Archives of Business Research – Vol. 9, No. 9
Publication Date: September 25, 2021
DOI:10.14738/abr.99.10902.
Anto, L. O. (2021). Profitability, Firm Size, Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure, and Firm Value. Archives of Business Research, 9(9). 76-96.

Profitability, Firm Size, Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure, and Firm Value

La Ode Anto
Halu Oleo University Kendari Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of profitability and firm size on firm value through the disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR Disclosure). The sample in this study was 105 objects of observation obtained using purposive sampling technique from manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The analytical method used is descriptive analysis and path analysis. The results show that profitability has a negative and significant effect on CSR disclosure but is positive and significant on firm value, while firm size has a positive and significant effect on CSR disclosure but is positive and not significant on firm value, while CSR disclosure has a positive and significant effect on firm value and able to mediate the effect of profitability and firm size on firm value.

Keywords: Profitability, firm size, CSR disclosure, firm value.

INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of establishing a company is to increase the value of the company through increasing the prosperity of the owners or shareholders. When the stock price increases, it means that the value of the company increases and the welfare of the owners increases. In connection with this, Salvatore (2005) suggests that the main goal of companies that have gone public is to increase the prosperity of the owners or shareholders in order to influence the value of the company. Increasing the value of the company is very important for the company, because the value of the company is a reflection of the good and bad performance of the company which of course will affect investors' views on the company (Kusumayanti & Astika, 2016). The value of the company is the selling price of the company that is considered feasible by potential investors so that he is willing to pay it if the company is to be sold. Potential investors will be willing to sacrifice their funds to be able to buy and own a company that can provide large profits in the future. For the creditor, the value of the company is related to the company's liquidity, namely the company is said to be able or not to pay or return the loan provided by the creditor. Companies that have good firm value are said to be able to return funds lent by creditors. Signal theory states that there is an incentive for companies to provide annual financial statement information to external parties which can be a signal for investors and other potential parties in making economic decisions. A disclosure is said to contain information if it can trigger a market reaction, which can be in the form of changes in stock prices or abnormal returns. If the disclosure has a positive impact in the form of an increase in stock prices, then the disclosure is a positive signal, and vice versa (Kardiyanti & Dwirandra, 2020).

There are many factors that affect the value of a company. In general, these factors can be distinguished between financial factors and non-financial factors. Financial factors include an increase or decrease in profit, earnings quality, company size and financial decision making by the company's management. Financial factors are the most frequently used factors to explain how they affect firm value. While non-financial factors that can affect the value of the company, one of which is Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and the size of the board of commissioners (Kusumayanti & Astika, 2016). Theoretically CSR is the core of business ethics, where a company not only has economic and legal obligations to shareholders but the company also has obligations to other interested parties (stakeholders) and cannot escape the fact that a company cannot survive and gain profits without the help of various parties. Thus, CSR shows the company's concern for the interests of other parties more broadly than just the interests of the company itself.

Shareholders who are starting to realize the importance of information transparency to improve the reputation, credibility, and sustainability of the company are the drivers of increasing the company's role in society through social activities (Indraswari & Astika, 2015). Companies having responsibilities to society are not new (Latapí *et al*., 2019). The demand for companies to provide transparent, accountable information, as well as better corporate governance practices make companies make voluntary disclosures, such as disclosure of social and environmental activities. CSR has begun to receive attention and its disclosure has increased quite drastically (Aguinis & Glavas, 2012) and CSR reporting methods have also developed rapidly (Huang & Watson, 2015). CSR develops from the interaction of thoughts and practices about social responsibility (Carroll, 2015). CSR, which is the benchmark for corporate social activities, has begun to become one of the references for investors and potential investors for decision making in addition to financial reports. CSR that has been implemented by the company can reduce social problems faced by the government (Chatterjee & Mitra, 2017). Companies can disclose aspects of social responsibility in their financial statements, although in a relatively simple form. The company has the right to choose the form of disclosure that suits the needs and complexity of its organization.

Many studies have discussed CSR disclosure and corporate value, but the results are still inconsistent and contradictory. Financial performance such as profitability is one of the factors that can affect the level of CSR disclosure and of course can affect the high and low value of a company. In line with these results, the results of research by Indraswari & Astika (2015) conclude that profitability has a positive effect on CSR disclosure. Similarly, Razak (2015) and Urmila & Mertha (2017) who find that profitability has an influence on CSR disclosure. This is different from the results of research conducted by Wutticindanon (2017) which found that CSR disclosures made by companies are based on the influence of stakeholders, not based on the level of profitability. Firm size can also affect the level of CSR disclosure. The effect of company size on the disclosure of social responsibility is reflected in agency theory which explains that large companies have large agency costs, this causes large companies to disclose more information than small companies. The results of research by Razak (2015) and Indraswari & Astika (2015) reveal that the firm size variable has a positive effect on CSR disclosure. This means that the larger the company, the greater the disclosure of social responsibility. The results of the same study by Dewi & Wirawati (2017) who found that firm size had a positive and significant effect on the level of CSR disclosure. The results of this study

URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.14738/abr.99.10902

are different from the research conducted by Urmila & Mertha (2017) and Mandaika & Salim (2015) which found that firm size had no effect on CSR disclosure.

Research on the effect of profitability on firm value conducted by Rachmawati & Pinem (2015), Riaz & Qasim (2016) and Purwohandoko (2017) found that profitability had a positive and significant effect on firm value. High profitability can increase the firm value. In contrast to the results of research conducted by Sabrin *et al*. (2016) which proves that profitability has a negative and significant effect on firm value. Furthermore, the results of previous studies regarding the effect of firm size on firm value were conducted by Rizqia *et al*. (2013) and Novari & Lestari (2016) who concluded that firm size had a positive and significant effect on firm value. Meanwhile, the results of research conducted by Farooq & Masood (2016) and Ramadhitya & Dillak (2018) concluded that firm size had no effect on firm value.

Previous research on the effect of CSR disclosure conducted by Dewi & Narayana (2020) found that CSR disclosure had a positive effect on firm value. Either directly or indirectly or as an intervening, CSR disclosure can increase the value of a company. CSR disclosure can mediate the relationship between profitability and firm value as stated by the results of research conducted by Ayu & Suarjaya (2017). Likewise, Robert (2019) found that CSR disclosure can mediate the effect of profitability and firm size on firm value. This shows that the size of the company and profitability can affect the value of the company with the existence of CSR disclosure. Different results are shown in research conducted by Fryza (2013) which shows that CSR disclosure is not able to mediate the relationship between profitability and firm value. Kusumayanti & Astika (2016) also found that CSR disclosure was not able to mediate the effect of firm size and profitability on firm value.

Based on the previous research gap, this study tries to fill the gap. This study also develops research that has been done previously that examines the factors that influence CSR disclosure and firm value and examines the mediating role of CSR disclosure on the effect of profitability and firm size on firm value.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Profitability

Profitability is one of the indicators of financial performance that shows the company's ability to generate profits through all capabilities and resources owned (Khairudin & Wandita, 2017). Investors will always pay attention to the profitability ratio as a material consideration in making decisions to invest their funds, because in the longterm shareholders will see how the income that will be received in the future is in the form of dividends by utilizing the assets they have. Companies with a high level of profitability will attract investors to invest so that their share prices will increase which in turn will increase the firm value (Riaz & Qasim, 2016). Companies that experience an increase in profits reflect that the company has a good performance so that it creates positive sentiment from investors. Furthermore, profitability gives a positive signal to investors about the entity's future growth prospects and profitability describes the company in a favorable condition so that the firm value will be high (Rachmawati & Pinem, 2015). Companies that have a high level of profitability, apart from disclosing their financial performance, will also tend to disclose more about their social and environmental

performance as a means of communication with stakeholders, and as a form of awareness that in operating they do not only focus on profit (Oktavianawati & Sri, 2018).

