Corporate Social Responsibility and Financial Performance: A Literature Review

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Abstract: The area of corporate social responsibility (CSR) has grown exponentially in the recent time. One of the crucial questions in the debate about the worthwhileness of CSR for the firm in terms of its effects on firm's financial performance (FP) has been widely discussed and empirically researched. Several studies have been undertaken by various researchers to examine the relationship between CSR and FP. It has been observed that the results of these studies vary widely. This may be due to different methods and techniques that have been used to study the relationship between CSR and FP. This paper is an attempt to aggregate the previous empirical research articles/paperselucidating the effect of CSR on firm's FP. The paper mainly focuson the types of variables (i.e. independent, dependent and control) that have been used to study the relationshipbetween CSR and FP. The present study reveals that in majority of the research articles/papers (66%) there is a positive effect of corporate social responsibility on the firm's financial performance while only 05% of the research articles/papers studied show that there is no significant relationship between CSR and FP. Whereas, 10 % of the research articles/papers studied shows mixed results about the effect of CSR on FP and remaining 18% of research articles/papers studied shows that CSR has a negative impact on the FP of a firm.

Key Words: Corporate Social Responsibility, Financial Performance, Literature Review

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I. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITYAND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Many authors made an attempt to define corporate social responsibility. Davis defined it as the firm's considerations of, and response to, issues beyond the narrow economic, technical, and legal requirements of the firm to accomplish social benefits along with the traditional economic gains which the firm seeks **Error! Reference source not found.** In other words, CSR is the continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the local community and society at large (The World Business Council for Sustainable Development, 1999). According to Business for Social Responsibility (BSR), corporate social responsibility is defined as achieving commercial success in ways that honor ethical values and respect people, communities, and the natural environment. Whereas, McWilliams and Siegel describe CSR as actions that appear to further some social good, beyond the interest of the firm and that which is required by law[1]. The society expects that the businesses should act in a responsible manner. Businesses should take their decisions in ethical manner and to ensure that these decisions do not have negative effects on the society. Therefore, businesses are expected to provide some support to the society[2].

The research shows thatmany firms have responded to social welfare concerns by devoting more resources to CSR than they were mandatorily required to do. Businesses are considering CSR as the source of competitive advantage. It can be a proactive business strategy or marketing strategy which will result in competitive advantage. However, at the same time businesses are concerned about the benefits that are offered by the CSR activities[3]. The performance of the organizations is affected by their strategies and operations in market environment. Thus, it is necessary for manager to consider or not to consider the CSR activities in making decisions Error! Reference source not found. Further, CSR has been given greater importance in many countries and companies. However, enhancing CSR activities will bring better financial performance for the business is still debatable. Review of the past literature reveled that relationship between CSR and FP is inconclusive Error! Reference source not found. This paper is an attempt to present the literature review of relevant empirical research on relationship between CSR and FP. The next section of the paper discusses about the methodology that has been used for undertaking the review and then there is the taxonomy of the 39 empirically tested research covering variables understudy, methodology of defining and selecting the CSR and FP variables and the outcome in term of relationshipbetween CSR and FP. At the end major findings and implications of review have been discussed.

II. METHODOLOGY

This study uses the techniques commonly found in literature studies. The material for the literature review is the existing research in specific research area. Extensive exploration has been done to search relevant research articles/papers related to relationship between CSR and FP. To search research articles/papers, online databases like EBSCO, J-Gate, SSRN, Shodhganga, Researchgate, Google Scholar and Google book was explored. The search was based on the key terms like, Corporate Social Responsibility and Financial Performance, CSR and Business Performance, Ethical Behavior and FP, CSR and Corporate Social Performance and Corporate Financial Performance etc.Based on the searched articles/papersthe taxonomy was prepared that covers details of author/s and year of research, sample size, time duration for data collection, CSR variables and its measurement, Financial Performance variables and its measurement, Control Variables and its measurement (if any), method of analysis and relationship between CSR and FP.

