E-ISSN: 2963-3699
P-ISSN: 2964-0121
Homepage: Homepage: https://return.publikasikupublisher.com

THE EFFECT OF COMPANY SIZE, BOARD OF DIRECTORS SIZE, PROFITABILITY, LEVERAGE AGAINST ISLAMIC SOCIAL REPORTING ON SHARIA COMMERCIAL BANKS IN INDONESIA

Dedy Suriadi
Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Indonesia
dedysuriadi93@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of company size, board size, profitability, *leverage* on Islamic *social reporting on Islamic commercial* banks in Indonesia. The population in this study is all Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia as many as 14 Sharia Commercial Banks in the period 2016-2019. The sampling technique is a saturated sampling technique which is often called the census method. The data source in this study used secondary data. The analysis method used is multiple linear regression analysis. The results of this study show that company size, board of directors size, profitability, and leverage together affect Islamic *Social Reporting* (ISR) at Sharia Commercial Banks in 2016-2019. Furthermore, the size of the company negatively affects ISR. The size of the board of directors positively affects ISR. Profitability negatively affects ISR, and leverage negatively affects ISR in Sharia Commercial Banks in 2016-2019.

Keywords: Company Size; Board of Directors; Profitability; Leverage; Islamic Social Reporting

INTRODUCTION

The era of globalization triggers all companies, both national and international, to be more competitive in maximizing the rate of growth and survival of the company (Inuzula & Hasan Basri, 2015). This requires companies to make various efforts to realize priorities in maximizing profits both in financial and non-financial terms. Sari & Helmayunita (2019) states that one of the company's efforts in maximizing company profits is by building and developing the principle of corporate social responsibility or known as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

CSR is a mechanism for integrating social issues and environmental issues into company operations, which can then be communicated with *stakeholders* (Babatunde & Adeyemi, 2015). The concept of CSR shows that companies must prioritize the interests of *stakeholders* over *shareholders*. Therefore, CSR is considered as a strategic framework to increase competitiveness and achieve sustainable business (Jaiyeoba et al., 2018).

In Indonesia, awareness about CSR can be seen from the increasing number of business units that report CSR in their annual financial statements. Initially, CSR disclosure did not become a necessity or obligation that must be carried out by the industry. But now, CSR disclosure is no longer voluntary in Indonesia, but part of the company/industry's obligations. CSR disclosure is mandatory for all industries that want to go public on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) (Pratiwi, 2019).

Along with the global trend of CSR practices and disclosures, the banking industry has also listed aspects of social responsibility in its annual report. The disclosure is not only carried out by conventional banks, but also carried out by Islamic banks (Fitria & Hartati, 2010). Islamic banking in the last decade has continued to show positive growth as reflected by the growing business volume, as well as increasing public investment and deposits as well as financing. Sharia banking growth in 2015-2018 increased by 33.2% compared to 12% in 2010-2014 (Wahyudi, 2019).

Dusuki & Dar (2005) Stating that social responsibility in Islamic banking is very interesting to discuss, because Islamic banking is already based on sharia so that it can operate on the basis of morals, ethics and social responsibility. In addition, Islamic banking applies the principle of public interest, namely avoiding damage and poverty. However, Farook & Lanis (2005) stated that Islamic banks have not maximized in implementing their social functions with Islamic values. Therefore, Islamic banking needs a more precise social reporting framework to measure the extent to which Islamic banking presents social responsibility reports based on Islamic aspects.

The measurement of CSR disclosure in Islamic banking still refers to the Global Reporting Initiative Index (GRI Index, but the measurement of the GRI index is considered inaccurate because it does not describe Islamic principles as a whole, such as it has not disclosed Islamic banking practices that are free from elements of usury, *gharar*, and transactions prohibited by Islam, so it is not appropriate to use benchmarks in CSR disclosure on Islamic Banking (Umiyati & Baiquni, 2018). Therefore, an index measurement that better reflects sharia principles is used, namely *the* Islamic Social Reporting Index (ISR index).

