

# **The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Profitability on the Value of Banking Companies Listed on the IDX in the 2018-2022 Period**

**Nabila Azmi Siregar, Ahmad Prayudi, Tohap Parulian Sihombing**

## **Abstract**

This research aims to determine the influence of corporate social responsibility (csr) and profitability on the value of banking sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the 2018-2022 period. The independent variables used in this research are corporate social responsibility (csr) and profitability, while the dependent variable in this research is company value. The type of research used is associative research which uses quantitative methods. The population used in this research is 6 banking sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the 2018-2022 period, with samples taken using the purposive sampling method. This type of research data is secondary data, using a data collection method that can be accessed via the BEI website. The data analysis technique used in this research is multiple linear regression. The research results show that corporate social responsibility (csr) and profitability have a positive and significant effect on company value. This shows that corporate social responsibility (csr) has a significant level of 0.038, which is smaller than 0.05 and t count is 2.180 and t table is 1.703 where  $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$   $H_0$  is rejected. Likewise, profitability has a significant level of 0.043 which is smaller than 0.05 and the calculated t value is 2.119 and t table is 1.703 where  $t \text{ calculated} > t \text{ table}$   $H_0$  is rejected.

**Keywords:** Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); Profitability; Company Value

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1st International Conference on the Epicentrum of Economic Global Framework  
(ICEEGLOF)  
Theme: Navigating The Future: Business and Social Paradigms in a Transformative Era.  
<https://proceeding.pancabudi.ac.id/index.php/ICEEGLOF>

# The Influence of Corporate Social Responsibility

## Introduction

The establishment of a company must have a goal to be achieved. According to Harjito and Martono (2010) the company's goal is to achieve maximum profit, prosper the company owner or shareholders and maximize company value. To achieve these goals, the company must carry out its activities effectively and efficiently. Effective in terms of achieving the goals to be achieved and efficient with regard to the costs incurred to achieve these goals. Company activities have a very broad impact on the economy, the environment, and even social life. In Indonesia itself there are many companies from several types of sectors, including banking companies.

Banks are the most important financial institutions that affect the economy both micro and macro. Its function is as a financial intermediary between parties who are in surplus and parties who need funds or are in deficit. In running its business as a financial institution that sells trust and services, every bank tries as much as possible to attract new customers, increase its funds and also increase lending and services (Simorangkir, 2004).

Company value is information that reflects the stability of the company's finances and the level of risk faced by the company, especially companies in the banking sector. Investors tend to invest in banks that have a stable laba and a relatively lower risk. This can be created when the management can make good decisions. A good decision is when the decision can produce a maximum share price because it will maximize shareholder wealth (Wahyuati & Safitri, 2015). A high stock price makes the company's value high. High company value will make the market believe not only in the company's current performance but also in the company's future prospects. Firm value is often proxied by price to book value (Ahmed and Nanda, 2000).

Price to Book Value (PBV) is a ratio used to assess whether a stock is undervalued or *overvalued*. A stock is called undervalued if the stock price is below the company's book value. Conversely, it is said to be *overvalued* if the share price exceeds the book value (Rivai et al, 2013).

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is the corporate action of a large company in providing its responsibilities in the form of materials such as money, equipment, or other gifts to communities, organizations or individuals in the area where the company operates (Beny, 2012).

Profitability is the company's ability to generate profits with all its capabilities and resources such as cash, capital, sales, number of employees, number of branches, and others. High profitability can affect the value of the company. This depends on investors' perceptions of the company's increasing profitability (Susilawati, 2012).