Firm Size

The firm size can be reflected in various things, one of which is the total assets owned by a company. A large company size reflects that companies with large growth will find it easier to enter the capital market because it will increase investor interest to invest their capital. In addition, companies with large size scales will have an impact on increasing stock prices and the value of the company will be high so that they are able to pay off their total debts with large amounts of assets (Eka Putra & Dwiana Putra, 2020). High investor interest in large companies will spur an increase in stock prices and will ultimately increase the firm value (Novari & Lestari, 2016; Tui *et al*., 2017). Large companies usually also have more information to meet the needs of stakeholders and in general have a high chance of realizing CSR activities because they already have goals, measurements, and procedures to monitor their business activities. Large companies will provide benefits to stakeholders by making wider and comprehensive CSR disclosures to gain legitimacy in the eyes of the community. If the company is always active in sustainable development, in the long term it will avoid large costs due to community demands (Cahyaningtyas, 2018; Oktavianawati & Sri, 2018).

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Disclosure

CSR disclosure is a process of communicating the social and environmental impacts of an organization's economic activities to special interest groups and to society as a whole. This expands the responsibility of organizations (especially companies) beyond their traditional role to provide financial reports to capital owners, especially shareholders. This expansion is made with the assumption that the company has a broader responsibility than just seeking profit for shareholders. CSR is a form of corporate responsibility in overcoming social and environmental problems resulting from the company's operational activities (Rosiana *et al*., 2013). The company realizes that its success in achieving its goals is also influenced by the community or society around the company because this CSR program must be carried out in line with the emergence of various demands from the surroundings. A good company should be able to control financial and non-financial potential. One way that can be done to optimize non-financial performance is to carry out activities that involve sustainability issues, namely in the form of disclosure of corporate social responsibility or CSR activities (Sabatini & Sudana, 2019). Aligning business activities through CSR can powerfully create and increase firm value (Jitmaneeroj, 2018; Su *et al*., 2016). Stakeholder theory explains that by disclosing CSR and producing good financial performance the company can provide benefits to its stakeholders, so that it has a positive image that can increase the firm value. With wider CSR disclosures, companies can convey adequate disclosure to get stakeholder responses and the company's positive image will grow so that it can increase firm value (Wedayanti & Wirajaya, 2018; Isnalita & Narsa, 2017).

Firm Value

Firm value is an investor's perception of the company's success in its operating activities which can be reflected in the stock price. (Purwohandoko, 2017). Firm value is used to determine the fair market value of a business that helps investors in making decisions (Hafez, 2016). Damayanthi (2019) and Hirdinis (2019) stated that high stock prices increase investor

URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.14738/abr.99.10902

confidence because the company is considered to have a good future. The high share price can also indicate that shareholders have high prosperity (Darmastika & Ratnadi, 2019). This prosperity can be observed from the high returns obtained by shareholders. Firm value is very important because maximizing firm value also means maximizing prosperity for shareholders which is the main goal of all companies (Damayanthi, 2019). With a high firm value, it will increasingly attract investors to invest in the company (Sabatini & Sudana, 2019).

Based on the theoretical description above, the conceptual framework of this research can be described as follows:

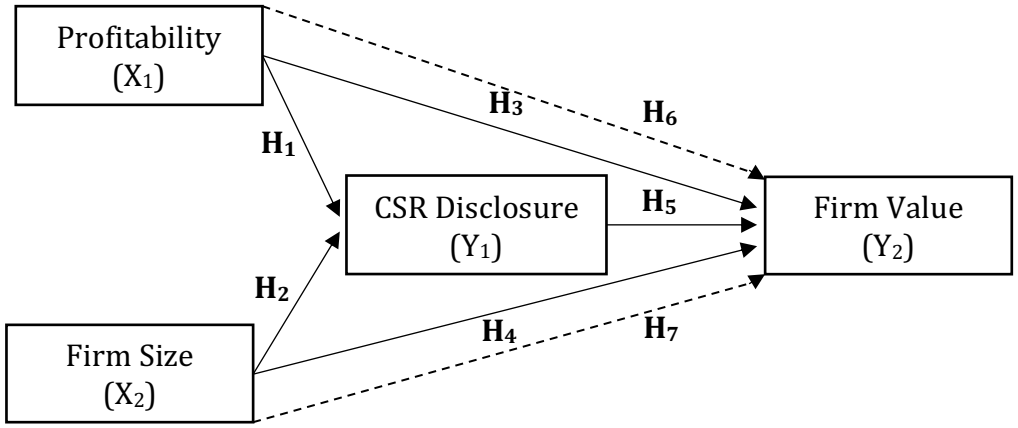


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

Description:

——— = Direct effect

--------- = Indirect effect (mediation)

Hypothesis

Companies that have a high level of profitability tend to disclose more information on corporate social responsibility, because companies that have the ability to generate high profits usually also have a lot of funds, including to disclose social responsibility, in order to reduce social pressures and negative views of the market. Profitability is a factor that gives management freedom and flexibility to disclose social responsibility to shareholders. Companies with high profitability will be more detailed in disclosing CSR, because company management will have more opportunities to implement and disclose CSR due to the allocation of more funds for CSR activities. Through more detailed CSR disclosures, it is hoped that it can meet the expectations of the community and other stakeholders that with high profitability, companies are able to allocate greater costs to implement and disclose CSR. Mudjiyanti & Maulani (2017) state that the higher the level of profitability, the higher the level of CSR disclosure because companies with high profitability can overcome the costs of disclosing social responsibility. This is in line with research conducted by Ebiringa et al., (2013), Indraswari & Astika (2015), Gunawan *et al*. (2018) and Tista & Putri (2020) which state that profitability has a positive effect on CSR disclosure. Similarly, research conducted by Razak (2015), Urmila & Mertha (2017) and Oktavianawati & Sri (2018) which states that profitability has a positive and significant effect on CSR disclosure. This is different from the results of research conducted by Antari & Wirawati

(2020) which found that profitability had no effect on CSR disclosure. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H_1: Profitability has a positive and significant effect on CSR disclosure.

Large companies usually have many stakeholders so that it is more highlighted than small companies so that companies will disclose more social and environmental activities which in turn will affect the company's sustainability. Large companies will not be separated from shareholder pressure to disclose social responsibility because large companies with operating activities and greater influence on society will always be noticed by their stakeholders and CSR disclosure will support companies in the aspect of avoiding disputes with the community. Legitimacy theory states that large companies whose activities will be more visible than small companies so that various demands and pressures from society will be greater. The explanation of this theory is in accordance with research findings by Razak (2015) and Indraswari & Astika (2015) which state that firm size has an effect on CSR disclosure. In line with the results of this study, the findings of Cahyaningtyas *et al*. (2018) and Oktavianawati & Sri (2018) show that firm size has a positive and significant effect on CSR disclosure. This is different from the research results of Urmila & Mertha (2017) which found that firm size had no effect on CSR disclosure. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H_2: Firm size has a positive and significant effect on CSR disclosure.

