studies, the following hypotheses can be formulated:

H1_1: The ownership structure partially has a positive effect on disclosure of corporate social responsibility (CSR) on companies listed on the IDX which are included in the CGPI period: 2010 - 2016.

H1_2: The type of company partially has a positive effect on disclosure of corporate social responsibility (CSR) on companies listed on the IDX

included in the CGPI period: 2010 - 2016.

H1_3: The age of the company partially has a positive effect on disclosure of corporate social responsibility (CSR) on companies listed on the IDX included in the CGPI period: 2010 - 2016.

H1_4: The governance rating index partially has a positive effect on disclosure of corporate social responsibility (CSR) on companies listed on the IDX included in the CGPI period: 2010 - 2016.

H1_5: The liquidity ratio partially has a positive effect on disclosure of corporate social responsibility (CSR) on companies listed on the IDX included in the CGPI period: 2010 - 2016.

H1_6: The profitability ratio (ROA) partially has a positive effect on disclosure of corporate social responsibility (CSR) on companies listed on the IDX included in the CGPI period: 2010 - 2016.

H1_7: There is a significant effect of company size, ownership structure, type of company, age of the company, CGPI index, leverage ratio, liquidity ratio, profitability ratio to disclosure of corporate social responsibility (CSR) on BEI listed companies included in the CGPI period index : Year 2010 - 2016 together.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This research approach uses a quantitative approach to identify research variables, and see the relationships between variables, one with another through statistical numbers to reject or accept the hypothesis. According to Cresswel (2000), quantitative research is a scientific activity carried out by researchers by formulating problems, specific research, collecting data, and analyzing these numbers using statistics. Based on the level of exploration, this research is included in the research on causality. This research was conducted to test hypotheses regarding the effect of causality between one or more variables

1. Companies included in the CGPI whose data are presented consecutively during 2010-2016.
2. Companies listed on the IDX that publish and publish a complete annual report during 2010-2016.
3. The company issues annual reports as well as continuous reports both separately and jointly (integrated report) during 2010-2016.

Table 3.1 Research Samples
CGPI Scoring Results for Companies Listed on the IDX Period of 2010-2016

No	Company	Code	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1	PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk	ANTM	86,15	86,55	88,70	88,92	89,12	88,64	88,69
2	PT Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk	PTBA	84,33	82,55	83,80	84,09	85,25	85,54	85,56
3	PT Timah (Persero) Tbk	TINS	70,73	75,68	77,81	80,10	81,70	82,15	82,21
4	PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk	BMRI	91,81	91,91	91,88	92,36	92,88	93,30	93,32
5	PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk	BBNI	85,35	85,75	86,06	87,19	87,46	87,74	88,38
6	PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk	BBTN	85,70	85,90	85,43	84,94	85,75	86,59	86,86

Source : Report on Research and Rating of Corporate Governance Perception Index The Indonesian Institute for Corporate Governance

with one or several other variables.

The population in this study are companies included in the Corporate Governance Perception Index (CGPI) and also listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2010-2016. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling method. Purposive sampling is a technique of determining the sample based on certain considerations so that the samples taken will be in accordance with the research objectives and can provide more representative values (Sugiyono, 2009). The criteria used in the sample research are as follows:

Table 3.2 Selection of Research Samples

Criteria Sample	Number of Company
The number of companies listed on the IDX included in the 2010-2016 CGPI	75
Reduction :	
Companies that were not included in the CGPI respectively during the year of observation	68
Companies that are not listed on the IDX	1
Total sample used	6
The number of samples used for 7 years	42

Source : Results of processed author data

Based on the sample criteria, 6 companies were selected with a total of 42 companies which were sampled in this study presented in Table 3.3 below.

Table 3.3 Research Sample

No	Company	Code
1	PT. Aneka Tambang Persero Tbk	ANTM
2	PT. Bank Mandiri Persero Tbk	BMRI
3	PT. Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk	BBNI
4	PT. Bukit Asam Tbk	PTBA
5	PT. Bank Tabungan Negara Tbk	BBTN
6	PT. Timah Persero Tbk	TINS

Source: Report CGPI and IDX

The research data used in this study is panel data. The panel data is a combination of time series and cross sectional data. Time series data shows data in the study period, namely 2010-2016 and cross section data shows the number of companies studied included in CGPI. According to Gujarati (2004), that the use of panel data and greater observations can reduce violations of the symptoms of serial correlation and multicollinearity.