The following is the average data for Price to Book Value (PBV), Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure Index (CSRDI), and Return on Assets (ROA)

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Table 1 PBV Banking Priod 2018-2022

No.	Company Code	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average
1.	BBCA	0,8	0,9	0,9	4,4	4,7	2,38
2.	BBNI	1,4	1,1	1	0,9	1,2	2,44
3.	BBRI	2,4	2,6	2,5	2,1	2,4	1,18
4.	BMRI	1,8	1,7	1,5	1,4	1,8	1,68
5.	BNII	0,6	0,5	0,8	0,8	0,5	0,71
6.	BNLI	0,7	1,4	2,4	1,1	0,7	1,28
Average		1,33	1,41	1,55	1,84	1,93	1,61

Source: [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id) (Data processed)

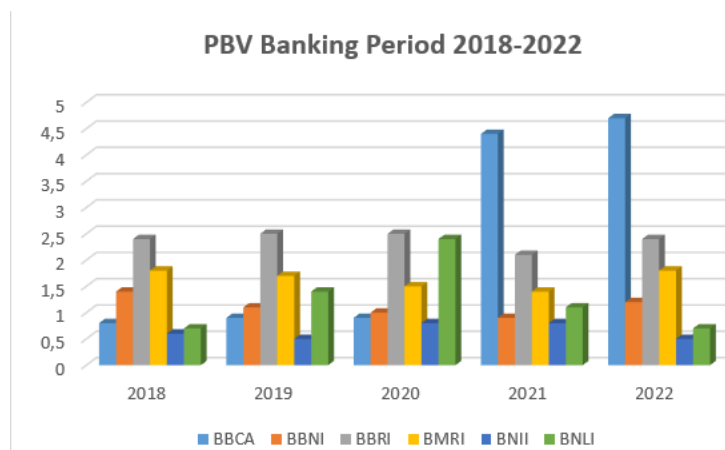


Figure 1 PBV Banking Period 2018-2022

The table above shows the price to book value (PBV) of several banks listed on the Indonesian stock exchange in the 2018-2022 period. The result is that there is an unstable value of all banks sampled. For example, in BBNI there is instability in the PBV value. In 2018, a value of 1.4 was obtained, while in the following year it successively fell from 1.1 to 0.9 in 2021 and rose again at 1.2 in 2022. This proves that in BBNI bank, the price to book value value is also not stable, especially since it touched the 0.9 mark, which means that the prosperity of shareholders can be questioned.

Table 2 CSRDI Banking Period 2018-2022

No.	Company Code	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average
1.	BBCA	0,30	0,27	0,30	0,45	0,44	0,35
2.	BBNI	0,30	0,33	0,36	0,47	0,47	0,34
3.	BBRI	0,26	0,29	0,38	0,40	0,40	0,38
4.	BMRI	0,18	0,27	0,27	0,41	0,45	0,31
5.	BNII	0,24	0,21	0,30	0,30	0,25	0,25
6.	BNLI	0,20	0,20	0,29	0,25	0,21	0,22

Source: [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id) (Data processed)

It can be seen from the table above about CSR in the six banks that were sampled. It can be seen in Bank BCA that the amount of CSR in 2020 is 0.30 and has increased in 2021. Meanwhile, in 2022 it fell back to 0.44. This proves that for CSR itself, Bank BCA experienced

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instability. Meanwhile, Maybank Bank and Permata Bank also have almost the same pattern. So that the instability of CSR will have an impact on the value of the company.

Table 3 ROA Banking Period 2018-2022

No.	Company Code	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Average
1.	BBCA	3,13	3,11	2,52	2,56	3,10	2,88%
2.	BBNI	1,87	1,83	0,37	1,14	1,79	2,15%
3.	BBRI	2,50	2,43	1,23	1,83	2,76	1,40%
4.	BMRI	2,15	2,16	1,23	1,77	2,26	1,91%
5.	BNII	1,27	1,13	0,74	0,99	0,95	1,02%
6.	BNLI	0,58	0,92	0,36	0,52	0,78	0,63%
Average		1,91%	1,93%	1,07%	1,47%	1,94%	1,66%

Source: [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id) (Data processed)

