THE DETERMINATION FACTORS ON DISCLOSURE OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ITS IMPACT FOR COMPANY VALUE

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine the effect of profitability, leverage, firm size, liquidity, growth, ownership structure and board of commissioners on corporate social responsibility disclosure. In addition, this research also examines the effect of corporate social responsibility disclosure on firm value. The research data were collected from 16 mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the year of observation (2013-2016). The analysis technique used in this research are multiple regression analysis and simple regression analysis using SPSS version 1.6 application. The study provides empirical evidence that the size of the company and ownership structure affect corporate social responsibility disclosure, while profitability, leverage, liquidity, growth and board of commissioners had no effect on the corporate social responsibility disclosure. This study also provides empirical evidence that corporate social responsibility disclosure does not affect the value of the company.

Keywords: profitability, leverage, firm size, liquidity, growth, ownership structure, board of commissioners, sustainability reporting, firm value.

Introduction

Company value is an important thing for the company because it is used by investors and creditors as a consideration in investing and providing loans to companies. The value of the company will produce a positive signal in the eyes of investors so that investors can invest in the company, while for creditors the value of the company describes the ability of the company to pay its debt, so it can eliminate the concern of creditors in lending funds to companies (Anjarwati, Chabachib & Demi, 2016; Cecelia, Rambe & Torong, 2015; Bringham & Houston, 2010). The company takes various ways to maximize the value of each company, in order to survive and compete with other companies. One way that many companies use to increase company value is to disclose reports relating to financial conditions. But the value of the company is not only reflected in financial conditions, but social and environmental conditions also become something that must be considered by the company (Djatmiko, 2006). Corporate social responsibility is one of the efforts used by companies to pay attention to social and environmental aspects where companies minimize negative impacts on the environment, and act in accordance with community expectations (Karya, Yuniarta & Sudjana, 2017; Cecilia, 2015).

The large number of ex-mine holes left open in Kalimantan has caused environmental damage and has even killed 24 people from 2011-2016 in the ex-mine pit (HukumOnline.com, 2017). The existence of an action demanding the closure of PT. Freeport in Papua is carried out by the surrounding community because the company is considered to have committed several violations including human rights violations, environmental damage due to waste, to the occurrence of social conflicts and damage to people's living order (CNN Indonesia, 2017). Many cases of environmental damage and conflicts between companies and surrounding communities make the implementation of social responsibility increasingly important. The social responsibility of the company will be disclosed with the aim of providing information to stakeholders and users of information about the latest information about the condition of the product, employees, the community and the surrounding environment which will later assist in decision making. This disclosure of social responsibility is also done so that people can understand whether the company has achieved social performance that is as expected. In addition, by communicating corporate social responsibility activities, it is expected that more people / public will know the company's social investment so that it can reduce the level of risk the company faces social turmoil. So, reporting the company's social activities to the public can increase the value of social hedging (Harmoni & Andriyani, 2008).

The difference in results between the previous researchers made the researchers motivated to do the testing again to get more convincing results. In addition, researchers assume that there are possible drivers behind social responsibility disclosures, in order to achieve a higher and broader level of disclosure. The factors assumed to be determinants of disclosure of social responsibility include profitability, leverage, company size, liquidity, growth, ownership structure and board of commissioners. This study aims to examine the effect of profitability, leverage, company size, liquidity, growth, ownership structure and board of commissioners on social responsibility disclosures. In addition, the researcher also examined how the impact of social responsibility disclosure on company value. Researchers chose mining sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2013-2016 as objects and periods of research.

Anam, Fatima and Majdi (2011) stated that the positive influence between social responsibility disclosed by the company and the value of the company based on signal theory could increase transparency, and disclosure resulted in a decrease in the value of stock prices, which ultimately increased the value of the company. Therefore, companies that operate socially are more likely to be responsible for informing stakeholders by disclosing social responsibility. In contrast, Putri (2015) proves that disclosure of corporate social responsibility cannot increase company value. This is because, the basic motives of social responsibility often become merely a function of the interests of public relations, corporate reputation or image and the interests of the company in order to increase the value of the company on the stock exchange without the implementation of social welfare substance and environmental preservation.

Theoritical

Agency Theory

Agency theory discusses the relationship between the agent and the principal. The Principal provides funds to finance company activities. On the other hand, agents have an obligation to manage what the principal has transferred to the agent.