The source of research data used by the author is secondary data where this sample is data obtained indirectly through intermediary media, namely data published on the IDX and the Indonesian Institute for Corporate Governance (IICG). Secondary data in this study are sourced from the Annual Report 2010- 2016, the 2010-2016 CGPI Report and CSR disclosure data in sustainable reporting sourced from the IDX.

The research variable consisted of the dependent variable namely CSR disclosure and independent variables namely ownership structure, type of company, age of the company, CGPI, liquidity, profitability. Each variable studied is explained as follows:

1. Ownership structure (X1)

The ownership structure in this study is institutional ownership. Institutional ownership is share ownership by an institution in the company concerned, such as insurance companies, banks, pension fund foundations, non-governmental organizations, and other private companies. Institutional ownership is measured by using a ratio between the number of shares held by the institution to the total number of outstanding shares of the company ([3]; [4]; [5]).

2. Type of company (X2)

The type of company in the research is proxied by a Dummy variable which is used to classify high profile and low profile ([2]; [6]; [7]; [5]). High profile will be given a value of 1, namely for companies engaged in oil and mining, chemical, forest, paper, automotive, agribusiness, tobacco and cigarettes, food and beverage, media and communication, health, transportation, and tourism. A value of 0 is given to companies with low profiles, which include the fields of building, finance and banking, medical equipment suppliers, retailers, textiles and textile products, personal products, and household products.

3. Company age (X3)

The age of the company shows that the company still exists today and is able to compete. The age of the company is calculated from the year the company is established until the company is used as the sample of this study ([1]; [8]; [2]).

4. Index of governance rating (X4)

The governance rating index is the result of measuring the implementation of GCG by using instruments that have been developed by the Indonesian Institute of Corporate Governance (IICG) in the form of the Corporate Governance Perception Index (CGPI) published by IICG. CGPI assessment includes four stages by weighting the values as follows:

- a. Self assessment (15%)
- b. Company document collection (25%)
- c. Compilation of papers and presentations (12%)
- d. Observation to company (48%)

CGPI values are calculated by summing the final values of each of the steps above. Ranking on CGPI is presented in the following table:

Table 3.4
CGPI Ranking

Score	Ranking
85 – 100	Very reliable
75 – 84	Trusted
55 – 69	Quite reliable

Source : CGPI

The measurement of governance variables by using the results of ratings conducted by independent institutions that evaluate the implementation of governance in companies has been applied to previous researchers, namely: [9]; [10]; [11]; [12].

5. Liquidity ratio (X5)

The liquidity ratio in this study was measured by the current ratio ([8]; [3]; [13]). Current Ratio is a ratio to measure how far the company's current assets are used to pay off debt or liabilities (**Sugiyono, 2012**). The scale of the data used is the ratio scale and the calculation of the current ratio as follows.

$$CR = \frac{\text{Total current assets}}{\text{Total current liabilities}}$$

6. Profitability ratio (X6)

Profitability ratio is a ratio used to measure a company's ability to generate profits from the normal activities of its business during a certain period. Profitability ratios also aim to measure the level of effectiveness of management performance in carrying out the company's operations through resources that are owned by sales activities, asset use, and the use of capital in generating maximum profits for the company.

The profitability ratio in this study is proxied by ROA [1]; [14]; [11]; [12]; [15]; [13]; [6]).

ROA is a ratio that shows how much net income to total assets (**Manurung and Rahardja, 2005**). ROA is a measurement of the ability of the company as a whole in generating profits with the total amount of assets available in the company. The scale of the data used is the ratio scale and calculation of

ROA as follows:

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

7. Disclosure social responsibility - CSR (Y)

CSR disclosure is the disclosure of social and environmental responsibility by the company as a business commitment to contribute to sustainable development. Measuring disclosure of CSR uses the GRI sustainability reporting guidelines ([8]; [11]; [16]; [13]). Disclosure of social information is grouped into 6 groups according to social information categories according to Global Reporting Initiatives which has been adapted to the implementation of CSR in Indonesia. Categories in the GRI include economic categories, environmental categories, and social categories. Each category consists of several sub-categories and several aspects and several items so that the total becomes 91 items. Each item on each disclosure indicator is given a score of 1 so that if the company discloses only one item, the score obtained is 1. So the maximum score for the total disclosure is 91.