Companies with a high level of profitability have a great ability to distribute dividends to shareholders. The stock price will increase because the company gives a positive signal in the form of dividend distribution. Profitability has a positive and significant effect on firm value because companies that experience increased profits reflect that the company has good performance, thus generating positive sentiment from investors. The higher the level of profitability achieved by a company it will be a consideration for investors to invest in the company. The results of research conducted by Riaz & Qasim (2016), Purwohandoko (2017) and Rachmawati & Pinem (2015) found that profitability had a positive and significant effect on firm value. This is different from the research conducted by Sabrin *et al*. (2016) who found that profitability has a negative and significant effect on firm value. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H_3: Profitability has a positive and significant effect on firm value.

A large company size reflects that companies with large growth will find it easier to enter the capital market because it will increase investor interest to invest their capital. In addition, companies with large size scales will have an impact on increasing stock prices and the value of the company will be high so that they are able to pay off their total debts with large amounts of assets. Signal theory has a relationship with company size, namely where management must provide the same information about company size through total assets or total sales owned by the company to shareholders so that investors can find out how the prospects of the company in which they invest their capital (Putra & Putra, 2020). The results of previous research on firm size conducted by Rizqia *et al*. (2013) and Novari & Lestari (2016) found that firm size has a positive and significant effect on firm value. This is different from the results of research conducted by Farooq & Masood (2016) and Ramadhitya & Dillak (2018) which found that firm size had no effect on firm value. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.14738/abr.99.10902

H_4: Firm size has a positive and significant effect on firm value.

One form of voluntary disclosure by the company is CSR disclosure. The presentation of information about CSR is expected to reduce information asymmetry because companies provide information on economic, social and environmental aspects (Ronald *et al*., 2019). Companies that implement CSR in a sustainable manner will assist in community development and build the company's image and reputation (Pascua, 2020). Companies that have a good reputation will increase consumer preferences for the products or services offered so that it can increase investor interest in the company (Mursitama *et al*., 2019). A company's commitment to CSR practices can help convince stakeholders of the company's sincere intentions for the common good as well as to gain legitimacy (Singh *et al*., 2017). In accordance with the basic assumption of stakeholder theory that companies cannot escape from their social environment (Prihatiningtias & Dayanti, 2014). Social activities carried out by companies are very important to be well communicated to shareholders, because they will increase the value of the company (Siahaan *et al*., 2020). This statement is supported by previous research on the effect of CSR disclosure on firm value, namely Wijaya & Wirawati (2019) and Damayanthi (2019) which found that CSR disclosure had a positive effect on firm value. In line with these findings, Hafez (2016) found that CSR disclosure has a positive and significant effect on firm value, because the better the implementation of CSR, the higher the firm value. This is different from the results of research conducted by Robert (2019) which found that CSR disclosure had a negative and significant effect on firm value. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H_5: CSR disclosure has a positive and significant effect on firm value.

Companies with high profitability have a high incentive to disclose CSR so that the company will get legal recognition from the community that its business has been operating based on applicable norms. Stakeholder theory explains that by producing good financial performance and disclosing CSR, companies can provide benefits to their stakeholders. Companies that are responsible and provide benefits to stakeholders have a positive image that can increase company value. Profitability is an indicator of financial performance that shows the level of success or failure of a company in a period. The better the financial performance it will attract investors, thereby increasing the firm value (Wijaya & Wirawati, 2019). High profitability shows good financial performance, so it can encourage companies to disclose disclose CSR more broadly and in detail to stakeholders (Wiyarna & Sudana, 2019). Aligning business activities through CSR activities and disclosures can create and increase firm value (Jitmaneeroj, 2018; Su *et al*., 2016). CSR disclosure can mediate the relationship between profitability and firm value as stated by the results of research conducted by Ayu & Suarjaya (2017). Different results are shown in research conducted by Fryza (2013) which shows that CSR disclosure is not able to mediate the relationship between profitability and firm value. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H_6: CSR disclosure mediates the effect of profitability on firm value.

Large companies will carry out wider and detailed CSR disclosures to gain legitimacy in the eyes of the public. Large companies will provide benefits to stakeholders by conducting wider and comprehensive CSR disclosures to ensure that the company is responsible for its business activities. The size of the company is indicated by the total assets that describe the size of the

company and the size of the business. CSR activities require complex and large-scale processes to be effective, so firm size is an important factor (Youn *et al*., 2015). Large companies in general have a high opportunity to realize CSR activities because they already have goals, measurements, and procedures to monitor their business activities. A large firm size affects the CSR disclosure of a company which with wider CSR disclosures, the company's positive image will grow so that it can increase firm value (Wedayanti & Wirajaya, 2018). Through CSR disclosure, the company conveys adequate disclosure to get stakeholder responses that can increase the firm value (Isnalita & Narsa, 2017). This is in line with the results of research by Robert (2019) which found that CSR disclosure was able to mediate the effect of firm size on firm value. Different results are shown in research conducted by Angesti (2015) which finds that CSR disclosure is not able to mediate the effect of firm size on firm value. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H_7: CSR disclosure mediates the effect of firm size on firm value.

RESEARCH METHOD

The population of this study are manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. By using a purposive sampling technique, a sample of 105 objects of observation were obtained from manufacturing companies that present financial statements and CSR disclosures during the period 2018-2020. The type of data used in this study is secondary data, namely data sourced from reports published by manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The analytical method used is descriptive analysis and path analysis using Smart PLS 3.3.

Profitability is measured using Return on Assets (ROA) which shows the company's ability to earn a return on its total assets with the following formula: (Putri *et al*., 2017).

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Net Profit After Tax}}{\text{Total Assets}}$$

Firm size is measured by the natural logarithm of total assets to reduce the extreme scale of the company's asset value with the following formula: (Dang *et al*., 2018)

Firm size = Ln (Total assets)

CSR Disclosure or Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure Index (CSRDI) is measured based on the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) indicator version 4.0, which is a proxy used to measure CSR disclosure with the following formula: (Urmila & Mertha (2017)

$$CSRDI_j = \frac{\sum Xij}{n_j}$$

Description:

$CSRDI_j$ = Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure Index of companies j

n_j = number of items for company j; nj = 91

Xij = 1= if the item is disclosed; 0 = if the item is not disclosed.

Firm value is measured by Tobin's Q, which is an indicator to measure company performance, especially regarding firm value which shows a management performance in managing company assets with the following formula: (Sudiyatno & Puspitasari, 2010)

URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.14738/abr.99.10902

Tobin's Q = MVS + D
TA
Description:
MVS = Market value of all outstanding shares
D = Debt
TA = Total assets

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Analysis

Based on the results of the analysis, the description of the research variables can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. Description of Research Variables

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
X1	105	-.4563	.8636	.082234	.1422205
X2	105	26.4856	33.4945	29.516470	1.7444375
Y1	105	.0110	.6923	.196343	.1249509
Y2	105	.1811	4.0777	.725810	.5144783
Valid N (listwise)	105				

Source: Data processed 2021.