Agency theory explains the agency problem that arises because of the existence of information asymmetry between agents and principals where the principal does not have sufficient information about the performance of the agent while the agent has more information about the work environment, self capacity and the company as a whole. This causes an imbalance of information held between the principal and the agent. There is an assumption that information asymmetry is used by agents to cover some information that is not known to the principal. Information asymmetry and conflicts of interest that occur make the agent to disclose information that is not true to the principal.

Legitimacy Theory

Legitimacy is the psychological state of partiality of a person and group of people who are so sensitive to the symptoms of the surrounding environment both physically and non-physically. O'Donovan (2002) argues that the legitimacy of a company can be seen as something that is sought or desired by companies from society. Thus, legitimacy is a benefit or potential resource for the company so that it can continue going (going concern). Legitimacy theory says that companies must always try to ensure that companies operate in accordance with the limits and norms that apply in society. Legitimacy can be considered as an alignment of assumptions or perceptions that actions taken by the company are desirable, appropriate and in accordance with normal, values, definitions and beliefs that are developed socially (Suchman, 1995).

Stakeholder theory

Stakeholder theory is a theory that explains how company management manages and fulfills stakeholder expectations (Freeman and McVea, 2001). According to Deegan, Rankin & Voght (2000) stakeholder theory emphasizes corporate accountability far beyond simple financial or economic performance. This theory explains that companies will voluntarily disclose information about their social, environmental and intellectual performance, exceed their mandatory requests, to meet actual expectations or that are recognized by stakeholders.

Signal theory

Signal theory prioritizes the importance of information disclosed by companies to investment decisions of external companies. Information that is accurate, complete, relevant and timely is needed by investors in the capital market as an analytical tool for investment decision making (Guthrie, Petty, Yongvanich & Ricceri, 2004). When information is disclosed and all market participants have received the information, market participants will interpret it first and analyze the information as a bad signal or good news. If the announcement of the information is a good signal for investors, there will be a change in the volume of stock trading. One example of the type of information issued by companies that can be used as a signal for parties outside the company, especially for investors is the annual report. Information presented in annual reports can be in the form of information relating to accounting information and non-accounting information.

Hypothesis development

The effect of profitability on social responsibility disclosures

According to the legitimacy theory proposed by Guthrie and Parker (1997) in Nurkhin (2009: 27), states that the higher the company's profitability, the greater the social responsibility disclosure that the company makes to describe the company's performance so that the company can be accepted by the community. The company's concern for society (social) is carried out by management to make the company profitable (Belkaoui and Karpik, 1989). High profitability indicates that the company is accepted by the community, high profitability will be used as a means for the company to disclose better social information as a media company to continue to be supported by the community so that the company's operations can continue to be supported and the company's sustainability will last longer. Profitability is a factor that makes management free and flexible to disclose social responsibility to shareholders.
H1: Profitability has a positive effect on social responsibility disclosure

The effect of leverage on social responsibility disclosures

Agency theory predicts that companies with high leverage ratios will reveal more information because company agency costs with such capital structures are higher (Jensen & Meckling, 1976). Additional information is needed to eliminate bondholders' doubts about fulfilling their rights as creditors. Therefore, companies with high financial leverage ratios have an obligation to make broader disclosures than companies with low leverage ratios. For investors, in a stable economic condition. High financial leverage will be able to increase company profits if the company is able to get a greater profit than its fixed costs so that shareholder profits also increase. For creditors, the higher the financial leverage, the higher the level of risk of uncollectible debt.
H2: leverage has a positive effect on social responsibility disclosure

The effect of company size on social responsibility disclosure

Company size is an estimating variable that is widely used to explain variations in disclosures in the company's annual report. Companies with large sizes are expected to provide broader voluntary disclosures in the company's annual report. Associated

with agency theory, the larger a company, the higher the agency costs that arise and to reduce agency costs the company tends to disclose more extensive information. In addition, larger companies are highlighted by the public so that broad disclosure is one form of corporate responsibility (Sembiring, 2005).
H3: company size has a positive effect on social responsibility disclosure

The effect of liquidity on social responsibility disclosures
A company with a high level of liquidity means a great ability to pay its short-term obligations on time. Companies that have high liquidity will create a strong and positive image in the eyes of their stakeholders. Stakeholders will certainly be more impartial and provide support to companies that have a better image (Suryono & Prastiwi, 2011). The efforts that can be taken by the company to form and strengthen its image are through the creation of additional reports. One of the disclosure efforts that can be done by the company is through disclosure of additional information such as corporate social activities, as a company action to get support from its stakeholders.
H4: liquidity has a positive effect on social responsibility disclosure