The formula for calculating the CSR disclosure index according to the GRI G4 category is as follows:

$$CSRDI = \frac{\text{Number of CSR items disclosed}}{91}$$

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The description of the research subject is presented in the form of descriptive statistical analysis which is used to provide a description or

description of the data regarding distribution, mean, maximum, minimum and standard deviation in the disclosure variables of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The results of testing descriptive statistics on CSR variables through the program Eviews 9.0 can be explained based on Table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1 Descriptive Research Subjects

	CSR
Mean	0.514129
Median	0.521978
Maximum	0.945055
Minimum	0.197802
Std. Dev.	0.192513
Skewness	0.359775
Kurtosis	2.207419
Jarque-Bera	2.005389
Probability	0.366890
Sum	21.59341
Sum Sq. Dev.	1.519511
Observations	42

Disclosure of CSR variables has a minimum value of 0.197802 and a maximum of 0.945055. These results produce an average value of 0.514129 and a standard deviation of 0.192513. From the data obtained, the disclosure of the highest CSR was in PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk (ANTM) in 2011 and the lowest disclosure of CSR was in PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk in 2010. The average CSR value indicated that the company's CSR disclosures were high enough where the average value obtained is equal to 0.514129 and the deviation value (standard deviation) of 0.192513 shows that less than 1 states that the CSR variable is homogeneous.

The description of the research object is presented in the form of descriptive statistical analysis that is used to provide a description or description of the data regarding distribution, mean, maximum,

minimum and standard deviation on ownership structure variables, company type, company age, governance rating index, liquidity, and profitability. The description of the research object data is shown in Table 4.2 where this result is a 7-year data collection, namely from 2010 - 2016 with a sample of 42 companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) and a company that received an assessment score from IICG (The Indonesian The Institute for Corporate Governance over the implementation of governance values both in terms of governance structure, governance process, and governance outcomes.

Table 4.2 Descriptive Research Object

Variable	Mean	Maximum	Minimum	Std. Dev.
Ownership structure	0.304410	0.391454	0.179252	0.068446
Type of company	0.500000	1.000000	0.000000	0.506061
Company age	43.16667	70.00000	12.00000	18.22209
Corporate governance rating index	86.06738	93.32000	70.73000	4.597502
Liquidity	1.793904	10.64234	0.217218	2.033641
Profitability	0.080204	0.359876	-0.054972	0.097783

Source : Results of Eviews 9.0 descriptive statistical data

Based on the results of the descriptive analysis in Table 4.2 it can be explained about the characteristics of the independent variables in this study as follows:

The first independent variable in this study is the ownership structure. This variable shows how much the number of institutional ownership in the company is reflected in the number of shares in the company. The average ownership structure proxied by institutional ownership during the observation period is 0.304410. The largest level of institutional ownership is PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk. in 2014 it was 39.15%, while the lowest level of institutional ownership was PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk in 2015 of 17.93%. The level of deviation in the ownership structure variable is 0.068446.

The second independent variable in this study is the type of company. The average type of company during the observation period is 0.500000. The highest level of type of company is 1 and the lowest level of type of company is 0 with the level of deviation in the type of company variable of 0.506061. From the data obtained shows that the type of company consists of 2 groups, namely: group 0 is a low profile company and group 1 is a High profile. From the average value it is known that the number of companies sampled in this study are in a balanced group (3 companies are in the high profile mining group and 3 are in the low profile banking group). Then the standard deviation value of 0.506061 shows that less than 1 states that the data

is homogeneous.

The third independent variable in this study is the age of the company. The average age of a company during the observation period is 43.16667. The highest age level of the company is PT Bank Negara Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, which is the oldest company in the study sample with 70 years of age, while the youngest company in the study sample is PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk with 12 years of age reflected in a minimum value of 12.00000 . The level of deviation in the company's age variable is 18.22209.

The fourth independent variable in this study is the governance rating index. The average governance rating index during the observation period is 86.06738. The results of the average governance rating index indicate that the average value of the corporate governance rating index used as the study sample is a score of 86.06 (very reliable) and is THE MOST TRUSTED COMPANIES. The highest governance rating index score was obtained by PT Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk in 2016 of 93.32 (very reliable), while the lowest level of governance rating index was PT Timah (Persero) Tbk in 2010 with a score of 70.73 (reliable). The deviation rate in the governance rating index variable is 4.597502.