The ISR Index is an index to measure the level of social disclosure in accordance with sharia principles. Research to develop a social responsibility reporting index for Islamic companies continues. Haniffa (2002) states that the conceptual framework of ISR based on the provisions of Islamic Sharia is not only helpful for Muslim decision makers, but also helps companies in fulfilling obligations towards Allah Almighty and society. Maali, Casson, & Napier (2006) developed an index that focuses more on Islamic banks' zakat activities with the results showing that banks that spend zakat tend to make better disclosures.

Fitria &; Hartati (2010) in (Mais & Alawiyah, 2020) stated that the ISR index is believed to be a starting point in terms of CSR disclosure standards that are in accordance with the Islamic perspective, because in the ISR index has been disclosed regarding matters related to Islamic principles, such as zakat, sharia compliance status (sharia compliance). In addition, the ISR index also emphasizes social justice related to reporting on the environment, minority rights, and employees.

Othman and Thani (2009) stated that ISR disclosure is considered to be an added value for investors who want to invest in it, because if the company is responsible to the community / consumers, the greater the responsibility to its shareholders. In addition, ISR can also increase public attention to sharia institutions or institutions.

There are several factors thought to influence ISR disclosure. The first factor is the size of the company. The size of the company can be interpreted as a comparison of the size or size of the wealth (assets) owned by a company (Santoso & Dhiyaul-Haq, 2017). Statistical data from the Financial Services Authority (OJK) shows that the total assets of Sharia Banks in 2018 grew by 12.5% to Rp. 444 trillion where the total assets of Sharia Banks in 2017 amounted to Rp. 424 trillion. The average growth of Islamic bank assets is generally higher than conventional banks, amounting to 18.81% in 2012-2018 (Jayani, 2019). The size of the company affects the ability of management to operate the company with various situations and conditions faced. The larger the size of the company, the more financial resources, facilities, and human resources will be disclosed on the ISR index. The size of the company is thought to affect ISR, where if the size of the company is getting bigger, the information available to investors in making company decisions is increasing (Pratiwi, 2019). This is supported by Baiquni & Umiyati (2018), Setiawan et al (2016), Hartawati et al. (2017), Jannah & Asrori (2016), and Siddi, et al (2019), Faricha (2018), Wulandari (2015), Permatasari (2015) and Pratiwi & Andriyani (2019) which states that the size of the company affects the disclosure of ISR in the annual report. But Rosiana, et al (2015) states that the size of the company has no effect on ISR.

The second factor is the size of the board of directors. The Board of Directors has an important role in carrying out the company's operations professionally and must pay attention to all stakeholders. Octafia & Khairin (2014) which shows the results of his research that the board of directors has a positive influence on *Islamic social reporting.* However, Rahayu & Cahyati (2014) states the size of the board of directors has no effect on ISR.

The third factor is the profitability of the company. Muhammad (2014) Disclosing profitability ratios can indicate the level of effectiveness achieved through the bank's operational efforts. Profitability describes the higher the level of profit or profit obtained by the company, the manager will provide more motivation to make wider ISR disclosure, so that they benefit from the profit. This is supported by Nabila et al. (2018), Wardani & Sari (2019), Kurniawati & Yaya (2017), Wulandari (2015), and Permatasari (2015) which states that profitability has a significant effect on ISR in the annual report. However, it is different from the results of Rosiana et al's research (2015) dan Santoso & Dhiyaulhaq (2017) which states that profitability has no effect on ISR.

The fourth factor is *leverage*. *Leverage* is a tool used to measure the size or size of a company in financing derived from debt to creditors in financing company assets. The higher the *leverage*, the lower the disclosure of social responsibility carried out by the company's management. This is supported by Rizkianingsih (2012), Widayuni (2014), and Pratama et al (2018) which states that *leverage* has an effect on ISR. However, in contrast to the results of research Nabila et al. (2018) also stated that *leverage* has no effect on ISR.