The effect of growth on disclosure of social responsibility
Companies that have high growth opportunities are expected to provide high profitability in the future, expected to be more persistent profits, so investors will be interested in investing in the company. If associated with stakeholder theory, companies with high growth will get a lot of spotlight, so it is predicted that companies that have higher growth opportunities tend to do more disclosures, including disclosure of corporate social responsibility (Sari R, 2012). In addition, companies that have good economic growth concept will be able to guarantee the sustainability of their economic activities. This sustainability is a thing that can reflect the company's ability to carry out its social responsibilities to the fullest than companies with poor growth.
H5: growth has a positive effect on social responsibility disclosure

The effect of ownership structure on social responsibility disclosure
According to legitimacy theory, if a company wants a going concern, the company needs acceptance from the public / public that can be obtained by carrying out CSR activities. Disclosure of CSR into annual reports can be used by companies as a form of communication to public shareholders. If the proportion of public share ownership in the company is greater, then the company needs to obtain greater revenue so that the company must be broader in disclosing CSR in the annual report (Reverte, 2009). Companies that are dominated by public ownership tend to disclose additional information because many parties who need detailed information about the company and the amount of pressure from investors for companies can realize accountability in the form of disclosure of information.
H6: Public ownership has a positive effect on social responsibility disclosure

The effect on the board of commissioners to disclosure of social responsibility
Stakeholder theory states that the company does not only operate for the benefit of the company but the company must provide benefits to its stakeholders, the board of commissioners will supervise and direct the directors to make the company provide benefits to the stakeholders as part of influencing the company, in this case Corporate disclosure Social responsibility is a manifestation of the company's concern for stakeholders. The more the board of commissioners, the easier it is to control manager performance and create effectiveness at the company in disclosing corporate social responsibility.
H7: board of commissioners has a positive effect on social responsibility disclosure

The effect of social responsibility disclosure on company value
Stakeholder theory holds that companies must make social disclosures as one of their responsibilities to stakeholders. Through CSR disclosure, the market will give a positive appreciation as indicated by the increase in the company's stock price. This increase will cause the value of the company to increase. Disclosure of corporate social responsibility will be able to influence the value of the company if there is material public information from disclosure of social responsibility, the market or investors will react after the announcement is received. The reaction can be seen from the movement of the company's stock price, if there is an increase in stock prices after the disclosure of corporate social responsibility is published in the annual report or company sustainability report, then there is an effect of disclosure of social responsibility on company value (William, 2012).
H8: social responsibility disclosure has a positive effect on company value

Methodology
Population and sample
The population used in this study were all mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2013-2016. The selection of mining companies is the object of research, because mining companies are companies whose business activities are in direct contact with the use of natural resources which have a direct impact on the environment. In addition, mining companies are very influential on economic conditions and have a high level of sensitivity to every event both internal and external to the company. The sampling method used is purposive sampling method, with the criteria set as follows:

Table 1: Sample processed

Information	It does not the criteria	Total
Mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2013-2016		39
Mining companies have never experienced delisting from the Indonesia Stock Exchange so that they can continue to trade on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2013-2016 period	(4)	35
Companies that did not experience losses during the 2013-2016 period.	(19)	16
The number of sample companies during the period 2013-2016		**64**

Operational definitions of variables

Social Responsibility Disclosure

Disclosure of social responsibility is a dialogue between stakeholders and companies that have an interest in the company's social and environmental activities, which is carried out to express the fulfillment of social responsibility that has been carried out by the company. The measurement of corporate social responsibility is done by calculating the total items of categories of social responsibility disclosed by the company. The researcher will give a score of 1 if the company discloses all indicators in each aspect of disclosure and the researcher will divide the score 1 by the number of indicators in each aspect if the company only reveals a few indicators in one aspect. After scoring all items, the score is then added to get the total score for each company. The formula for calculating CSRD is as follows:

$$CSRD = \frac{n}{k}$$

Information:

CSRD = *Corporate social responsibility disclosure*
n = The number of items disclosed by the company
k = Expected number of items

The value of the company

Company value is measured by Tobin's Q. Simply put, Tobin's q is a measure of performance by comparing two valuations of the same asset. Tobin's q is a ratio of the market value of company assets measured by the market value of the number of outstanding shares and enterprise value to the replacement cost of the company's assets (Fiakas, 2005). Systematically Tobin's q can be calculated by formulating the formula as follows:

$$Tobin'sQ = \frac{MVE + debt}{TA}$$

Information:

MVE = End of year stock closing price x number of shares outstanding
Debt = Total of company debt
TA = Total of company assets

Profitability

Profitability in this study is measured using (ROA), where Return On Assets is a comparison between net income after tax and assets to measure the return on total investment. The measurements are using the following formula:

$$ReturnonAsset = \frac{lababersih}{totalaset}$$

Leverage

Financial leverage is a measure of a company's ability to fulfill its long-term obligations. The ratio used to measure leverage in this study is a debt to equity ratio (DER). DER is the proportion of debt to shareholder equity. Used DER because this ratio illustrates the balance between the debt that the company has with capital. The measurements are using the following formula:

$$debttoequityratio = \frac{\text{totalutang}}{\text{totalekuitas}}$$

Company size
Company size is the level of identification of the size or size of a company that can be assessed from the total value of assets, total sales, market capitalization, number of workers and so on. In this study, researchers used total assets as a measurement scale. Firm size measured by total assets will be transformed in logarithms to equate with other variables because the total assets of the company are relatively large compared to other variables in this study.

$$ukuranperusahaan = log(nilaibukuaset)$$

Liquidity
Liquidity shows the relationship between cash and other current assets from a company with smooth debt. Liquidity is an indicator of an entity's ability to pay all short-term financial liabilities at maturity by using available current assets (Kamil and Herusetra, 2012). The most commonly used liquidity ratio is the current ratio, namely by dividing current assets with current liabilities.

$$currentratio = \frac{\mathrm{asetlancar}}{\mathrm{utanglancar}}$$

Growth
Sales growth reflects the manifestation of investment success in the past period and can be predicted as future growth. Sales growth is also an indicator of the demand and competitiveness of companies in an industry. The capital growth used in this study is sales growth where measurements see the company's growth from the marketing aspect of the company alone. The measurements are using the following formula:

$$growth = \frac{\mathrm{penjualan_t} - \mathrm{penjualan_{t-1}}}{\mathrm{penjualan_{t-1}}}$$

Information:
Sales_t : net sales on current year period
Sales_{t-1} : net sales on the previous year period

Ownership structure
The ownership structure used in this study is public share ownership. The amount of public or public shares is measured by the ratio of the number of publicly owned shares to the company's total shares in Indonesia. The measurements are using the following formula:

$$\mathrm{kepemilikansahampublik} = \frac{\mathrm{Jumlahkepemilikanlembarsahampublik}}{\mathrm{totallembarsahamperusahaan}} \mathrm{x}100\%$$

Board of Commissioners
Board of commissioners are members who are not members of management, majority shareholders, officials or in other words that are not directly or indirectly related to the majority shareholder of a company that oversees shareholders. The measurements are using the following formula:

$$\mathrm{komisarisindependen} = \frac{\mathrm{jumlahkomisarisindependen}}{\mathrm{jumlahseluruhkomisaris}}$$

Data analysis method
The data analysis method used is regression analysis to test and analyze the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable. The regression models used in this study are as follows:

1. $\mathbf{Y_1 = \alpha_i + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \beta_4 x_4 + \beta_5 x_5 + \beta_6 x_6 + \beta_7 x_7 + e}$
   Information :
   Y_1 : social responsibility disclosure
   α : constanta
   $\beta_1, \beta_2, ...$: regression coefficient
   x_1 : profitabilities
   x_2 : leverage
   x_3 : firm size
   x_4 : liquidity
   x_5 : company growth
   x_6 : ownership structure
   x_7 : commissioner size
   e : error term

2. $\mathbf{Y_2 = \alpha + \beta_i CSRD + e}$
   Information :
   Y_2 : firm value
   α : constanta
   β : regression coefficient
   CSRD : social responsibility disclosure
   E : error term

Results

Descriptive statistical tests are carried out to get an overview or distribution characteristics of the data studied including minimum values, maximum values, mean values and standard deviations. After going through the descriptive statistical test process the results shown in table 2 are as follows:

Variable	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standar t Deviation
Profitabilities	64	0.000	0.181	0.072	0.054
Leverage	64	0.145	0.907	0.431	0.167
Firm Size	64	11.514	13.943	12.676	0.574
Liquidity	64	0.307	4.298	1.897	1.026
Growth	64	-3.937	1.971	-0.107	0.668
Ownership structure	64	0.025	0.535	0.260	1.137
Board of Commissioners	64	0.200	0.667	0.398	0.104
Disclosure of CSR	64	0.029	0.629	0.202	0.138
Firm Value	64	0.283	1.992	0.945	0.409