The fifth independent variable in this study is liquidity. Liquidity in this study is calculated using the current ratio. The average liquidity during the observation period is 1.793904. The average value shows that the average ability of companies that are sampled in fulfilling current liabilities using current assets is still relatively low, meaning that the average current assets of the sample companies are smaller than the average current debt of the company. The highest level of liquidity is PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk in 2011 amounting to 10.64234, while the lowest level of liquidity is PT Bank Tabungan Negara (Persero) Tbk in 2015 amounting to 0.217218. The deviation rate on the liquidity variable is 2.033641.

The sixth independent variable in this study is measured profitability using the ROA ratio. The average profitability during the observation period is 0.080204 indicating that the overall ability of the company in generating profits with the total number of assets available in the company is still relatively low, meaning that the company's net profit is still too small compared to the total assets owned by the company. The highest profitability level is PT Bukit Asam (Persero) Tbk in 2011 amounting to 0.359876 which shows the company's ability to generate profits of 35.98% of its total assets. While the lowest profitability level is PT Aneka Tambang (Persero) Tbk in 2015 amounted to -0.054972, where in that year the company suffered a loss. The level of deviation on the profitability variable is 0.097783.

Before testing the hypothesis, there will be a test of whether there is a violation of the classical assumptions underlying the regression model. The classic assumption test in Eviews is done when using a linear regression procedure using cross-section data, time series data or panel data [17]. These assumptions are:

Normality test will be carried out with Jarque-Bera (J-B) through Eviews statistical software with the hypothesis:

H_0 = Residuals are normally distributed

H_1 = Residuals are not normally distributed

The basis of normality decision making with J-B is if the probability value (p-value) is smaller than the 5% significance level, then the data is not normally distributed. Instead, the data will be normally distributed if the probability value (p-value) is greater than the 5% significance level. A regression model can be said to meet the assumption of normality, if the data is normally distributed. The results of testing

the normality of the data in this study are shown in the following table 4.3:

Table 4.3 Normality Test Results Table

Variable	Jarque-Bera	Probability
Disclosure of CSR	2.005389	0.366890
Ownership structure	4.174113	0.124052
Type of company	7.000000	0.030197
Company age	2.329264	0.312038
Corporate governance rating index	12.35850	0.002072
Liquidity	116.3188	0.000000
Profitability	10.31024	0.005770

Source : Results of descriptive statistical data Eviews 9.0

The results of normality testing in Table 4.3 explain that the probability / significance of the J-B coefficient for the tested variables, namely: type of company, index of corporate governance, and liquidity is smaller than the significance level of 5%, then the data are not normally distributed. While CSR disclosure has a significance value of $0.366890 > 0.05$. Thus it can be concluded that overall the data is not normally distributed.

Because testing the normality of data in research is not fulfilled, then this research will then use Robust regression. Robust regression is a regression method that is used when the distribution of errors is abnormal or there are several outliers that affect the model. Sarwono [17] states that Robust refers to the distribution of data that deviates from the assumed theoretical distribution. For example, data distribution refers to the assumption of normality. Robust Least Square or robust regression is an alternative to least square regression whose data is filled with outliers. Because data processing in this study uses robust regression, classical assumptions can be ignored.

Multicollinearity is the relationship between independent variables (Widarjono, 2013). Multicollinearity test is conducted to find out whether in a regression model there is a perfect or near perfect correlation between independent variables. To detect multicollinearity we can do multicollinearity test by using correlation matrix with the results as in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4
Multicollinearity Test Results Table With
Correlation Matrix

	Ownership Structure	Company Type	Company Age	CGPI	Liquidity	Profitability
Ownership Structure	1,000000	-0,702784	0,164414	0,237313	-0,417986	-0,176719
Company Type	-0,702784	1,000000	-0,286976	-0,515194	0,696026	0,586497
Company Age	0,164414	-0,286976	1,000000	-0,170641	-0,239014	-0,336827
CGPI	0,237313	-0,515194	-0,170641	1,000000	-0,363726	-0,460974
Liquidity	-0,417986	0,696026	-0,239014	-0,363726	1,000000	0,676346
Profitability	-0,176719	0,586497	-0,336827	-0,460974	0,676346	1,000000

Source : Results of descriptive statistical data Eviews 9.0

The results of the multicollinearity test in Table 4.4 show:

Hypothesis : Ho ; There are no multicollinearity problems
Ha ; There is a multicollinearity problem