Based on the description above, it is important to conduct a follow-up research as an effort to examine the effect of company size, board size, profitability and leverage on ISR. Related to this, this research was conducted entitled "The Effect of Company Size, Board of Directors Size, Profitability, and *Leverage* on *Islamic Social Reporting* at Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia".

RESEARCH METHOD

Research design is a framework that will be used to make it easier for researchers to conduct research, because everything has been planned based on the sequence of research. In this study, the population consisted of all Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia as many as 14 Sharia Commercial Banks which were used as the study population. The time span used is four years starting from 2016 to 2019. Because the number of available populations is relatively small, this study uses saturated sampling, which is a sampling technique when all members of the population are used as samples.

The data collection techniques used in this study were observation, documentation, and online data search. The observation method is a wrestling of data used to collect research data. The documentation method is a method of collecting some data related to research variables that have been available. Online data tracing methods are procedures for conducting data searches through online such as the internet or other network media that provide online facilities in the form of data and theoretical information, as quickly and easily as possible and can be accounted for academically. The data of this study are collected on the official website of each BUS, as well as books and other scientific literature related to the variables discussed in this study.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research Results

1. **Descriptive Analysis**

Descriptive analysis aims to describe or describe the characteristics of the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make generally accepted conclusions or generalizations. The characteristics of the data or variables described include minimum value, maximum value, average value, and standard deviation (data deviation rate). The results of descriptive statistics in this study can be seen in Appendix XI letter (A), with the summary presented in Table 1.

Table 1
Descriptive Analysis

Description	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
ISR	56	0,5294	0,8235	0,6807	0,1170
Company Size	56	28,33	32,98	30,63	1,3159
Board of Directors	56	3	8	4,63	1,3960
Profitability	56	-0,1123	0,091	0,0086	0,0281
Leverage	56	0,0541	0,8844	0,2830	0,2683

Source: Output SPSS (processed, 2021).

Table 1 shows that the independent variable (X_1) i.e. company size measured using Log Natural total assets had the lowest value of 28.33% owned by Bank Victoria Syariah in 2016. The results show that Bank Victoria Syariah had the lowest total assets in 2016. The highest value of 32.98 owned by Bank Panin Dubai Syariah in 2019. The results show that Bank Panin Dubai Syariah in 2019 has the highest total assets. The average value of 30.68 means that the total assets owned by Sharia Commercial Banks during the 2016-2019 period have an average index value of 30.63. Furthermore, the standard deviation of 1.3159 is less than the average value of total assets, which means that the variation in company size to average value is lower, or in other words, the data varies homogeneously.

Table 1 shows that the independent variable (X_2) is the size of the board of directors as measured by looking at the number of boards of directors measured by looking at the number of boards of directors in each bank that obtain a minimum value of 3 which means that the number of boards of directors is at least 3% of the total board of directors. The lowest number of boards of directors was owned by Bank Victoria Syariah, Bank Mega Syariah, Bank Panin Dubai Syariah and Bank BCA Syariah in 2016, in 2017 the lowest number of directors was owned by Bank Mega Syariah, Bank Panin Dubai Syariah and Bank BCA Syariah. Furthermore, in 2018 the lowest number of boards of directors was owned by Bank Mega Syariah and Bank Panin Dubai Syariah. Then, in 2019 the lowest number of board of directors was only owned by Bank Mega Syariah. While the maximum value of the board of directors is 8 which means the highest number of boards of directors owned by Bank Maybank Syariah and Bank *Muamalat* in 2016. In 2018-2019, the highest number of board of directors was only owned by Maybank Syariah Bank. The average value of the board of directors is 4.63 which means that the number of boards of directors owned by Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia in 2016-2019 averaged 5 people owned by Sharia Commercial Banks. Furthermore, the standard deviation of 1.3960 is less than the average value of the board of directors, meaning that the variation of the board of director data against the average is low, in other words the data varies homogeneously.