Based on the table above, the minimum value of the profitability variable is -0.4563 and the maximum value is 0.8636. The average value of the profitability variable is 0.0822 with a standard deviation of 0.1422 which means that the range of profitability data values is 0.1422 from the average value. The minimum value of the firm size variable is 26.4856 and the maximum value is 33.4945. The average value of the firm size variable is 29.5165 with a standard deviation of 1.7444 which means that the range of firm size data values is 1.7444 from the average value. The minimum value of the CSR disclosure variable is 0.0110 and the maximum value is 0.6923. The average value of the CSR disclosure variable is 0.1963 with a standard deviation of 0.1249 which means that the range of CSR disclosure data values is 0.1249 from the average value. The minimum value of the firm value variable is 0.1811 and the maximum value is 4.0777. The average value of the firm value variable is 0.7258 with a standard deviation of 0.5145 which means that the range of firm value data values is 0.5145 from the average value.

Test the Assumption of Partial Lest Square Linearity (PLS)

Before evaluating the PLS, the linearity assumption test was first tested, namely testing the relationship between the latent variables whether they had a linear relationship. The model is said to be linear if it satisfies one of two possibilities, namely: First, the linear model is significant (sig. linear model ≤ 0.05). Second, non-significant linear model (sig. linear model ≥

0.05). The results of testing the linearity of the relationship between the variables of this study as shown in the following table.

Table 2. Linearity Assumption Test Results

Relationship Between Variables		Test Result	Decision
Profitability (X_1)	CSR Disclosure (Y_1)	Significant linear model 0.886> 0.005	Linear
Firm Size (X_2)	CSR Disclosure (Y_1)	Significant linear model 0.031> 0.005	Linear
CSR Disclosure (Y_1)	Firm Value (Y_2)	Significant linear model 0.704> 0.005	Linear
Profitability (X_1)	Firm Value (Y_2)	Significant linear model 0.225> 0.005	Linear
Firm Size (X_2)	Firm Value (Y_2)	Significant linear model 0.384> 0.005	Linear

Source: Data processed, 2021

The test results show that all relationships between variables in the structural model are linear. Thus, the assumption of linearity in the PLS analysis is fulfilled and further analysis can be carried out.

Evaluation of the Goodness of Fit Model

Testing on the structural model is done by paying attention to the percentage of variance described, namely by looking at the value of R Square (R^2) for the dependent latent variable. The closer the value to 1 means the better the model. On the other hand, if it is below 0 it indicates that the model lacks predictive relevance. The structural model is evaluated by taking into account the predictive relevance (Q^2) of the model which is the R Square value of all dependent variables. The results of the analysis can be seen in the following table.

Table 3. Goodness of Fit Model Test Results

Structural Model	Dependent Variable Model	R Square
1	CSR Disclosure (Y_1)	0,078
2	Firm Value (Y_2)	0,768

Source: Data processed, 2021

Based on the value of the coefficient of determination (R^2), it can be seen that Q^2 is calculated as follows:

$Q^2 = 1 - \{(1-R_1^2)\ (1-R_2^2)\}$
$= 1 - \{(1 - 0{,}078)\ (1 - 0{,}768)\}$
$= 1 - 0{,}214$
$= \mathbf{0{,}786}$

Based on the results of these calculations, the value of predictive relevance (Q^2) is 0.786 or 78.6%. This shows that this research model can explain the diversity of the effects of profitability, firm size, on CSR disclosure and firm value of 78.6% and the remaining 21.4% is explained by other variables not included in this research model.

URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.14738/abr.99.10902

Testing Structural Models and Hypothesis

Based on the output of the PLS model, testing the structural model and hypothesis is done by looking at the path coefficient value and the probability value which is significant at α = 0.05. Based on the conceptual framework of this study, hypothesis testing was carried out in two stages, namely testing the direct influence path coefficient and testing the mediating influence path coefficient. Testing the path coefficient of direct influence between profitability, firm size variables on CSR disclosure and firm value. The results of the analysis/output of the Partial Least Squares model look like the following picture.

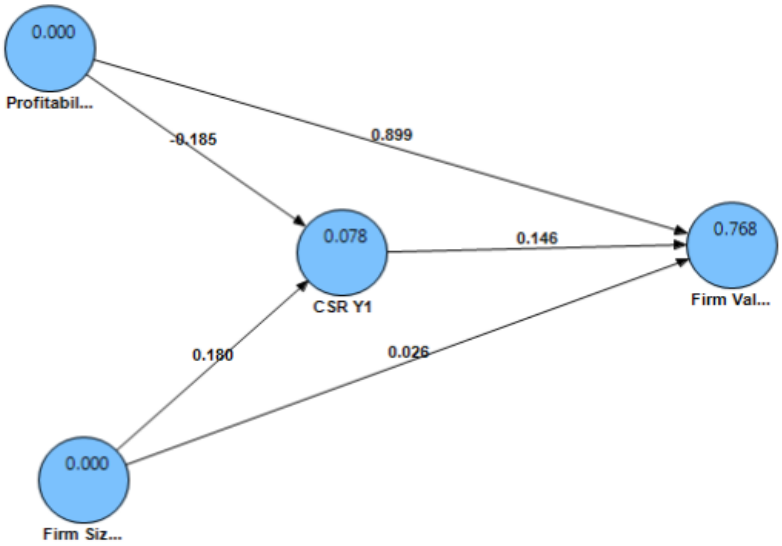


Figure 2. Analysis Results/Output Model of Partial Least Squares

Furthermore, the results of the path coefficient analysis and testing the direct influence hypothesis in full are presented in the following table.

Table 4. Results of Path Coefficient Analysis and Direct Effect Hypothesis Testing

Effect Between Variables	Path Coefficient	T-Statistics	P-Values	Description
CSR Y1 -> Firm Value Y2	0.146	2.278	0.023	Significant
Firm Size (X2) -> CSR Y1	0.180	2.107	0.035	Significant
Firm Size (X2) -> Firm Value Y2	0.026	0.588	0.556	Not significant
Profitability X1 -> CSR Y1	-0.185	2.900	0.004	Significant
Profitability X1 -> Firm Value Y2	0.899	11.045	0.000	Significant

Source: Data processed, 2021

Based on the results of the analysis that has been presented in the table above, the results of testing the structural model and hypotheses of this study can be presented in the following figure.