Table 2 : Deksription of research variable

Source: second data processed, 2018

If the significance value is <0.05, the hypothesis is accepted. This means that the independent variable has an effect on the dependent variable. The results of hypothesis testing can be seen in table 3 as follows:

	Variable	Beta	t	Sig
Equation 1	Profitabilities	0.343	1.148	0.256
	Leverage	-0.121	-0.955	0.344
	Firm Size	0.115	4.151	0.000*
	Liquidities	-0.007	-0.392	0.697
	Growth	0.007	0.278	0.782
	Ownership structure	0.311	2.493	0.016*
	Board of Commissioners	0.133	0.769	0.445
Equation 2	Disclosure of CSR	0.086	0.227	0.821

Table 3 : The results of testing hypothesis
Source: second data processed, 2018

Based on table 3 above shows that in equation 1, only company size variables and ownership structures have a positive effect on social responsibility disclosure while profitability, leverage, liquidity, growth and board of commissioners variables have no effect on social responsibility disclosure. In addition, in equation 2 also shows that disclosure of social responsibility does not affect the value of the company.

The effect of profitability on social responsibility disclosures
Profitability does not affect social disclosure. The test results show that the hypothesis is rejected. This is because the profits generated by the company are prioritized for operational purposes, so that utilization for social activities is smaller. Companies with high profitability do not necessarily do more social activities because companies are more oriented to profit alone. Companies are interested in focusing on disclosure of financial information only and assume no need to report matters that can disrupt information about the company's financial success such as corporate social responsibility (Sembiring, 2005). In addition, the influence of profitability on social responsibility disclosures is not influential because the implementation of social activities and disclosure of social responsibility are very dependent on the awareness of company management, not the ability of the company to make a profit. Alexander and Buchholdz (1978), states that management who is aware and caring for social problems, will also propose the capabilities needed to drive the company's financial performance.

The effect of leverage on social responsibility disclosures
Leverage does not affect social disclosure. The test results show that the hypothesis is rejected. This is because the level of corporate debt is an internal activity of each company, whether the debt fund will be used for company expansion, operational financing or other company activities. The company will continue to carry out its social responsibility activities regardless of its level of leveraging. Because corporate social responsibility activities are carried out with the aim of attracting trust.

Rafika (2014) states that at present there are many companies that are aware of environmental and social interests and not merely seeking profits for their own company, so that high leverage does not affect the disclosure of corporate social responsibility. In addition, corporate social responsibility is carried out depending on the level of sensitivity of the company towards social care and its responsibility to the environment. Furthermore it was stated that even though the amount of debt of a large company but if the company has great concern and responsibility for its social environment, the company will continue to carry out its social responsibility (Ulfa, 2009).

The effect of company size on social responsibility disclosure
Firm size influences social disclosure. The test results show that the hypothesis is accepted. These results support the agency theory which states that the larger a company, the higher the agency costs that arise. To reduce agency costs, companies will tend to disclose more extensive information. In addition, large companies are issuers that are widely highlighted, greater disclosure is a reduction in political costs as a manifestation of corporate social responsibility (Sembiring, 2005). In terms of legitimacy theory also states that companies try to get public recognition regarding their business. The greater the resources owned by the company, the greater the efforts made to obtain such legitimacy through the implementation and disclosure of corporate social responsibility broadly. Authorization of managers to carry out social activities also looks easier to obtain for large companies (Belkaoui and Karpik, 1989). Furthermore, the company will express more social responsibility so that the company will still get a positive response from other parties so that business activities can run smoothly. In addition, larger companies carry out more activities so that they have a greater influence on the community and also have shareholders who are concerned with social programs carried out by the company so that annual reports or sustainability reports are an efficient tool for communicating this information.

The effect of liquidity on social responsibility disclosures

Liquidity does not affect social disclosure. The test results show that the hypothesis is rejected. This is because at present most companies are more focused on their financial performance so that with a high level of liquidity the company is more concerned with paying off its debt rather than spending additional costs to carry out corporate social responsibility activities. this is done so that it appears that the company has a high level of debt repayment capacity (Hasnia, 2017). Kartika (2010) also proves that liquidity variables have no significant effect on social responsibility disclosure. This is because the higher the level of liquidity of the company, the less disclosure of social responsibility. Liquidity is one performance that is often used as a benchmark for investors in valuing companies. Liquid financial conditions will make it easier for companies to carry out their daily operations. Companies that have high liquidity will reflect the company also has sufficient working capital, so that the information disclosed by the company is also less. This means that the high and low level of corporate debt held by company management does not affect broadly the disclosure of social responsibility. The stronger the financial of a company, the company will tend to provide more extensive information than companies that have weak financial conditions.