Provisions : Correlation (r) \leq 0,9; Ha was rejected, Ho was accepted

Results : Correlation (r) $>$ 0,9; Ho rejected, Ha accepted

Ownership Structure – Type of Company	-0,702784	\leq 0,9
Ownership Structure – Company Age	0,164414	\leq 0,9
Ownership Structure – CGPI	0,237313	\leq 0,9
Ownership Structure – Liquidity	-0,417986	\leq 0,9
Ownership Structure – Profitability	-0,176719	\leq 0,9
Type of Company – Company Age	-0,286976	\leq 0,9
Type of Company – CGPI	-0,515194	\leq 0,9
Type of Company – Liquidity	0,696026	\leq 0,9
Type of Company – Profitability	0,586497	\leq 0,9
Company Age – CGPI	-0,170641	\leq 0,9
Company Age – Liquidity	-0,239014	\leq 0,9
Company Age – Profitability	-0,336827	\leq 0,9
CGPI – Liquidity	-0,363726	\leq 0,9
CGPI – Profitability	-0,460974	\leq 0,9
Liquidity – Profitability	0,676346	\leq 0,9

From the results of the correlation produced and presented in table 4.4 shows that there is no value more than 0.9, the data identified multicollinearity if the value of the correlation between all independent variables tested <0.9 [17]. So that it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity in this study.

The heteroscedasticity test was carried out by the White test. In the White test, the criterion of seeing heteroscedasis is if:

- Obs * R - Squared or probability <0.05 , there is heteroscedasticity.
- Obs * R - Squared or probability > 0.05 , there is heteroscedasticity. The results of heteroscedasticity testing can be seen in Table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5

Heteroscedasticity Test Results Table

Heteroskedasticity Test: White				
F-statistic	0.945068	Prob. F(5,36)	0.4640	
Obs*R-squared	4.873237	Prob. Chi-Square(5)	0.4315	
Scaled explained SS	6.670963	Prob. Chi-Square(5)	0.2463	
Test Equation:				
Dependent Variable: RESID^2				
Method: Least Squares				
Date: 07/11/18 Time: 02:14				
Sample: 1 42				
Included observations: 42				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.009000	0.008483	1.060952	0.2958
X2_JENIS^2	-0.003079	0.001763	-1.746155	0.0893
X3_UMUR^2	-5.40E-07	4.67E-07	-1.157965	0.2545
X4_CGPI^2	-5.74E-07	9.91E-07	-0.578841	0.5663
X5_LIQUID^2	-1.92E-06	3.59E-05	-0.053467	0.9577
X6_PROFIT^2	-0.007059	0.025710	-0.274583	0.7852
R-squared	0.116029	Mean dependent var	0.001893	
Adjusted R-squared	-0.006744	S.D. dependent var	0.003699	
S.E. of regression	0.003711	Akaike info criterion	-8.223349	
Sum squared resid	0.000496	Schwarz criterion	-7.975111	
Log likelihood	178.6903	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-8.132360	
F-statistic	0.945068	Durbin-Watson stat	1.368471	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.463970			

From the table above, it can be concluded that heteroscedasticity testing obtains the Prob value. Obs * R-Squared of $0.4315 > 0.05$ indicates that all variables did not experience heteroscedasticity problems. Autocorrelation is the relationship between the residuals of one observation with the other residual observations. Greater autocorrelation arises in time series data. In detecting the presence or absence of autocorrelation, the Durbin-Watson test (Wing, 2015) was carried out. The autocorrelation test results can be seen in Table 4.6 below.

Table 4.6
Table of Autocorrelation Test Results

R-squared	0.175122	Mean dependent var	-7.48E-17
Adjusted R-squared	0.005294	S.D. dependent var	0.044037
S.E. of regression	0.043921	Akaike info criterion	-3.243222
Sum squared resid	0.065587	Schwarz criterion	-2.912237
Log likelihood	76.10767	Hannan-Quinn criter.	-3.121903
F-statistic	1.031174	Durbin-Watson stat	1.967507
Prob(F-statistic)	0.427907		

Source : Results of data processing with Eviews 9.0

The autocorrelation test results obtained a Durbin-Watson value of 1.967507. The DW value is in the provisions of 1.55 - 2.46 showing the results that there is no autocorrelation in this research model.