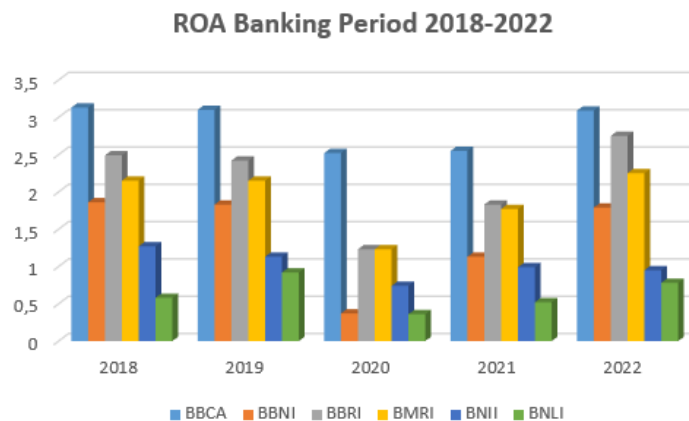


Figure 2 ROA Banking Period 2018-2022

It can be seen in the table above that there is data on Return on Assets (ROA) for banks listed on the stocks exchange for the period 2018-2022. The ROA value of BBRI bank itself experiences instability. In 2018, the ROA value was 2.50, while the following experienced a consecutive decline to 1.83 in 2021 and rose again at 2.76 in 2022. This indicates that there is instability in the ROA value each year and has an impact on the instability of company profits.

Based on the research gap, there are several previous studies that can strengthen the author's suspicion of the phenomenon that occurred. First, previous research conducted by (Tatik et al, 2020) which states that corporate social responsibility has a positive and significant effect on firm value. Meanwhile, research (Maria et al, 2022) states that Corporate Social Responsibility has no significant effect on firm value.

Furthermore, previous research conducted by (Hartini et al, 2022) which states that ROA (Return on Assets) has a positive and significant effect on firm value. Meanwhile, research (Febry et al, 2020) states that ROA (Return on Assets) has no significant effect on firm value.

Based on existing phenomena and the results of previous research, it was found that there are still differences that occur due to differences in field data and previous research, therefore researchers are interested and need further research.

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## **Research Methods**

### **Research Design**

In this study, the type of research used is associative research with quantitative methods. According to Sugiyono (2019) associative research is a formulation of research problems that asks about the relationship between two or more variables. The quantitative research method is a method that aims to create a picture or descriptive of an objective situation using numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data and the appearance and results (Arikunto, 2006).

### **Object of Research**

This research was conducted in banking sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the period 2018-2022, the data can be accessed through the website [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id) and the official website of the banking company.

### **Population and Sample**

According to Sugiyono (2017) Population is a generalization area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain quantities and characteristics set by researchers to study and then draw conclusions. The sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population (Sugiyono, 2017). It can be interpreted that the sample is the part that is selected from the entire population. In the research sampling using purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is sampling using certain considerations with the desired criteria to be able to determine the number of samples to be studied.

### **Data Type**

The type of data used in this study is secondary data, namely research data obtained and collected by researchers indirectly but with other parties. In this study, secondary data was obtained in the form of annual reports and sustainability reports of banking sector companies for the 2018-2022 period listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX).

### **Data Source**

The data sources used in this study are annual financial reports and sustainability reports for 5 (five) years in banking sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), which can be accessed through the website [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id).

### **Data Analysis Method**

In this study using quantitative analysis with an emphasis on things related to numbers and certain formulas using the method of analyzing company value, corporate social responsibility (csr) and profitability.

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### **Multiple Linear Regression Technique**

According to Ghozali (2016) in the analysis of regression techniques, in addition to measuring the strength of the relationship between two or more variables which can show the direction of the relationship between the dependent variable (Y) and the independent variable (X). The multiple linear regression equation can be seen as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + e$$

### **Classical Assumption Test**

#### **1. Normality Test**

The normality test is used to test a multiple regression model, namely the dependent variable, the independent variable or both whether they have a normal distribution or not (Ghozali, 2018). Data that is feasible and good for use in research is data that has a normal distribution.