The effect of growth on disclosure of social responsibility

Growth does not affect social disclosure. The test results show that the hypothesis is rejected. This is because company growth shows the company's ability to finance company activities. Companies with high growth rates tend to prefer to use costs for production activities which will increase sales and increase company profits, compared to activities related to social activities which will in turn increase costs (Ekowati, et al., 2014). In addition, social responsibility is a new issue and its quality is not easily measured and most investor orientation is focused on short-term performance. If associated with stakeholders, most investors are oriented towards short-term performance by looking at profits in the current year, while social responsibility can not be felt in the short term, but is a long-term strategy of the company in an effort to maintain the sustainability of the company (Cecilia, 2015).

The effect of ownership structure on social responsibility disclosure

Ownership structure influences social disclosure. The test results show that the hypothesis is accepted. The legitimacy theory states that in order to get a good assessment from the community, the company must run its business well and comply with the laws, values and social norms that apply in society. In addition, if the company wants a going concern, the company needs acceptance from the public / public that can be obtained by carrying out social responsibility activities. Pattern (1992) states that one of the efforts that companies need to make in order to manage legitimacy to be effective is to carry out legitimacy strategies and disclosures, especially related to social responsibility issues (Hadi, 2010). From the point of view of stakeholder theory which explains that stakeholders are parties that have an interest in the company and can influence company activities (Gray et al, 2001). Stakeholder theory also states that public share ownership has a role to influence the company in disclosing its social activities while the company will try to meet all the needs of stakeholders including information disclosure needs of corporate social activities.

The influence of the board of commissioners on disclosure of social responsibility

The board of commissioners does not affect social disclosure. The test results show that the hypothesis is rejected. This is because there are indications of the possibility of ineffective selection and appointment of independent commissioners where independent commissioners cannot demonstrate their independence so that supervision cannot work properly. Therefore, the existence of a board of commissioners in a company has not been influential in monitoring the quality of financial disclosures and corporate social responsibility. Sari (2013) also stated that the board of commissioners has not been able to play an important role in influencing strategy setting. Company policy is still dominated by the main objective of satisfying the interests of shareholders and not the interests of other stakeholders who have different interests. Shareholders have an interest in achieving high profits and high returns on the funds they invest, while other stakeholders have an interest in the long-term sustainability of the company. This is probably because the affiliated parties in the company dominate and can control the board of commissioners so that the ability of independent commissioners to monitor the process of openness and information provision is limited (Putri, 2013).

The effect of social responsibility disclosure on company value

Disclosure of social responsibility does not affect the value of the company. The test results show that the hypothesis is rejected. This is because investors in Indonesia tend to buy and sell shares without regard to the company's long-term survival. Investors prefer stocks by looking at the market economy and the news that appears so that generally tend to buy and sell shares daily (daily trader), while the influence of disclosure of social responsibility is a strategy that cannot be felt in the short term, but the company's long-term strategy in efforts to maintain the sustainability of the company. The disclosure of corporate social responsibility in Indonesia is also still relatively low because of the low awareness of most companies regarding the long-term positive impact of corporate social responsibility, so that this variable does not show a contribution to the value of the company. In addition, disclosure of social responsibility is only measured through the broad percentage of disclosure that is for ordinary people is a measure that is not concrete in influencing investment decisions (Agustine, 2014).

Conclusion and Limitation

This study through the results of data analysis, hypothesis testing, and discussion, it can be concluded that only company size variables and ownership structures have a positive effect on social responsibility disclosure while profitability, leverage, liquidity, growth and board of commissioners variables does not affect social disclosure. In addition, the results of the study also show that disclosure of social responsibility does not affect the value of the company. The limitation in this study is that researchers have difficulty in analyzing the disclosure of social responsibility of companies. This is because there are differences in disclosure of social responsibility information both in annual reports and corporate sustainability reports. These differences occur due to the subjectivity of the company in making disclosures. The absence of regulations that directly regulate the extent of social responsibility that the company must disclose is a major factor in the differences in disclosure.

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