To test whether the data from the existing sample is strong enough to describe the population, can it be generalized about the population based on the sample results, the researcher presents multiple regression results using the robust M-estimator method. The results can be seen in Table 4.7 below:

Table 4.7

Table of Hypothesis Test Results with the Robust M-Estimation Method

Dependent Variable: Y_CSRD
Method: Robust Least Squares
Date: 07/11/18 Time: 02:46
Sample: 1 42
Included observations: 42
Method: M-estimation
M settings: weight=Bisquare, tuning=4.685, scale=MAD (median centered)
Huber Type I Standard Errors & Covariance

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
X1 KEPINS	0.742449	0.332254	2.234583	0.0254
X2_JENIS	0.341293	0.082371	5.471992	0.0000
X3_UMUR	0.001079	0.000974	1.107444	0.2881
X4_CGPI	0.013311	0.004376	3.041605	0.0024
X5_LIQUID	0.023342	0.011452	2.038295	0.0415
X6_PROFIT	0.568682	0.243970	2.330953	0.0198
C	-1.167994	0.440585	-2.651010	0.0080

Robust Statistics				
R-squared	0.818100	Adjusted R-squared	0.552831	
Rw-squared	0.905714	Adjust Rw-squared	0.905714	
Akaike info criterion	77.42083	Schwarz criterion	90.31548	
Deviance	0.216855	Scale	0.058141	
Rn-squared statistic	163.0831	Prob(Rn-squared stat.)	0.000000	

Non-robust Statistics				
Mean dependent var	0.514128	S.D. dependent var	0.192513	
S.E. of regression	0.097309	Sum squared resid	0.331418	

Source : Results of data processing with Eviews 9.0

The results of the regression equation can be interpreted as follows:

- α (Constants) = -1.167994 states that if the ownership structure, type of company, age of the company, index of corporate governance rating, liquidity, and profitability does not exist or is worth 0, then Disclosure of CSR will decrease by 1.167994.
- Institutional Ownership = 0.742449 states that if there is an increase in Institutional Ownership variables of 1, CSR Disclosure will increase by 0.742449.
- Company Type = 0.341293 states that

if there is an increase in the Company Type variable of 1, then CSR Disclosure will increase by 0.341293.

- The Age of the Company = 0.001079 states that if there is an increase in the variable company age by 1, then CSR disclosure will increase by 0.001079.
- Index of Corporate Governance Rating = 0.013311 states that if there is an increase in the corporate governance rating index variable of 1, CSR Disclosure will increase by 0.013311.
- Liquidity = 0.023342 states that if there is an increase in the Liquidity variable of 1, then CSR Disclosure will increase by 0.023342.
- Profitability = 0.568682 states that if there is an increase in the Profitability variable of 1, then CSR Disclosure will increase by 0.568682.

Hypothesis testing is done to determine the effect of ownership structure, type of company, age of the company, index of corporate governance rating, liquidity, and profitability of CSR Disclosures. Hypothesis testing is done partially and simultaneously. In addition, the coefficient of determination is also explained. The test results are explained in the following discussion.

Partial statistical tests are used to determine the effect of an independent variable individually in explaining variations in the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2009). The level of significance (α) used is 5% (0.05). Criteria for acceptance and rejection of hypotheses are based on p-value significance values. If p-value (significance) > α , then the alternative hypothesis of the study is rejected. Conversely, if the p-value is greater (<) than α , then the alternative hypothesis in the study is not rejected or accepted.

Table 4.8
Simultaneous Hypothesis Test Results
(F-Test)

Robust Statistics			
R-squared	0.618100	Adjusted R-squared	0.552831
Rw-squared	0.905714	Adjust Rw-squared	0.905714
Akaike info criterion	77.42083	Schwarz criterion	90.31548
Deviance	0.218855	Scale	0.058141
Rn-squared statistic	163.0631	Prob(Rn-squared stat.)	0.000000

Source : Results of data processing with Eviews 9.0

Based on Table 4.8, the value of Rn-Squared Statistics is 163.0631 and prob (Rn-squared stat) is 0,000 <0.05. So Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. So, it can be concluded that the ownership structure, type of company, age of the company, index of corporate governance rating, liquidity, and profitability together have a significant effect on CSR Disclosure.

The coefficient of determination (R²) is used to see the magnitude of the percentage contribution of independent variables to the dependent variable. The following are the test results of the coefficient of determination using Eviews 9.0 software:

Adjusted R-squared = 0.552631

Based on the results of data processing, the adjusted R² value is 0.552631. This can be interpreted that the independent variables in this study are ownership structure, type of company, age of the company, index of corporate governance rating, liquidity, and profitability together can explain the dependent variable that is disclosure of CSR of 55.26%. While the rest, amounting to 44.74% is explained by other variables outside the research model.