#### **2. Multicollinearity Test**

According to Ghozali (2016) The multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model finds a correlation between independent variables. A regression model is said to be exposed to the multicollinearity test if there is a perfect linear relationship between some or all of the independent variables of the regression model. The multicollinearity test can be seen from the tolerance value and Variance Inflating Factor (VIF).

#### **3. Autocorrelation Test**

The autocorrelation test aims to determine whether or not there is a deviation from the classic assumption of autocorrelation. In general, the following benchmarks can be made:

- a. If the DW value is greater than 2, there is no negative autocorrelation.
- b. If the DW value is between -2 to +2, it means there is no autocorrelation or free autocorrelation.
- c. If the DW value is less than -2, there is autocorrelation.

#### **4. Heteroscedasticity Test**

The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is an inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation to another. If the *variance* and residuals of one observation to another are constant, it is called homoscedasticity and if it is different it is called heteroscedasticity.

### **Hypothesis Test**

#### **1. Partial Hypothesis Testing (t test)**

According to Tony Wijaya (2013) "to test the effect of independent variables, the t test is used, which functions partially multiple linear regression coefficients". This test is conducted to determine whether each independent variable partially has a significant effect on the dependent variable. The positive and negative effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable in this study can be seen in the t statistics and t table.

#### **2. Simultaneous Hypothesis Test (F Test)**

The F statistical test is conducted to show whether all independent variables (free) included in the study have a simultaneous influence on the dependent variable (bound). For significant results, it can be seen in the sig value (p-value) or compare the calculated F value with the F table.

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### 3. Test Coefficient of Determination (R<sup>2</sup>)

The coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>) measures the ability of capital to explain how the influence of the independent variables together affects the dependent variable which can be indicated by the adjusted R value (Ghozali, 2016).

## Results

In this study, the type of data used is secondary data. Secondary data is research data obtained and collected by researchers indirectly but with other parties. In this study, secondary data was obtained in the form of financial reports and company sustainability reports obtained from the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) website for the period 2018- 2022. The data found in this study are financial reports and company sustainability reports collected within a 5-year period. This research was conducted with 30 research samples from 6 banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in the period 2018-2022.

### Descriptive Statistical Analysis

This study uses 2 independent variables (X), namely *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSRDI), and Profitability (ROA), and one dependent variable (Y), namely Company Value (PBV). These variables are interpreted in the minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation values. The following are the results of descriptive statistics.

Table 4 Descriptive Statistics Test

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
PBV	30	.59	4.77	1.6140	1.03218
CSRDI	30	.18	.47	.3150	.08756
ROA	30	.36	3.13	1.6680	.85679
Valid N ( <i>listwise</i> )	30				

Source: Data processed with SPSS 26, 2024

Based on the table above, the results of descriptive statistical analysis are explained as follows:

1. Company value dependent variable (Y)

The value of companies in banking companies in Indonesia has the lowest value of 0.59 which occurred in Bank Rakyat Indonesia Tbk in 2022 and has the highest value of 4.77 which occurred in Bank Maybank Indonesia Tbk in 2019. The mean value and standard deviation of the company value are 1.61 and 1.03, respectively.

2. Independent variable corporate social responsibility (CSR)

Corporate social responsibility in banking companies in Indonesia has the lowest value of 0.18 which occurred in Bank Mandiri Tbk in 2018 and has the highest value of 0.47 which occurred in Bank Negara Indonesia Tbk in 2021-2022. The mean value and standard deviation of corporate social responsibility are 0.31 and 0.08, respectively.

3. Independent variable profitability (ROA)

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Profitability in banking companies in Indonesia has the lowest value of 0.36 which occurred in Bank Permata Tbk in 2020 and the highest profitability of 3.13 which occurred in Bank Central Asia Tbk in 2018. The mean and standard values of profitability are 1.66 and 0.85, respectively.