Furthermore, Table 1 shows that the independent variable (X_3) i.e. profitability measured using ROA has the lowest value of 0.1123 owned by Bank Panin Dubai Syariah in 2017, which is 11.23%. The highest value of 0.091 owned by Bank BTPN Syariah in 2019. The results show that Bank BTPN Syariah in 2019 had the highest net profit, which was 9.10%. The average value of 0.0086 means that the net profit owned by Sharia Commercial Banks during the 2016-2019 period has an average index value of 0.0086 or 0.86%. Furthermore, the standard deviation of 0.0281 is greater than the average value of net income, which means that the variation in profitability to the average value is high or in other words, the data varies heterogeneously.

Furthermore, Table 1 shows that the independent variable (X4) is leverage measured using a DER (debt to equity ratio) proxy, i.e. by comparing total debt to total equity. Based on Table 1, the minimum leverage value is 0.0541, which means that the lowest leverage level is 5.41% of total equity. This lowest leverage level was owned by Bank BPD NTB Syariah in 2018. While the maximum leverage value is 0.8844 which means the highest leverage level is 88.44% of the total equity. This highest level of leverage was owned by Maybank Syariah Bank in 2016. The average leverage value is 0.2830 which means that the level of leverage owned by Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia in 2016-2019 averaged 28.30% of its total equity. Furthermore, the standard deviation of 0.2683 is less than the average value which means that the variation in leverage to the average value is low or in other words the data varies homogeneously.

2. Classical Assumption Testing

Table 2
Classical Assumption Testing

Description	Normality		Multicolonicity		Heteroscedasticity	
	K-S Test	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF	T Test	Sig.
Company Size			0,533	1,876	-1,931	0,059
Board of Directors	1,170	0,130	0,748	1,337	2,143	0,037
Profitability			0,985	1,016	0,828	0,411
Leverage			0,652	1,534	0,855	0,396

pSource: Output SPSS (processed, 2021).

Based on Table 2 it can be known that the significant value on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test is above 0.05, so that it meets the assumption of normality and the data is normally distributed and feasible for use. Furthermore, the tolerance value is close to 1 and the VIF value is smaller than 10, thus satisfying the assumption of multicollinearity. The tolerance value obtained for company size, board of directors, profitability and leverage is still above 0.1, from these results it can be seen that in the regression model free from multicollinearity between independent variables. Next, the significant value of the variables of company size, board of directors, profitability, and leverage is greater than 0.05, thus satisfying the assumption of heteroscedasticity because the variance is different.

3. Multiple Linear Regression Testing

Table 3
Multiple Linear Regression Testing

Description	**Unstd Coefficients**		**t**	**Sig.**	**F**	**Sig.**
	B	Std. Error				
Constant	0,989	0,448	2,207	0,032		
Company Size	-0,012	0,016	-0,74	0,462		
Board of Directors	0,019	0,013	1,493	0,142	2,222	0,080
Profitability	-0,539	0,548	-0,983	-0,330		
Leverage	-0,122	0,070	-1,74	0,088		

Dependent Variable: Islamic Social Reporting

Based on Table 4.3, the regression equation is obtained:

$$\boldsymbol{\gamma = 0,989a - 0,012x_1 + 0,019x_2 - 0,539x_3 - 0,122x_4 + \varepsilon}$$

The regression equation above can be explained, namely:

1) The constant value of the regression equation above is 0.989, which means that if there are no variables of company size, board size, profitability, and leverage, then *Islamic Social Reporting* (ISR) is 98.9%.
2) The firm size regression coefficient is -0.012, which means that if the percentage of company size increases, the ISR will decrease by 1.2%.
3) The regression coefficient of board size is 0.019, which means that if the size of the board of directors increases, then the ISR will also increase by 1.9%.
4) The profitability regression coefficient is -0.539, which means that if the profitability percentage increases, the ISR will decrease by 53.9%.
5) The leverage regression coefficient is -0.122, which means that if the leverage percentage increases, the ISR decreases by 12.2%.

