

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran bagaimana *eco-efficiency*, *corporate social responsibility*, *ownership concentration*, profitabilitas dan nilai perusahaan pada perusahaan pertambangan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia tahun 2013-2017 serta mengetahui pengaruh *eco-efficiency*, *corporate social responsibility*, *ownership concentration*, dan profitabilitas terhadap nilai perusahaan.

Metode penilaian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif verifikatif. Populasi dari penelitian ini yaitu sebanyak 47 perusahaan pertambangan yang terdaftar di BEI periode 2013-2017. Metode pemilihan sampel penelitian ini menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* dengan total 7 perusahaan yang memenuhi kriteria. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan uji asumsi klasik dan pengujian hipotesis dengan regresi linier berganda dengan variabel *dummy*.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian bahwa rata-rata perusahaan pertambangan yang listing di BEI tahun 2013-2017 *eco-efficiency*, *ownership concentration* dan profitabilitas termasuk dalam kategori sedang, sedangkan *corporate social responsibility* dan nilai perusahaan termasuk dalam kategori rendah. Secara parsial *eco-efficiency* dan profitabilitas berpengaruh positif terhadap nilai perusahaan, *corporate social responsibility* tidak berpengaruh terhadap nilai perusahaan, sedangkan *ownership concentration* berpengaruh negatif terhadap nilai perusahaan. Adapun secara simultan *eco-efficiency*, *corporate social responsibility*, *ownership concentration*, dan profitabilitas berpengaruh terhadap nilai perusahaan.

Kata kunci: *Eco-efficiency*, *Corporate Social Responsibility*, *Ownership Concentration*, Profitabilitas dan Nilai Perusahaan.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to provide an overview of eco-efficiency, corporate social responsibility, ownership concentration and profitability in mining companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2013-2017 and to know the effect of eco-efficiency, corporate social responsibility, ownership concentration and profitability of firm value.

The research method that used in this study is descriptive verification method. The population of this study was 47 companies of mining companies which were listed on the IDX in the period 2013-2017. The method of selecting this study sample using a purposive sampling method with a total of 7 companies that meets the criteria. Data analysis was performed using the classic assumption test and hypothesis testing with multiple linear regression with dummy variables.

Based on the results of the study, that the the average mining company listed on the IDX in 2013-2017 had eco-efficiency, ownership concentration and profitability are included in the medium category, while corporate social responsibility and firm value are included in the low category. Partially eco-efficiency and profitability have a positive effect on firm value, corporate social responsibility has no effect on firm value, while ownership concentration has a negative effect on firm value. The simultaneous, eco-efficiency, corporate social responsibility, ownership concentration, and profitability influence on firm value.

Keyword: *Eco-efficiency, Corporate Social Responsibility, Ownership Concentration, Profitability and Firm Value.*