### 1. Normality Test

Normality test is a method used to test whether the independent variable data (X) and the dependent variable data (Y) in a regression model have a normal distribution or not. This study uses histogram and p-plot graph analysis presented in the following figure:

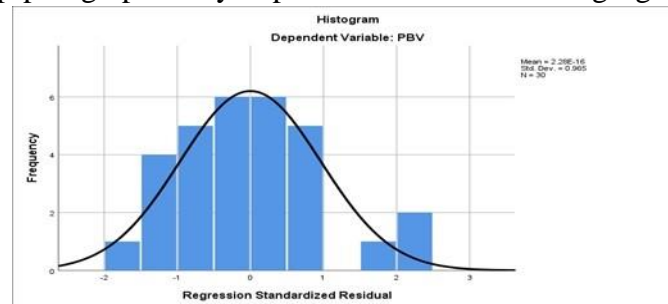


Figure 3 Histogram Graph

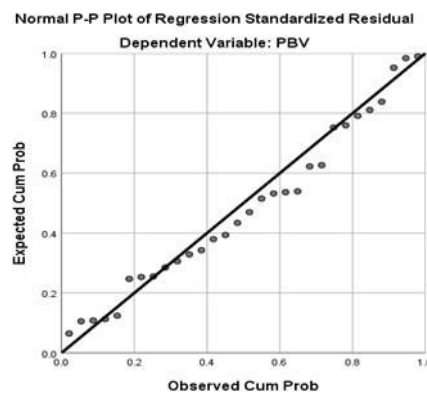


Figure 4 Normal Probability Plot

Based on Figure 3, it is known that the histogram graph provides a distribution pattern that deviates to the right, which means that the data is normally distributed, while Figure 4 shows a p-plot graph which shows that the points follow and spread around the diagonal line and follow the direction of the diagonal line so it can be concluded that the regression model fulfills the normality assumption.



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Table 5 One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov Test

<i>One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test</i>		
		<i>Unstandardized Residual</i>
N		30
<i>Normal Parameters<sup>a,b</sup></i>	<i>Mean</i>	.0000000
	<i>Std. Deviation</i>	.84367647
<i>Most Extreme Differences</i>	<i>Absolute</i>	.126
	<i>Positive</i>	.126
	<i>Negative</i>	-.072
<i>Test Statistic</i>		.126
<i>Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)</i>		.200 <sup>c,d</sup>
<p>a. Test distribution is Normal                      b. Calculated from data                      c. Lilliefors Significance Correction                      d. This is a lower bound of true significance</p>		

Source: Data processed with SPSS 26,2024

The normality test results in Table 5, show the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) > 0.05, which is 0.200 > 0.05, so it is concluded that the residuals in the study are normally distributed.

### 2. Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model finds a correlation between independent variables (independent) and variables using the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) and Tolerance value, the multicollinearity test results are presented in the following table:

Table 6 Multicollinearity Test Results

<i>Coefficients<sup>a</sup></i>			
		<i>Collinearity Statistics</i>	
Model		<i>Tolerance</i>	<i>VIF</i>
1	<i>CSRDI</i>	.903	1.107
	<i>ROA</i>	.903	1.107
a. Dependent Variable PBV			

Source: Data processed with SPSS 26,2024

The results of the multicollinearity test in table 6, show that the VIF value between the independent variables corporate social responsibility (CSR) and profitability (ROA) is smaller (<) 10 and has a tolerance value (TOL) not less than 0.1, so it is concluded that the two independent variables used do not experience multicollinearity problems.

### 3. Autocorrelation Test

The autocorrelation test is conducted to test and determine whether there is a correlation between errors in the previous period. The method used in this research is the Durbin Watson test method.