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study aims to analyze the influence of company characteristics (ownership structure, type of company, age of company), index of corporate governance rating, and company performance (liquidity - current ratio, profitability - ROA) on disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility - CSR on public companies included in the CGPI period: 2010 - 2016, and compared the results of the study with the results of previous studies. The independent variables used in this study are ownership structure, type of company, age of the company, index of rating of corporate governance, liquidity, and profitability. This study tests hypotheses using Robust or Robust Least Square regression with the m-estimation method.

Based on the analysis and discussion that has been carried out on the results of research on the effect of company characteristics, corporate governance rating index, and company performance on disclosure of corporate social responsibility - CSR, by testing hypotheses processed using the Eviews 9.0 program, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Institutional ownership has a positive influence on disclosure of corporate social responsibility to public companies included in the CGPI during the period of 2010-2016 and partially has a significant influence on disclosure of corporate social responsibility to public companies included in the CGPI during the period of 2010-2016. This shows that the greater the institutional ownership, the greater the level of disclosure of corporate CSR. In accordance with legitimacy theory shows that CSR disclosure is an important way to communicate with institutional investors, to convince them that company behavior is in line with their expectations. Availability of information on CSR disclosures helps institutional shareholders to make more informed decisions about company activities.
2. The type of company has a positive influence on disclosure of corporate social responsibility to public companies included in the CGPI during the period 2010-2016 and partially has a significant influence on disclosure of corporate social responsibility to public companies included in the CGPI during the period of 2010-2016. Results this is in accordance with the legitimacy of the theory, that companies belonging to the type of high profile industry are companies that have a high level of sensitivity to the environment, a high level of political risk or a level of intense competition.
3. Company age has a positive influence on disclosure of corporate social responsibility to public companies included in the CGPI during the period 2010-2016 and partially does not have a significant effect on disclosure of corporate social responsibility to public companies included in the CGPI during the 2010 period - 2016. This shows that age is no longer a driving factor in conveying disclosure of social responsibility, but awareness of companies included in the CGPI category to provide transparent information, accountable organizations and better corporate governance. forcing companies to provide information about their social activities. In accordance with the legitimacy theory, that the organization must continually show that it has operated in behavior that is consistent with social values.
4. The corporate governance rating index has a positive influence on disclosure of corporate social responsibility to public companies included in the CGPI during the period 2010-2016 and partially has a significant influence on disclosure of corporate social responsibility to public companies included in the CGPI during the period of the year 2010 - 2016. These results are consistent with theory stakeholders that companies choose voluntarily to disclose information on their environmental, social and intellectual performance, exceeding and above their mandatory requests, to meet actual expectations or that are recognized by stakeholders. The same finding was also found by Farooq et al. [9] and Liu and Zhang (2016) that governance has a positive effect on disclosure.

5. Liquidity has a positive influence on disclosure of corporate social responsibility to public companies included in the CGPI during the period 2010-2016 and partially has a significant influence on disclosure of corporate social responsibility to public companies included in the CGPI during the period 2010-2016. This result is in line with the results of research by Sulistyawati [8] which proves that liquidity has an effect on CSR disclosure.
6. Profitability has a positive influence on disclosure of corporate social responsibility to public companies included in the CGPI during the period 2010-2016 and partially has a significant influence on disclosure of corporate social responsibility to public companies included in the CGPI during the period 2010-2016. The results of this study are in accordance with the findings of Khan [18] and Badjuri [4] that there is a positive effect between profitability on disclosure of social responsibility information.
7. Institutional Ownership, type of company, age of the company, index of corporate governance rating, liquidity, and profitability together have a significant influence on disclosure of corporate social responsibility to public companies included in the CGPI during the period 2010-2016.

Based on the results of the tests conducted in this study, there are several limitations, namely:

1. The number of samples used was only 42 companies for 7 years, namely the period 2010-2016,

where the object of testing was only carried out on companies listed on the IDX and included in the CGPI list and did not include companies in other sectors listed on the IDX.

2. The independent variables used to test are only limited to ownership structure, type of company, age of the company, index of rating of corporate governance, liquidity, and profitability. This study has not included other factors that are thought to influence the disclosure of corporate social responsibility, such as company size, managerial ownership, and government ownership.
3. This study only takes samples from companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange and which are included in the CGPI list, so that the results of the research cannot be generalized immediately.

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