Based on the results of the linear regression analysis test, it can also be known the size of the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable (correlation coefficient), along with its influence (coefficient of determination) which shows how much variance in the dependent variable can be explained by the independent variable in the regression model. This is presented in Table 4.

Table 4
Correlation Coefficient

Koefisien Korelasi (R)	Koefisien Determinasi (R Square)	Ajusted R Square
0,385	0,148	0,082

Source: Output SPSS (processed, 2021).

Based on Table 4, it can also be known the relationship between the intended variables with a correlation coefficient value of 0.385, which means the relationship between company size, board of director size, profitability, and leverage of 38.5%. Based on the interpretation of the correlation coefficient (see Table 3), the value of the coefficient of 38.5% has a low degree of relationship. In addition, it is also known the magnitude of the influence of these four variables on ISR which is intended with a coefficient of determination *(*adjust R Square*)* value of 0.148, which means that company size, board of directors, profitability, and leverage affect ISR by 14.8%, while the remaining 85.2% is called *error term*, which is the influence of other variables on ISR.

4. Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing refers to the formulation of hypotheses that have been formulated in the previous chapter, namely:

1) Simultaneous testing of hypotheses
   H_a : The Value β_1 = -0,012, β_2 = 0,019, β_3 = -0,539, and β_4 = -0,122 then β_1=$\beta 2$=$\beta 3$=$\beta 4 \neq 0$. Ha is thus accepted, meaning that company size, board of directors, profitability, and leverage together influence Islamic *Social Reporting* (ISR).
2) Partial hypothesis testing of capital expenditure allocation
   H_{a1} : The value of β_1 = -0.012, then $\beta_1 \neq 0$. Thus, H_{a1} is accepted, meaning that the size of the company partially affects Islamic *Social Reporting* (ISR).
   H_{a2} : The value of β_2 = 0.019, then $\beta_2 \neq 0$. Thus, H_{a2} is accepted, meaning that the size of the board of directors partially affects *Islamic Social Reporting*.
   H_{a3} : The value β_3 = -0.539, then $\beta_3 \neq 0$. Thus, H_{a3} is accepted, meaning that profitability partially affects *Islamic Social Reporting* (ISR).
   H_{a4} : The value of β_4 = -0.122, then $\beta_4 \neq 0$. Thus, H_{a4} is accepted, meaning that *leverage* partially affects *Islamic Social Reporting* (ISR).

Discussion

The Effect of Company Size on *Islamic Social Reporting* (ISR)

Based on Table 3, the value of the regression coefficient of company size to ISR is -0.012. In the design of the hypothesis test, the requirement to state that the size of the company has an effect on ISR if $\beta_1 \neq 0$. Referring to these conditions, the results of this study accept H_{a1} accepted. Thus, it can be said that the size of the company affects the ISR of Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia in 2016-2019.

The value of the company size regression coefficient of -0.012 also indicates that the size of the company has a negative influence on ISR disclosure. This means that the higher the size of the company, the lower the ISR disclosure made by Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia. This indicates that larger companies do not necessarily have competent and qualified human resources, so they are not able to carry out wider social disclosure (Othman et al., 2009).

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Lestari (2013), Maulida, et al. (2014) , Rosiana, et al. (2015), and Kariza (2018) (2018) (2012), Roziani (2010), and Rama (2014), Baiquni & Umiyati (2018), Setiawan et al (2016), Hartawati et al. (2017), Jannah &

Asrori (2016), dan Siddi, et al (2019), Faricha (2018), Wulandari (2015), Permatasari (2015) and Pratiwi & Andriyani (Pratiwi, 2019) which states that the size of the company positively affects ISR.

The Effect of Board of Directors Size on Islamic Social Reporting (ISR)

Based on Table 3, the regression coefficient value of the board of director size to ISR is 0.019. In the draft hypothesis test, it is required to state that the size of the board of directors has an effect on the ISR if $\beta_2 \neq 0$. Referring to these conditions, the results of this study accept H_{a2} accepted. Thus, it can be said that the size of the board of directors affects the ISR of Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia in 2016-2019.