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Table 7 Autocorrelation Test Results

<i>Model Summary<sup>b</sup></i>				
Model	<i>Durbin-Watson</i>	<i>Durbin Upper</i>	<i>Durbin Lower</i>	<i>4 - Durbin Upper</i>
1	1.940 <sup>a</sup>	1.566	1.283	2.434
<p>a. Predictors: (Constant), ROA, CSRDI                      b. Dependent Variable: PBV</p>				

Source: Data processed with SPSS 26,2024

Based on Table 7, it is known that the Durbin Watson (dw) test value is 1,940 for Durbin Upper (dU) a value of 1,566 and Durbin Lower (dL) a value of 1,283. The results of dU and dL are obtained through the Durbin Watson table with the number n (number of research samples) with a research sample of 30 data, and k (independent variables) totaling 2 independent variables. So that a comparison is obtained of  $1,566 < 1,940 < 2,434$  ( $4 - 1,566$ ), meaning that the data in this study can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation.

### 4. Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is carried out using a scatter plot graph between the predicted value of the dependent variable (ZPRED) and its residual value (SRESID). If the dots form a certain regular pattern like a big wave widening, then narrowing, heteroscedasticity has occurred. If the dots spread above and below the number 0 on the Y axis without forming a certain pattern, then there is no heteroscedasticity. The results of the heteroscedasticity test can be seen in the following figure.

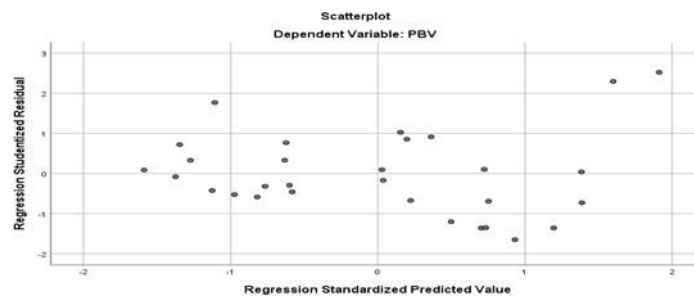


Figure 5 Scatter Plot Graph of Heteroscedasticity Test

Based on the Scatter Plot image in Figure 5, it can be seen that the data points are scattered above and below or around the number 0. The points do not collect only above or below and the distribution of data points does not form a wavy pattern widening then narrowing again. So it can be concluded that the data does not experience heteroscedasticity.

### Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

Multiple linear regression analysis in the study was carried out to determine the relationship between the independent variables of corporate social responsibility and profitability to dependent variable of firm value in banking sector companies in Indonesia in 2018- 2022.

Table 8 Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

<i>Coefficients<sup>a</sup></i>					
Model	<i>Unstandardized Coefficients</i>		<i>Standardized Coefficients</i>		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.

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1.	(Constant)	-.430	.622		-.692	.495
	CSRDIJ	4.253	1.951	.361	2.180	.038
	ROA	.422	.199	.351	2.119	.043
a. Dependent Variable PBV						

Source: Data processed with SPSS 26,2024

The regression results in Table 8, show the regression equation model used in the study as follows:

Firm value =  $-0.430 + 4.253 \text{ corporate social responsibility} + 0.422 \text{ profitability}$  The above equation means that:

1. The constant of  $-0.430$  indicates that if the corporate social responsibility variable and the profitability variable are 0 (no change), then the company value in banking sector companies in Indonesia in 2018-2022 has a value of  $-0.430$ .
2. The regression coefficient of the corporate social responsibility (CSR) variable of shows a positive direction. This means that corporate social responsibility has a positive relationship to firm value, where every increase in corporate social responsibility by 1 unit while other independent variables are constant, the company value of banking companies in Indonesia will increase by 4.253.
3. The regression coefficient of the profitability variable (ROA) of 0.422 shows a positive direction. This means that profitability has a positive relationship to firm value, where every increase in profitability by 1 unit while other independent variables are constant, the company value of banking companies in Indonesia will increase by 0.422.

## Hypothesis Test

### 1. Test t (Partial)

The t test is conducted to determine whether corporate social responsibility and profitability individually affect firm value.

