Abstract

CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) is an effort undertaken by the industry voluntarily to increase its attention to social and environmental activities in its operational activities. This research aims to determine the effect of firm size, company age, profitability, leverage and company growth on CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility). The population and sample of this research are 11 mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2017-2019, taken through purposive sampling technique. In conducting the analysis, the researcher used descriptive statistics, classical assumption test, multiple linear regression, R2 test, and hypothesis testing was done by t-test and F-test. The results of the t-test, firm size has an effect on CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) with a value of Sig.t 0.000 <0.05, company age has no effect on CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) with a value of Sig.t 0.453 > 0.05, profitability has no effect on CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) with a value of Sig.t 0.883 > 0.05, leverage has no effect on CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) with a value of Sig.t 0.477 > 0.05 and company growth has no effect on CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) with a value of Sig. .t 0.869 > 0.05. The F-test results show that firm size, company age, profitability, leverage and company growth have an influence on CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) with a value of Sig.F 0.000 <0.05.

Keywords: CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility), Firm Size, Age of the company, Leverage, Company Growth

Abstrak

CSR (*Corporate Social Responsibility)* merupakan usaha yang dicoba oleh industri secara sukarela buat tingkatkan perhatiannya atas kegiatan sosial serta lingkungan dalam aktivitas operasionalnya. Riset ini bertujuan buat mengetahui keterpengaruhan *firm size*, *age perusahaan*, profitabilitas, *leverage* dan *growth* perusahaan terhadap CSR (*Corporate Social Responsibility)*. Populasi dan sampel riset ini yaitu 11 perusahaan pertambangan yang terdaftar di BEI (Bursa Efek Indonesia) tahun 2017-2019, diambil melalui teknik *purposive sampling*. Dalam melakukan analisa, peneliti menggunakan statistik deskriptif, uji asumsi klasik, regresi linier berganda, uji R2, dan uji hipotesis dilakukan dengan uji-t dan uji-F. Hasil dari uji-t , *firm size* berpengaruh pada CSR (*Corporate Social Responsibility)* bernilai Sig.t 0,000 < 0,05, *age* perusahaan tidak berpengaruh pada CSR (*Corporate Social Responsibility)* bernilai Sig.t 0,453 > 0,05, profitabilitas tidak berpengaruh pada CSR (*Corporate Social Responsibility)* bernilai Sig.t 0,883 > 0,05, *leverage* tidak berpengaruh terhadap CSR (*Corporate Social Responsibility)* bernilai Sig.t 0,477 > 0,05 dan *growth* perusahaan tidak berpengaruh pada CSR (*Corporate Social Responsibility)* bernilai Sig.t 0,869 > 0,05. Dari hasil uji-F menampilkan bahwa *firm size*, *age* perusahaan, profitabilitas, *leverage* dan *growth* perusahaan memiliki pengaruh pada CSR (*Corporate Social Responsibility)* bernilai Sig.F 0,000 < 0,05.

Kata Kunci : CSR (*Corporate Social Responsibility)*, *Firm Size*, *Age perusahaan*, *Leverage*, *Growth* Perusahaan