The regression coefficient value of board size of 0.019 also indicates that the size of the board of directors has a positive influence on ISR disclosure. This means that the higher the size of the company's board, the more ISR disclosure is made by Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia. This is because the board of directors has a very important role in providing correct financial statements, so that with the board of directors will improve the quality of financial statements and be used as executors in the company, it is hoped that with good performance, ISR will be wider because it can minimize information that may be hidden from management. So that with the large number of boards of directors, it will improve the performance of all management and obey the rules that have been set. The results of this study are in line with the results of research by Rahayu &; Cahyati (2014), and Oktafia &Khairin (2014) showing that the size of the board of directors has a positive effect on Islamic social reporting.

The Effect of Profitability on Islamic Social Reporting

Based on Table 3, the value of the profitability regression coefficient to ISR is -0.539. In the design of the hypothesis test, the requirement to state that profitability has an effect on ISR if $\beta_3 \neq 0$. Referring to these conditions, the results of this study H_{a3} are accepted. Thus, it can be said that profitability affects the ISR of Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia in 2016-2019.

The value of the profitability regression coefficient of -0.539 also indicates that profitability has a negative influence on ISR disclosure. The results of this study mean that the greater the ROA, the lower the ISR disclosure. This is due to the perception or assumption that ISR activities are not harmful activities and are not beneficial for the sustainability of Islamic banking, but as the best step in the future that will have a positive impact on Islamic banking, so that even in a state of loss, Islamic banking will continue to carry out and disclose social responsibility in a sharia manner to obtain legitimacy and positive value from the wider community. The results of this study are in accordance with the results of Rosiana, et al (2015). and Santoso & Dhiyaulhaq (2017) which states that profitability negatively affects ISR. However, this study is not consistent with the results of the study Nabila et al. (2018), Wardani & Sari (2019), Kurniawati & Yaya (2017), Wulandari (2015), and Permatasari (2015) which states that profitability positively affects ISR in the annual report.

The Effect of Leverage on Islamic Social Reporting

Based on Table 3, the value of the leverage regression coefficient against ISR is -0.122. In the design of the hypothesis test, it is required to state that leverage has an effect on the ISR if $\beta_4 \neq 0$. Referring to these conditions, the results of this study H_{a4} are accepted. Thus, it can be said that leverage affects the ISR of Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia in 2016-2019.

The value of the leverage regression coefficient of -0.122 also indicates that leverage has a negative influence on ISR disclosure. The results of the study mean that the greater the leverage, the lower the ISR disclosure. This leverage arises because the company uses assets or sources of funds that create a fixed burden for the company. Rizkianingsih (2012) and Widayuni (2014) which states that companies that have debt will influence their decisions in improving social performance reporting in a sharia manner. This is supported by Rizfani and Lubis (2018) stating that companies that have high interest debt, management's ability to invest in social responsibility report programs is very limited. Hasil penelitian ini sejalan dengan hasil penelitian Rizkianingsih (2012), Widayuni (2014), dan Pratama et al (2018). which states that *leverage* negatively affects ISRs. However, it is different from the results of the study Kariza (2018), Hidayati (2015) and Hasanah et al. (2018) which states that *leverage* has no effect on ISR disclosure.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been presented, several conclusions can be concluded, namely: a) Company size, board of director size, profitability, and leverage together affect Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) at Sharia Commercial Banks in 2016-2019. b) Company size negatively affects Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) at Sharia Commercial Banks in 2016-2019. c) The size of the board of directors has a positive effect on Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) at Sharia Commercial Banks in 2016-2019. d) Profitability negatively affects Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) at Sharia Commercial Banks in 2016-2019. e) Leverage negatively affects Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) at Sharia Commercial Banks in 2016-2019.