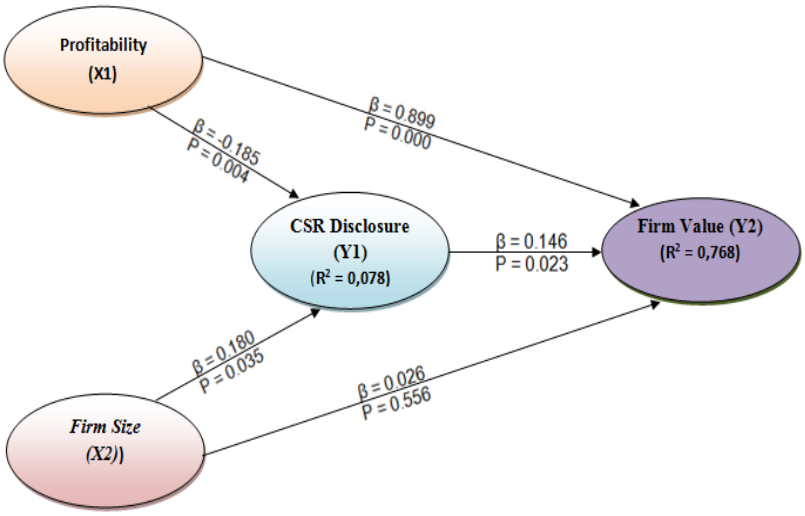


Figure 3. Structural Model Testing Results and Hypothesis

The first hypothesis (H_1) states that profitability has a positive and significant effect on CSR disclosure. Based on the test results, the path coefficient value is -0.185 with a P-value of 0.004 < α = 0.05, which means that profitability has a negative and significant effect on CSR disclosure. Thus, the first hypothesis (H_1) is rejected. The second hypothesis (H_2) states that firm size has a positive and significant effect on CSR disclosure. Based on the test results, the path coefficient value is 0.180 with a P-value of 0.035 < α = 0.05, which means that firm size has a positive and significant effect on CSR disclosure. Thus, the second hypothesis (H_2) is accepted. The third hypothesis (H_3) states that profitability has a positive and significant effect on firm value. Based on the test results, the path coefficient value is 0.899 with a P-value of 0.000 < α = 0.05 which means that profitability has a positive and significant effect on firm value. Thus, the third hypothesis (H_3) is accepted. The fourth hypothesis (H_4) states that firm size has a positive and significant effect on firm value. Based on the test results, the path coefficient value is 0.026 with a P-value of 0.556 > α = 0.05, which means that firm size has a positive but not significant effect on firm value. Thus, the fourth hypothesis (H_4) is rejected. The fifth hypothesis (H_5) states that CSR disclosure has a positive and significant effect on firm value. Based on the test results, the path coefficient value is 0.146 with a P-value of 0.023 < α = 0.05, which means that CSR disclosure has a positive and significant effect on firm value. Thus, the fifth hypothesis (H_5) is accepted.

Testing the path coefficient of indirect influence (mediation) between profitability and firm size variables on firm value through CSR disclosure is carried out using z-statistics developed by Sobel. The results of path coefficient analysis and indirect effect hypothesis testing based on the Sobel test are presented in the following table.

URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.14738/abr.99.10902

Table 5. Results of Path Coefficient Analysis and Indirect Effect Hypothesis Testing

Independent Variable	Dependent Variable	Intervening Variable	Path Coefficient	P-Value	Description
Profitability (X_1)	Firm Value (Y_2)	CSR Disclosure (Y_1)	-2.0155	0.044	Significant
Firm Size (X_2)	Firm Value (Y_2)	CSR Disclosure (Y_1)	2.0553	0.040	Significant

Source: Data processed, 2021

The sixth hypothesis (H_6) states that CSR disclosure mediates the effect of profitability on firm value. Based on the test results, the path coefficient value is -2.0155 with a P-value of 0.044 < α = 0.05, which means that CSR disclosure can mediate the effect of profitability on firm value. Thus, the sixth hypothesis (H_6) is accepted. The seventh hypothesis (H_7) states that CSR disclosure mediates the effect of firm size on firm value. Based on the test results, the path coefficient value is 2.0553 with a P-value of 0.040 < α = 0.05, which means that CSR disclosure can mediate the effect of firm size on firm value. Thus, the seventh hypothesis (H_7) is accepted.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Profitability on CSR Disclosure

The results of this study indicate that profitability has a negative and significant effect on CSR disclosure. This means that the higher the profitability, the lower the CSR disclosure. This finding is not in line with stakeholder theory where companies with a high level of profitability will be motivated to disclose their social and environmental information as a form of fulfilling interests to stakeholders. High profitability shows good financial performance, so that it can encourage companies to disclose CSR more broadly and in detail to stakeholders (Wiyarna & Sudana, 2019). Profitability has a negative and significant effect on CSR disclosure, indicating that companies that have high profitability do not necessarily increase CSR disclosure. This is because the profits owned by the company are prioritized for operational purposes so that the utilization for corporate social activities is less. The results of this study are consistent with the research conducted by Madani & Gayatri (2021) which found that profitability had a negative effect on the disclosure of sustainability reports. Furthermore, Wuttichindanon (2017) states that CSR disclosure is carried out by companies on the influence of stakeholders, not based on the level of profitability. Likewise, Antari & Wirawati (2020) found that profitability was not able to affect the company's ability to implement CSR disclosure.

Effect of Firm Size on CSR Disclosure

The results of this study indicate that firm size has a positive and significant effect on CSR disclosure. This means that the higher the firm size, the higher the CSR disclosure will be. Companies with a larger size are usually more socially responsible, because large-scale companies have a stronger desire to maintain a positive image in the eyes of the wider community. Theoretically, large companies cannot avoid political pressures regarding their responsibility to society. The company management system that is expected to be community-oriented is a thought based on legitimacy theory. In addition, this can also give a positive signal to the public regarding the condition of the company. Large companies are demanded by the public's desire to attach CSR disclosure reports, so that the larger the size of the company, the

higher the responsibility to the public, and this will increase the company's desire to increase CSR disclosure in the company's annual financial statements. A large company cannot be separated from pressure to carry out social responsibility so that it will disclose more and wider information than a small company. According to Ebiringa *et al*. (2013) that the size of the company will be related to social responsibility activities, because large companies are more likely to need to be criticized by public interest groups and social groups. The results of this study are in line with the findings of Pramesti & Buadiasih (2020) and Oktavianawati & Sri (2018) which found that firm size had a positive and significant effect on CSR disclosure.

The Effect of Profitability on Firm Value

The results of this study indicate that profitability has a positive and significant effect on firm value. This means that the higher the profitability, the higher the firm value. The greater the value of a company's profitability, the higher the company's ability to generate profits, the greater the return expected by investors, so that the company's value will increase. Profitability is a ratio that expresses the company's ability to earn profits in relation to sales and own capital that will generate value for the company, so that it can be a reference for long-term investors (Khairudin & Wandita, 2017). High and consistent profitability indicates the company has an advantage and investment in the form of shareholder capital will continue to grow. Profitability has a positive effect on firm value, where the profit is used for dividend payments. The stock price will increase because the company gives a positive signal in the form of dividend distribution (Sabrin *et al*., 2016). Profitability has a positive relationship with stock prices, where the higher the profitability, the higher the market price of the stock, because the large rate of return indicates that the returns to be received by investors will be high so that investors will be interested in buying the shares, and it causes stock market prices tend to rise and will further increase the firm value. The high profitability of a company also shows efficiency in the company so that it reflects the company's good performance and investors will respond positively to the signal and ultimately increase the firm value. These results are in line with the results of research conducted by Prasitadewi & Putra (2020), Riaz & Qasim (2016) and Purwohandoko (2017) who found that profitability had a positive and significant effect on firm value.

Effect of Firm Size on Firm Value

The results of this study indicate that firm size has a positive but not significant effect on firm value. This means that the higher the firm size, the firm value will increase but not significantly. This result is not entirely in line with the signal theory which explains that the larger the firm size, the more interested investors will be to buy its shares because a large company size is a signal for investors that the company has a more stable financial condition and it is easier to get funding sources and will be more attractive for investors to buy their shares so that it will encourage an increase in the firm value. A large company will find it easier to access the capital market so that it will be easy to get investors but will not necessarily increase the firm value significantly, especially when the company is in an unstable condition. The firm size is not the main consideration for investors in investing their funds in the company (Wirawati *et al*., 2020). Thus, the firm size does not necessarily significantly affect the firm value. The results of this study are in line with the research of Wirawati *et al*. (2020), Mawar *et al*. (2015) and Nurwani (2019) who found that firm size had a positive but not significant effect on firm value.

URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.14738/abr.99.10902

The Effect of CSR Disclosure on Firm Value

The results of this study indicate that CSR disclosure has a positive and significant effect on firm value. This means that the higher the CSR disclosure, the higher the firm value. The results of this study are in line with agency theory, where conflicts of interest between principals and agents that can cause information asymmetry can be reduced by making disclosures. Agency conflict can be reduced by minimizing information asymmetry through wider disclosure (Rahindayati *et al*., 2015). One form of disclosure that can be made by the company is the CSR disclosure contained in the company's annual report. In line with the legitimacy theory, the increasing intensity of CSR disclosure will further increase the value of the company because the company will gain legitimacy from the community if it is able to create a harmonious relationship with the community. If the company's image is good in the public, at least the company has a great opportunity to carry out the company's operations in a longer period of time and can bring benefits for the welfare of the stakeholders and thus the firm value can increase. The results of this study are also in line with the thinking in stakeholder theory that companies that carry out CSR activities and disclose in their annual reports can strengthen and build better relationships with stakeholders, because the company is not an entity that stands only for the company's own personal interests. CSR activities of the company can be aimed at building good relationships with external stakeholders such as communities, customers, and prospective employees (Mansaray *et al*., 2017). This shows that the value of the company can be increased by aligning the company's business through an effective CSR program (Jitmaneeroj, 2018). The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Paramitha & Sudana (2021), Firmansyah & Surasni (2020), Wijaya & Wirawati (2019), Darmastika & Ratnadi (2019) and Damayanthi (2019) which found that CSR disclosure had a positive and significant effect to the firm value.

The Role of CSR Disclosure in Mediating the Effect of Profitability on Firm Value

The results of this study indicate that CSR disclosure can mediate the effect of profitability on firm value. This can be interpreted that the higher CSR disclosure will increase the effect of profitability on firm value. The results of this study are in accordance with the signal theory which explains that the firm value can be increased by sending signals to external parties through reporting information related to the company's performance to minimize the uncertainty of business prospects in the future. Management gives a signal to shareholders which information can be used as a basis for decision making for shareholders. CSR disclosure and profitability have the same goal, namely increasing the value of the company and providing benefits and benefits to stakeholders and shareholders. Companies displaying profitability information when accompanied by CSR disclosure in the annual report are able to make shareholders respond positively to it and use it as a material consideration in making investment in the company. Disclosure of CSR is a way to build a positive image of the company in the eyes of the community and the environment. Companies that carry out social responsibility through annual reports mean providing opportunities for stakeholders and shareholders to evaluate and make decisions about how social responsibility activities are carried out during the current period (Sopian & Mulya, 2018). This causes investors to feel that the company in carrying out its activities not only obtains financial benefits but also pays attention to the interests of all stakeholders. Carrying out social responsibility in a sustainable manner provides a good image for the company so as to attract investors to invest in companies which have an impact on increasing stock prices (Siregar *et al*., 2018). The increase in stock

prices is a reflection of investor confidence in the company (Haryono & Iskandar, 2015). The results of this study are in line with the results of Ayu & Suarjaya (2017) who found that CSR disclosure can mediate the effect of profitability on firm value.

The Role of CSR Disclosure in Mediating the Effect of Firm Size on Firm Value

The results of this study indicate that CSR disclosure can mediate the effect of firm size on firm value. This can be interpreted that the higher the CSR disclosure will increase the influence of firm size on firm value. The results of this study are in line with signal theory where management tries to provide relevant signals to shareholders so that the information can be utilized by shareholders (including investors) as a basis for decision making. The company is aware that the company's survival in the future depends on a good relationship with the community and the environment in which the company operates (Ayu & Suarjaya, 2017). Companies must be able to balance between economic goals with environmental and social responsibilities in order to be well received by the community (Lingga, 2019). Therefore, companies are encouraged to carry out CSR activities and report them in their annual reports. Information about a good firm size and accompanied by extensive CSR disclosure will increase the legitimacy and public trust in the company so that it can encourage investors to buy company shares even at a higher price. Both of these information can describe good business prospects in the future so that investors will respond to it as a positive signal which has an impact on increasing stock prices and firm value (Nindita *et al*., 2017). The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Robert (2019) which found that CSR disclosure can mediate the effect of firm size on firm value.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been stated previously, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Profitability has a negative and significant effect on CSR disclosure, which means that the higher the profitability, the lower the CSR disclosure.
2. Firm size has a positive and significant effect on CSR disclosure, which means that the higher the firm size, the higher the CSR disclosure.
3. Profitability has a positive and significant effect on firm value, which means that the higher the profitability, the higher the firm value.
4. Firm size has a positive but not significant effect on firm value, which means that the higher the firm size, the firm value will increase but not significantly.
5. CSR disclosure has a positive and significant effect on firm value, which means that the higher the CSR disclosure, the higher the firm value.
6. CSR disclosure can mediate the effect of profitability on firm value, which means that the higher CSR disclosure will increase the profitability effect on firm value.
7. CSR disclosure can mediate the effect of firm size on firm value, which means that the higher CSR disclosure will increase the firm size effect on firm value.

Suggestions

Based on the results of the research conducted, the researchers can provide the following suggestions:

URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.14738/abr.99.10902

1. The company is expected to continuously improve CSR disclosure because with high profitability and large firm size accompanied by extensive CSR disclosure, it will be a positive signal for all stakeholders.
2. For further researchers who are interested in researching the same problem, it is better to examine other variables that affect CSR disclosure and firm value such as leverage, liquidity, and corporate governance as well as expand the object of observation to companies listed on the stock exchange.

Reference

Aguinis, H., & Glavas, A. 2012. What We Know and Don't Know About Corporate Social Responsibility: A Review and Research Agenda. *Journal of Management, 38*(4), 932-968.

Angest. 2015. The Influence of Company Size and Financial Performance on Company Value With Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as an Intervening Variable. *Journal of Economics and Business*. Dian Nuswantoro University Semarang.

Antari, N.N.D. & Wirawati, N.G.P. 2020. Company Size, Profitability, Liquidity and Disclosure of Social Responsibility. *E-Journal of Accounting, Udayana University, 30*(11), 2810-2824.

Ayu, D.P., & Suarjaya, A.A.G. 2017. The Effect of Profitability on Company Value with Corporate Social Responsibility as a Mediation Variable in Mining Companies, *E-Jurnal of Unud Management, 6*(2), 1112-1138.

Cahyaningtyas, F. 2018. Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Financial Institutions Listed on the IDX. *Journal of Economics, Business, and Government Challenges, 1*(1), 10-21.

Carroll, A. B. 2015. Corporate Social Responsibility: The Centerpiece of Competing and Complementary Frameworks. *Organizational Dynamics, 44*(2), 87-96.

Chatterjee, B., & Mitra, N. 2017. CSR Should Contribute to The National Agenda in Emerging Economies-The 'Chatterjee Model.' *International Journal of Corporate Social Responsibility, 2*(1), 1-11.

Dang, C., Frank Li, Z., & Yang, C. 2018. Measuring Firm Size in Empirical Corporate Finance. *Journal of Banking and Finance, 86*, 159-176.