The t table value at the 0.05 significance level and the degree of freedom (df) is  $df = n - k - 1 = 30 - 2 - 1 = 27$ , so the t table value is 1.703. The results of the multiple regression partial t test are presented in the following table:

Table 9 Results t (Partial)

<i>Coefficients<sup>a</sup></i>						
Model		<i>Unstandardized Coefficients</i>		<i>Standardized Coefficients</i>	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.430	.622		-.692	.495
	CSRDIJ	4.253	1.951	.361	2.180	.038
	ROA	.422	.199	.351	2.119	.043
a. Dependent Variable PBV						

Source: Data processed with SPSS 26,2024

Based on the t test above, then:

1. Hypothesis 1 = Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has a positive and significant effect on the value of banking sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The

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research results in Table 4.8, show the significance value of the corporate social responsibility (CSR) variable  $< \text{the critical significance value } (\alpha = 5\%) \text{ of } 0.038 < 0.05$  and  $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table of } 2.180 > 1.703$ , this indicates that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has an effect on firm value. The regression coefficient of 4.253 shows a positive direction. This means that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has a positive and significant effect on the value of banking sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Based on these results, it is concluded that the first hypothesis is accepted.

2. Hypothesis 2 = Profitability has a positive and significant effect on the value of banking sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The significance value of the Profitability (ROA) variable  $< \text{the critical significance value } (\alpha = 5\%) \text{ of } 0.043 < 0.05$  and  $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table of } 2.119 > 1.703$ , this indicates that profitability has an effect on firm value. The regression coefficient of 0.422 shows a positive direction. This means that profitability has a positive and significant effect on the value of banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. Based on these results, it is concluded that the second hypothesis is accepted.

### 2. Simultaneous F Test

The F test is conducted to prove whether together the corporate social responsibility (csr) and profitability variables affect firm value

Table 10 Simultaneous F Test Results

<i>ANOVA<sup>a</sup></i>						
Model		<i>Sum of Squares</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>Mean Square</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Sig.</i>
1	<i>Regression</i>	10.255	2	5.127	6.707	.004 <sup>b</sup>
	<i>Residuals</i>	20.642	27	.765		
	<i>Total</i>	30.897	29			

a. *Dependent Variable: PBV*  
b. *Predictors: (Constant), ROA, CSRDI*

Source: Data processed with SPSS 26,2024

The results of the F test in Table 10, show that the significance value of the F-statistic is smaller than alpha (0.05), which is  $0.000 < 0.05$  and has a value of  $F \text{ count} > F \text{ table amounting to } 6.71 > 3.35$ , this indicates that accept H3. This means that corporate social responsibility (csr) and profitability simultaneously affect the value of banking sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.

### 3. Coefficient of Determination (R2)

The Coefficient of Determination (R2) essentially measures how far the model's ability to explain the variation in the dependent variable. The greater the coefficient of determination, the greater the variation in the independent variable and the variable affects the dependent variable. The results of the coefficient of determination can be seen in the following table:

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Table 11 Test Results of the Coefficient of Determination (R<sup>2</sup>)

<i>Model Summary<sup>b</sup></i>				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.576 <sup>a</sup>	.332	.282	.87437

a. Predictors: (Constant), ROA, CSRDI  
b. Dependent Variable: PBV

Source: Data processed with SPSS 26,2024

Based on table 11, the adjusted r squared coefficient of determination is 0.282 which indicates that corporate social responsibility (csr) and profitability have a proportion of influence of 28.2 percent while the remaining 71.8 percent (100 - 28.2 percent) is influenced by other variables not examined in the study.

### Conclusion

Based on the research results in the previous chapter, the conclusions obtained from the results of this study are as follows:

1. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has a positive and significant effect on the value of banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. These results are in line with previously determined hypotheses and theories, namely corporate social responsibility (csr) has a positive and significant effect on firm value.
2. Profitability has a positive and significant effect on the value of banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. These results are in line with previously determined hypotheses and theories, namely profitability has a positive and significant effect on firm value.
3. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Profitability simultaneously have a positive and significant effect on the value of banking companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. These results are in line with previously determined hypotheses and theories, namely corporate social responsibility (csr) and profitability have a positive and significant influence on firm value.

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