REFERENCES

Babatunde, J. H., & Adeyemi, A. A. (2015). The Effectiveness of Islamic Banks' Corporate Social Responsibility as Perceived By Gender in Malaysia: An Exploratory Research. *Journal Of Creative Writing*, *1*(Vol. 1 No. 2 (2015): Journal Of Creative Writing). Google Scholar

Dusuki, A. W., & Dar, H. (2005). Does corporate social responsibility pay off? An empirical examination of stakeholder perspectives. *2nd International Conference on Business Performance, London*, *22*. Google Scholar

Farook, S., & Lanis, R. (2005). Determinants of Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure: The Case of Islamic Banks. *Accounting and Finance Association of Australia and New Zealand Conference, Melbourne, June* . Google Scholar

Hartawati, E., Sulindawati, N. L. G. E., Ak, S. E., Kurniawan, P. S., & ST, M. A. (2017). Pengaruh ukuran perusahaan, profitabilitas, kinerja sosial, kinerja lingkungan dan komite audit terhadap pengungkapan islamic social reporting (ISR) pada perusahaan yang terdaftar di Jakarta Islamic Index (JII) periode tahun 2014-2016. *JIMAT (Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Akuntansi) Undiksha*, *8*(2). Google Scholar

Hasanah, N. T., Widiyanti, N. W., & Sudarno, S. (2018). Analisis Pengaruh GCG dan Kinerja Keuangan Terhadap Pengungkapan Islamic Social Reporting (ISR). *E-Journal Ekonomi Bisnis Dan Akuntansi*, *5*(2), 115. https://doi.org/10.19184/ejeba.v5i2.8645 Google Scholar

Hidayati, M. (2015). Pengaruh Karakteristik Perusahaan Terhadap Pengungkapan Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) Pada Perbankan Syariah Yang Terdaftar di OJK. *Jurnal Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Maulana Malik Ibrahim. Pg*, *8*. Google Scholar

Inuzula, L., & Hasan Basri, S. (2015). Peran Dewan Pengawas Syariah Dan Dewan Komisaris Dalam Mengungkapkan Islamic Social Reporting Pada Bank Umum Syariah Di Indonesia Lakharis Inuzula, Hasan Basri, Shabri. *Jurnal Administrasi Akuntansi: Program Pascasarjana Unsyiah*, *4*(4). Google Scholar

Jaiyeoba, H. B., Adewale, A. A., & Quadry, M. O. (2018). Are Malaysian Islamic banks' corporate social responsibilities effective? A stakeholders' view. *International Journal of Bank Marketing*, *36*(1), 111–125. Google Scholar

Jayani, D. H. (2019). *Berapa Aset Perbankan Syariah dan Konvensional?J*. Databoks. https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2019/09/20/berapa-aset-perbankan-syariah-dan-konvensional Google Scholar

Kurniawati, M., & Yaya, R. (2017). Pengaruh mekanisme corporate governance, kinerja keuangan dan kinerja lingkungan terhadap pengungkapan Islamic social reporting. *Journal of Accounting and Investment*, *18*(2), 163–171. Google Scholar

Maâ, A., & Asrori, A. (2016). Pengaruh GCG, Size, Jenis Produk dan Kepemilikan Saham Publik Terhadap Pengungkapan ISR. *Accounting Analysis Journal*, *5*(1). Google Scholar

Maali, B., Casson, P., & Napier, C. (2006). Social reporting by islamic banks. *Abacus*, *42*(2), 266–289. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-6281.2006.00200.x Google Scholar

Mais, R. G., & Alawiyah, T. (2020). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Leverage, Likuiditas, dan Dewan Komisaris Independen Terhadap Pengungkapan Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) Pada Perbankan Syariah Di Indonesia Tahun 2015-2018. *Jurnal STEI Ekonomi*, *29*(02), 57–77. https://doi.org/10.36406/jemi.v29i2.339 Google Scholar

Muhammad, H. M. S. (2014). *Manajemen dana bank syariah*. Ekonisia. Google Scholar