Damayanthi, I.G.A.E. 2019. Phenomenon of Factors Affecting Company Value. *Scientific Journal of Accounting and Business, 14*(2), 208-218.

Darmastika, I.W.R., & Ratnadi, N.M.D. 2019. The Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on Firm Value with Profitability and Leverage as Moderating Variables. *E-Journal of Accounting, Udayana University 27*(1), 362-387.

Dewi, I.A.A.W., & Wirawati, N.G.P. 2017. The Effect of Tax Aggressiveness on Corporate Social Responsibility with Liquidity as a Moderating Variable. *E-Journal of Accounting, Udayana University, 19*(3), 1943-1969.

Dewi, P.P. & Narayana, I.P.E. 2020. Implementation of Green Accounting, Profitability and Corporate Social Responsibility on Corporate Values. *E-Journal of Accounting, Udayana University 30*(12), 3252-3262.

Ebiringa, O.T., Yadirichukwu, E., Chigbu, E.E., & Ogochukwu, O.J. 2013. Effect of Firm Size and Profitability on Corporate Social Disclosures: The Nigerian Oil and Gas Sector in Focus. *British Journal of Economics, Management & Trade, 3*(4), 563-574.

Farooq, M.A., & Masood, A. 2016. Impact of Financial Leverage on Value of Firm: Evidence from Cement Sector of Pakistan. *Research Journal Of Finance And Accounting, 7*(9), 73-77.

Firmansyah, D., & Surasni, N.K. 2020. The Effect of CSR on Company Value with Good Corporate Governance and Company Size as Moderating Variables. *E-Journal of Accounting, Udayana University 30*(1), 163-178.

Fryza, A.P. 2013. The Role of Corporate Social Responsibility as a Mediation Variable From the Effect of Company Characteristics on Company Value. *Journal of Dian Nuswantoro University, 5*(2), 1-15.

Gunawan, A., Puntoro, H.R., & Pakolo, R.P. 2018. The Effect of Profitability, Company Age, and Public Ownership on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure. *Journal of Accounting, Trisakti 5*(2), 291-298.

Hafez, H. 2016. Corportae Social Responsibility and Firm Value: An Empirical Study of an Emerging Economy. *Journal of Governance and Regulation, 5*(4), 40-53.

Haryono, U., & Iskandar, R. 2015. Corporate Social Performance and Firm Value. International *Journal of Business and Management Invention, 4*(11), 69-75.

Hirdinis, M. 2019. Capital Structure and Firm Size on Firm Value Moderated by Profitability. *International Journal of Economics and Business Administration, 7*(1), 174-191.

Huang, X.B., & Watson, L. 2015. Corporate Social Responsibility Research in Accounting. *Journal of Accounting Literature*, 34, 1-16.

Indraswari, G.A.D., & Astika, I.B.P. 2015. The Effect of Profitability, Company Size, and Public Share Ownership on CSR Disclosure. *E-Journal of Accounting, Udayana University, 11*(1), 289-302.

Isnalita, & Narsa, I. M. 2017. CSR Disclosure, Customer Loyalty, and Firm Values (Study at Mining Company Listed in Indonesia Stock Exchange). *Asian Journal of Accounting Research, 2*(2), 8-14.

Jitmaneeroj, B. 2018. A Latent Variable Analysis of Corporate Social Responsibility and Firm Value. *Managerial Finance, 44*(4), 478-494.

Kardiyanti, N.K.E. & Dwirandra, A.A.N.B. 2020. The Effect of Profitability, Firm Size, and Foreign Ownership on CSR Disclosures. *E-Journal of Accounting, Udayana University,* 30(9), 2338-2350.

Khairudin & Wandita. 2017. Analysis of the Effect of Profitability Ratios, Debt To Equity Ratio (DER) and Price to Book Value (PBV) on Share Prices of Mining Companies in Indonesia. *Journal of Accounting & Finance, 8*(1), 68-84.

Kusumayanti, N.K.R., & Astika, I.B.P. 2016. Corporate Social Responsibility Mediates the Effect of Company Size, Profitability and Leverage on Firm Value. *E-Journal of Accounting, Udayana University, 15*(1), 549-583.

Latapí, A.M.A., Jóhannsdóttir, L., & Davídsdóttir, B. 2019. A Literature Review of the History and Evolution of Corporate Social Responsibility. *International Journal of Corporate Social Responsibility, 4*(1), 1-23.

Linga, V.P., & Wirakusuma, M.G. 2019. The Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility on Company Value with Environmental Performance as Moderating. *E-Journal of Economics and Business, Udayana University, 8*(4), 413-442.

Madani, N.K.N., & Gayatri. 2021. Profitability, Company Size, Company Age, Institutional Ownership and Disclosure of Sustainability Report. *E-Journal of Accounting, Udayana University, 31*(4), 822-835.

Mandaika, Y. & Salim, H. 2015. The Influence of Company Size, Financial Performance, Type of Industry, and Financial Leverage on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure: An Empirical Study on Manufacturing Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2011-2013. *E-Journal of Accounting, Udayana University,* 8(2), 181-201.

Mansaray, A.P., Yuanyuan, L., & Brima, S. 2017. The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on Financial Performance of Firms in Africa. *International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues, 7*(5), 137-146.

Mawar, S.R., Pantow, S.M., & Irvan, T. 2015. Analysis of Sales Growth, Company Size, Return on Assets and Capital Structure on Firm Values recorded in the LQ 45 Index. *EMBA Journal, 3*(1), 961-971.

Mudjiyanti, R., & Maulani, S.S. 2017. The Effect of Liquidity and Profitability on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosures in Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. *Journal of Management and Business ECONOMIC MEDIA, 17*(1), 7-12.

Mursitama, T.N., Noerlina, & Wulandari, N.B. 2019. The Study Of Corporate Social Responsibility In Emerging Economies: The Case Of SME's, Tourism, Environment Upgrade Programs In Indonesia. *International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research, 8*(6), 22-24.

Nindita, N.R., Saiful, & Coryanata, I. 2017. CSR Disclosure on the Relationship of Profitability and Ownership Structure to Firm Value. *Journal of Fairness, 7*(2), 151-160.

URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.14738/abr.99.10902

Nurwani, 2019. The Effect of Profitability and Company Size on Company Value in Companies Listed in the Jakarta Islamic Index (JII). *Journal of Accounting and Business Research, 19*(2), 221-228.

Novari, P.M., & Lestari, P.V. 2016. The Effect of Firm Size, Leverage, and Profitability on Firm Value in the Property and Real Estate Sector. *E-Journal of Management Udayana University, 5*(9), 5671-5694.

Oktavianawati, L. & Sri, I.F. 2018. The Factors that Influence the Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). *AAJ: Accounting Analysis Journal, 7*(2), 119-126.

Pascua, D.S. 2020. Sustainable Corporate Social Responsibility Practices Of Business Establishments in Region 2, Philippines. *Journal of Critical Reviews, 7*(11), 53-59.

Pramesti, A.A.W.L., & Budiasih, I.G.A.N. 2020. The Effect of Profitability, Company Size and Public Ownership on Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosures. *E-Journal of Accounting*, *Udayana University, 30*(4), 1006-1018.

Pramitha, I.A.Y., & Sudana, I.P. 2021. Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility, Environmental Performance and Corporate Value. *E-Journal of Accounting, Udayana University, 31*(3), 615-634.