III. TAXONOMY OF LITERATURE REVIEW ON CSR AND ITS EFFECT ON FP

| No. | Author (Year) | Sample size | Time Duration | CSR Variables | Financial Performance Variables | Control Variables | Method of data analysis | Relationship |
|-----|---|----------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Tsoutsora, Margarita (2004)[2] | 422 | 1996 - 2000 | DSI 400 ratings | ROA, ROE, ROS | Risk, company size and industry | Regression | Positive |
| 2 | Lin et al. (2009)[4] | 33 | 2002 - 2004 | Donation ratio as a CSR proxy variable | ROA | - | Regression | Positive |
| 3 | TheofanisKaragiorgos (2010)[1] | 39 | 2007 - 2009 | Corporate Social performance was evaluated by 16 indicators on policies and systems on social issues | Stock Return | Risk, company size and industry | Regression | Positive |
| 4 | Mwangiet al. (2013)[7] | - | 2007 to 2011 | Content analysis | ROA | Manufacturing efficiency and capital intensity | Multiple Regression model | Positive |
| 5 | Seoki Lee and Sun-Young Park (2010)[8] | 46 | - | KLD rating | ROA, ROE, ROS, AMV (average market value) and EMV (excess market | company size, capital structure, and year-dummy variables | Multiple Regression model | Positive |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | value) | | | |
| 6 | Uadiale and Fagbemi (2012)[5] | 40 | 2007 | The Voluntary Disclosure Index Constructed, content analysis | value) ROA, ROE | - | Regression | Positive |
| 6 | | 102 | 2007 1997 to 2010 | Voluntary Disclosure Index Constructed, content | | - | Regression Regression | Positive Positive |
| | (2012)[5] Caroline Flammer | | | Voluntary Disclosure Index Constructed, content analysis The identification of CSR- related proposals, content | ROA, ROE | R&D, Advertisement, Size | | |
| 7 | Caroline Flammer (2013)[9] Abagail McWilliams and Donald SiegelReviewed | 102 | 1997 to 2010 | Voluntary Disclosure Index Constructed, content analysis The identification of CSR- related proposals, content analysis | ROA, ROE ROA, net profit margin Measures of accounting | Advertisement, | Regression | Positive |
| 7 8 | Caroline Flammer (2013)[9] Abagail McWilliams and Donald SiegelReviewed (2000)[10] Iqbal et al. (2012 | 102 524 | 1997 to 2010 1991-1996 2010 and | Voluntary Disclosure Index Constructed, content analysis The identification of CSR- related proposals, content analysis KLD ratings corporate social performance | ROA, ROE ROA, net profit margin Measures of accounting profits | Advertisement, | Regression Regression | Positive Positive |

| | | | | CSR in terms of the perceptions of managers | two financial performance items – return on assets and net profits to sales | experience in managing CSR, global financial crisis | | |
|----|--|------|-------------|---|---|---|--|---------------|
| 12 | Seo et al. (2010)[13] | 1122 | 2002-2008 | Korea Economic Justice Institute (KEJI) index and equal- weighted CSR index and a stakeholder- weighted CSR index | ROE, ROA Tobin's Q | - | Regression | Positive |
| 13 | HasanFauzi (2009)[14] | 120 | 2004-2006 | developed initially by Michael Jantzi Research Associate | ROE, ROA | Size, Financial Leverage, Industry Type | multiple regression model | No effect |
| 14 | Bert Scholtens (2007)[15] | 289 | 1991 - 2004 | KLD rating | Total stock returns, financial risk | - | lagged OLS and Granger causation | Mixed results |
| 15 | Rettab et al (2008)[16] | 280 | - | CSR was measured using a 26- item scale for | Rating scale was used to measure CFP | Size of the firm, sector of activity and age of the firm | Regression | Positive |
| | | | | six CSR practices | | | | |
| 16 | Aras et al .(2009)[17] | 40 | 2005 - 2007 | content analysis of social and environmental disclosures | ROE, ROA, ROS | Size of the firm, Risk, R&D | Regression | No effect |
| 17 | Stephen Brammer (2008)[18] | 537 | 1990-1999 | charitable donations | Market performance | Size of the firm | Regression | Positive |
| 18 | Jennifer J. Griffin and John F. Mahon (1997)[19] | 7 | 1994 | KLD rating and fortune reputation survey | ROE, ROA, Total assets, asset age, 5 years return on sales | - | Rank | Mix results |
| 19 | Mcguire et al. (1988)[20] | 131 | 1983-1985 | Fortune magazine's annual survey of corporate reputations | risk-adjusted return, or alpha, and total return and return on assets (ROA), total assets, sales growth, asset growth, and operating income growth | - | Regression | Positive |
| 20 | Adewaleand Rahmon (2014)[21] | - | 1990-2010 | Corporate Social Responsibility Cost | Profit After Tax (PAT) | - | Regression | Positive |
| 21 | Zhou et al. (2015)[22] | 1353 | 2006 - 2012 | Corporate philanthropy | ROA, Tobin's Q is the ratio of | ownership type, the share of the | Regression | Positive |