Othman, R., Thani, A. M., & Ghani, E. K. (2009). Determinants of Islamic social reporting among top Shariah-approved companies in Bursa Malaysia. *Research Journal of International Studies*, *12*(12), 4–20. Google Scholar

Permana, P., & Rizki, T. (2018). *Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Tingkat Pengungkapan Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) Pada Perusahaan Yang Masuk Dalam Indeks Saham Syariah Indonesia (ISSI) Tahun 2012-2013*. Google Scholar

Permatasari, V. S. (2015). *Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Dan Ukuran Dewan Direksi Terhadap Indeks Islamic Social Reporting Pada Perusahaan Yang Terdaftar Dalam Jakarta Isamic Index Tahun 2011-2013*. Universitas Airlangga. Google Scholar

Pratama, N. A., Muchlis, S., & Wahyuni, I. (2018). Determinan Pengungkapan Islamic Social Reporting (ISR) Pada Perbankan Syariah Dengan Komisaris Independen Sebagai Variabel Moderating. *Al-Mashrafiyah: Jurnal Ekonomi, Keuangan, Dan Perbankan Syariah*, *2*(1). Google Scholar

Pratiwi, D. (2019). *Pengaruh Ukuran Dewan Pengawas Syariah, Ukuran Dewan Komisaris, Ukuran Perusahaan dan Kinerja Keuangan Terhadap Pengungkapan Islamic Social Reporting (ISR)(Studi Empiris pada Bank Umum Syariah yang Terdaftar dalam OJK Tahun 2014-2018)*. Skripsi, Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang. Google Scholar

Rahayu, T. P. (2018). Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pengungkapan Islamic Social Reporting pada Perusahaan yang Terdaftar di Jakarta Islamic Index Periode 2010-2013. *E-Journal Ekonomi Bisnis Dan Akuntansi*, *5*(2), 109–114. Google Scholar

Rosiana, R., Arifin, B., & Hamdani, M. (2015). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Profitabilitas, Leverage, Dan Islamic Governance Score Terhadap Pengungkapan Islamic Social Reporting. *Jurnal Bisnis Dan Manajemen*, *5*(1), 87–104. Google Scholar

Santoso, A. L., & Dhiyaul-Haq, Z. M. (2017). Determinan Pengungkapan Islamic Social Reporting pada Bank Umum Syariah di Indonesia. *Jurnal Dinamika Akuntansi Dan Bisnis*, *4*(2), 125–142. Google Scholar

Sari, M. S., & Helmayunita, N. (2019). Pengaruh good corporate governance terhadap pengungkapan Islamic social reporting. *Jurnal Eksplorasi Akuntansi*, *1*(2), 751–768. Google Scholar

Siddi, P., Widiastuti, L., & Chomsatu, Y. (2019). Pengungkapan islamic social reporting (ISR) dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhinya. *Surakarta Management Journal*, *1*(1), 8–21. Google Scholar

Umiyati, U., & Baiquni, M. D. (2018). Ukuran perusahaan, profitabilitas, dan leverage terhadap Islamic social reporting pada bank umum syariah di Indonesia. *Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Islam*, *6*(1), 85–104. Google Scholar

Wahyudi, T. (2019). INtellectual Capital, Profit Sharing Ratio, Dan Corporate Governance Pada Bank Umum Syariah Di Indonesia. *Tirtayasa Ekonomika*, *14*(2), 329–343. Google Scholar

Wardani, M. K., & Sari, D. D. (2019). Disclosure of Islamic social reporting in sharia banks: Case of Indonesia and Malaysia. *Journal of Finance and Islamic Banking*, *1*(2), 105–120. Google Scholar

Widayuni, N., & Harto, P. (2014). *Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pengungkapan corporate social responsibility pada perbankan syariah di Indonesia dan Malaysia*. Fakultas Ekonomika dan Bisnis. Google Scholar

Wulandari, F. (2015). *Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Ukuran Perusahaan, Kinerja Lingkungan, dan Leverage Terhadap Pengungkapan Islamic Social Reporting*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta. Google Scholar