Prasitadewi, M.S., & Putra, I.W.A. 2020. The Influence of Internal and External Factors on Company Value. *E-Journal of Accounting, Udayana University, 30*(6), 1397-1413.

Prihatiningtias, Y.W., & Dayanti, N. 2014. Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure and Firm Financial Performance in Mining and Natural Resources Industry. *The International Journal of Accounting and Business Society, 22*(1), 35-59.

Purwohandoko. 2017. The Influence of Firm's Size, Growth, and Profitability on Firm Value with Capital Structure as the Mediator: A Study on the Agricultural Firms Listed in the Indonesian Stock Exchange. *International Journal of Economics and Finance, 9*(8), 103-110.

Putra, I P.P.E. & Putra, I M.P.D. 2020. The Effect of Profitability, Debt and Company Size on the Value of Food and Beverage Companies. *E-Journal of Accounting, Udayana University, 30*(8), 2115-2126.

Putri, R.A. 2014. The Effect of Profitability, Liquidity, and Leverage on CSR Disclosure. *Business Accounting Review, 2*(1), 61-70.

Putri, R.K., Zulbahridar, & Kurnia, P. 2017. The Effect of Company Size, Profitability, Leverage, Liquidity, and Ownership Base on Corporate Social Responsibility in Mining Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2012-2014. *Online Journal of Students of the Faculty of Economics, University of Riau, 4*(1), 558-571.

Rachmawati, D. & Pinem, D.B. 2015. The Effect of Profitability, Leverage and Firm Size on Firm Value. *Equity, 18*(1), 1-18.

Rahindayati, N.M., Ramantha, I.W., & Rasmini, N K. 2015. The Effect of Management Diversity on the Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility of Financial Sector Companies. *E-Journal of Economics and Business, Udayana University, 4*(05), 312-330.

Ramadhitya, G.K., & Dillak, V.J. 2018. The Effect of Profitability, Leverage, Company Size and Investment Decisions on Company Value (Case Study on Manufacturing Companies in the Food and Beverage Sub-Sector Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the Period 2012-2016). *E-Proceedings of Management, 5*(3), 3589-3597.

Razak, R.A. 2015. Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure and its Determinants in Saudi Arabia. *Middle-East Journal of Scientific Research, 23*(10), 2388-2398.

Riaz, M., & Qasim, M. 2016. Islamic Microfinance Institution: The Capital Structure, Growth, Performance and Value of The Firm in Pakistan. *Journal of ISOSS, 2*(1), 97-101.

Rizqia, D.A., Aisjah, S., & Sumiati. 2013. Effect of Managerial Ownership, Financial Leverage, Profitability, Firm Size, and Investment Opportunity on Dividend Policy and Firm Value. *Research Journal of Finance and Accounting, 4*(11), 120-130.

Robert. 2019. The Effect of Profitability and Company Size on Company Value with Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility as a Mediation Variable in Construction Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2014-2016. *Journal of Business Management and Entrepreneurship, 3*(5), 67-72.

Ronald, S., N, S., & Daromes, F.E. 2019. Corporate Social Responsibility as Economic Mechanism for Creating Firm Value. *Indonesian Journal of Sustainability Accounting and Management, 3*(1), 22-36.

Rosiana, G.A.M.E., Juliarsa, G., & Sari, M.M.R. 2013. The Effect of CSR Disclosure on Firm Value with Profitability as Moderating Variable. *E-Journal of Accounting, Udayana University, 5*(3), 723-738.

Sabatini, K., & Sudana, I.P. 2019. The Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on Company Value With Earnings Management as Moderating Variable. *Journal of Accounting and Business Scientific, 14*(1), 56-69.

Sabrin, Sarita, B., Takdir S., D., & Sujono. 2016. The Effect of Profitability on Firm Value in Manufacturing Company at Indonesia Stock Exchange. *The International Journal of Engineering and Science (IJES), 5*(10), 81-89.

Salvatore, D. 2005. *Managerial Economics in a Global Economy*. Salemba Empat: Jakarta.

Siahaan, Y., Susanti, E., & Sudirman, A. 2020. Effect Of Firm Characteristics On Firm Value Through Triple Bottom Line Disclosure: Pharmaceutical Companies Listed On Indonesia Stock Exchange. *International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research, 9*(2), 2228-2234.

Singh, P.J., Sethuraman, K., & Lam, J.Y. 2017. Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility Dimensions on Firm Value: Some Evidence from Hong Kong and China. *Sustainability, 9*(9), 1532.

Siregar, I.F., Roekhudin, R., & Purwanti, L. 2018. Firm Value Predictor and the Role of Corporate Social Responsibility. *Journal of Finance and Banking, 22*(3), 475-485.

Sopian, A., & Mulya, H. 2018. The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on Firm Value. *Advanced Science Letters, 23*(8), 7042-7045.

Su, W., Peng, M.W., Tan, W., & Cheung, Y.L. 2016. The Signaling Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility in Emerging Economies. *Journal of Business Ethics, 134*(3), 479-491.

Sudiyatno, B., & Puspitasari, E. 2010. Tobin's Q and Altman Z-Score as Company Performance Measurement Indicators. *Accounting Studies, 2*(1), 9-21.

Tista, K.R.R., & Putri, I G.A.M. 2020. Factors Affecting the Wide Disclosure of Corporate Social Responsibility. *E-Journal of Accounting, Udayana University, 30*(11), 2737-2752.

Tui, S., Nurnajamuddin, M., Sufri, M. & Nirwana, A. 2017. Determinants of Profitability and Firm Value: Evidence from Indonesian Banks. *IRA-International Journal of Management & Social Sciences, 7*(1), 84-95.

Urmila, N.M.D., & Mertha, M. 2017. Company Type Moderates Firm Size, Profitability, Foreign Ownership in Manufacturing Company CSR Disclosures on the IDX. *E-Journal of Accounting, Udayana University, 19*(3), 2145-2174.

Wedayanti, L.P., & Wirajaya, I.G.A. 2018. The Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure on Company Value with Company Size as Moderating Variable. *E-Journal of Accounting, Udayana University, 24*(3), 2304-2332.

Wijaya, I.P.I., & Wirawati, N.G.P. 2019. Good Corporate Governance as Moderating the Effect of Profitability and Corporate Social Responsibility on Company Value. *E-Journal of Accounting, Udayana University, 26*(2), 1436-1463.

Wirawati, N.G.P., Putri, I.GA.M.A.D., & Badera, I.D.N. 2020. The Effect of Firm Size, Leverage, Environmental Disclosure, and Environmental Performance on Firm Value. *E-Journal of Accounting, Udayana University, 30*(9), 2417- 2427.

Wiyarna, I.N.A., & Sudana, I.P. 2019. Financial and Non-financial Determinants of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure. *E-Journal of Accounting, Udayana University, 29*(1), 292.

Wuttichindanon, S. 2017. Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure - Choices of Report and Its Determinants: Empirical Evidence from Firms listed on The Stock Exchange of Thailand. *Kasetsart Journal of Social Sciences, 38*(2), 156-162.

URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.14738/abr.99.10902

Youn, H., Hua, N., & Lee, S. 2015. Does size matter? Corporate Social Responsibility and Firm Performance in the Restaurant Industry. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 51, 127-134.