| | | | | | | - | | |
|----|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | reporting | market value divided by the | government, the asset/ | | |
| | | | | | total asset in the end of the | liability rate, the company size, industry | | |
| | | | | | financial period | | | |
| | | | | | | concentration level, industry attributes | | |
| | | | | Global | | | | |
| 22 | Odemilin et al.[23] | 20 | 2002 - 2006 | Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines | Earnings per share (EPS) | - | Regression | Weak but Positive |
| 23 | Chen and Wang (2011)[24] | - | 2007 and 2008 | CSR | CFP | - | - | Positive and vice versa |
| 24 | Nelling, Webb (2009)[25] | - | - | CSR | Financial Performance | - | - | No effect |
| 25 | Cochran, Wood (1984)[26] | 39 and 36 | 1970- 1972 and 1975 - 1979 | Reputation index and content analysis | Operating earnings to assets, operating earnings to sales, excess market valuation | Average age of corporate assets | Regression | Weak but positive |
| 26 | Ahmed et al. (2012)[27] | 17 | Questionnaire | Corporate Social Performance (CSP) Index | ROA, EPS and P/E ratio | - | t-tests | Positive compare to non CSR banks |
| 27 | Cavaco, Crifo (2014)[28] | | ations (around 00 | CSR dimensions | ROA and Tobin's Q | - | Regression | Positive |
| | | | ear) from 15 | (human | | | | |
| | | countries over the 2002–2007 period | | resources, environment, business behavior) | | | | |
| 28 | Michelon et al .(2013)[29] | 188 | 2005 - 2007 | KLD data | EBITDA, capital expenditure, and intangibles; companies' market value | Firm size and industry type | Regression | Positive |
| 29 | Maria-Gaia Soana (2011) [30] | 21 | 2005 | Content Analysis | Return on Average Equity (ROAE), the Return on Average Assets (ROAA) and the Cost to Income Ratio | - | correlations, regressions, t-tests, ANOVA and event studies | No effect |
| 30 | Joseph And Okafor (2016) [31] | - | 2010-2014 | Corporate donations and charttable | Earnings Per Share (EPS), Return On Capital Employed (ROCE) and Dividend Per Share (DPS) | - | Regression | Positive |
| 31 | Fiori et al. | | 2004- 2006 | CSR reports and CSR | firms stock | _ | Regression | No effect |

| | | | | environment, community), debt/equity (D/E) ratio, ROE ratio, Beta levered (as a proxy of firms' risk) | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|---|--|---|-------------|---------------|
| 32 | Kanwal et al. (2013)[33] | 15 | 2008 - 2012 | CSR cost | Net profit, total assets | - | Correlation | Positive |
| 33 | Inoue, Seoki Lee (2010)[34] | 367 | 1991 - 2007 | KLD index | ROA and Tobin's q | Firm size, Leverage, Year | Regression | Mixed results |
| 34 | Mishra, Suar (2010)[35] | 150 questionnaire | 2003-2006 | CSR questionnaire | ROA | Listing in stock exchanges, type of ownership, and firm size | Regression | Positive |
| 35 | Tang et al. (2012)[36] | 130 | 1995 - 2007 | KLD index | ROA | - | Regression | Positive |
| 36 | Saleh et al. (2011)[37] | 200 | 1999 - 2005 | Company's Annual Reports | ROA, ROS, ROE | - | Regression | Positive |
| 37 | Saeidi et al.(2014)[38] | 205 | - | KLD index | Return on Equity (ROE), Return on Sales (ROS) Return | firm's size, age and revenue | SEM | Positive |
| | | | | | on Assets (ROA), Return on Investment (ROI), and net profit margin | | | |
| 38 | Crisostomo et al. (2011)[39] | 296 | 2001 - 2006 | Brazilian Institute of Social and Economic Analysis | return on assets (ROA) and the return on equity (ROE) | Size, sector, Company's leverage and risk | Regression | Negative |

IV. DISCUSSION

The present study shows that in the majority of research articles/papers there is a positive effect of corporate social responsibility on firm's financial performance (66%) while only 05% shows there is no significant relationship between CSR and FP. Whereas, 10 % of research articles/papers shows mixed results about the effect of CSR on FP and remaining 18% research articles/papers shows that there is negative relationship. The study that shows no significant relationship, actually it is positive relationship but very small and from the statistical view point it is not significant. Farther, if we talk about the mixed results, it was two way relationship between CSR and FP where both variables were influencing each other. Apart from this, these articles/papers also studied the effect of various CSR dimensions on FP. In some of these studies, it is found that some of the CSR dimensions have positive effect of FP whereas some of them are not having positive effect. Additionally, the articles/papers that show the negative relationship between CSR and FP is very thin. Based on the above analysis, it is found that majority of studies undertaken used CSR index or rating to measure corporate social responsibility by using content analysis. Whereas, to measure the financial performance of the firm various accounting and market indicators like ROE (Return OnEquity), ROA (Return On Assets), ROS (Return On Sales), Net profit, Tobin's q, stock price, EPS (Earning Per Share) and P/E ratio(Price Earnings Ratio) were used. Many researchers also considered the company size, industry type, age of company, and risk level as a control variables to study the effect of CSR on FP.

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