и и

2008 2007

(%43) . 2008 2007

(%69.4) (%73.6)

.

World Business

Council (2000)

.2011/3/1 2010/2/2

. / 2011 © -273-

(Thomas and .Hunger, 2008; Adams and Ambika, 2005)
- ":(2009)

(Thomas and

Hunger, 2008)

(Kristoffersen et al., 2005; Clarkson, 1995; Cornell and Shapiro, 1987; Donaldson and Preston, 1995; Freeman, 1984; .Mitchell et al., 1997)



(1996 (%64) %45.83 %72.91

. - (2006



...

:

(1991)

(Branco and Rodrigues, 2008)

.()

.(1996)

. (Holder-Webb et al., 50 2009)

.

.2004

(Veseel, 1986)



```
237
   2007-2003
              (Kristoffersen et al., 2005)
                                                          (Mirfazli, 2008)
                                                      (%19.4)
                                                                               (%51.6)
                                                                          (\%14.7)
                                                                                    .(%14.3)
        (Bloom et al., 1987)
                                               (Hussein, Islam and Andrew, 2006)
                                                                                     (\%33.8)
        (Gray, 1989)
                                                                     )
                                                     (Khan, Halabi and Samy, 2009)
```



(Garriga and Melé, 2004)

: H₀₁

Political Economic Theories

Integrative Theories :

Ethical Theories Theories : $\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{O2}}$

.

 $: \mathbf{H_{O3}}$

(Instrumental Theory)

(Bowen, 1953; Carroll, 1979; Mason, 1960)

(Ackerman

and Bauer, 1976; Frederick, 1998; Strand,

1983)

(Stanwick and Stanwick, 1998; Swanson,

1995; Wood, 1991)

(Donaldson and Preston, 1995; Jones,

.1995)

```
.(Davis, 1960)
                                                   Integrative (ISCT)
                                                                     Social Contract Theory
(Preston and
.O'Bannon, 1997; Waddock and Graves, 1997)
                                                  Corporate Citizenship
        (Vessel, 1986;1996
                 (2002
```

. : -



.2

·

.3 World Business Council (2000)

.4

(

(188)

(Gray, 2002)

%1 ": %1

.1

- -

. . . (10)

: : ()

2008 2007

. (%25)

.2008 2007 **2002 (76)** (

/12

. (4)

(3 2008 2007 (4 (89)(5 (72)(%80.9) **5.8** (89)Unweighted **Social Disclosure Index (SDI)**

(0)Index

(1)

Social . Disclosure Index (SDI) 2007

2008

 $TD = \sum_{i=1}^{n} di$

=TD = Total Disclosure

.(1) d (0) (1)

(1

(2

.(1)

(2)

Simple Regression

(%75.0)(%69.0)

Social Disclosure Index (SDI) =

-3

 $\alpha + \beta_1 Assets + \beta_2 Sales + \varepsilon$

(2)

 $=\alpha$ = &

(%74.0)

=Assets

(%69.0)-4

=Sales

.(2)

(2)

(3) -5

(20)

.(2)

(3)

(2)

(8)

÷

2007

(3) .2008

:

(%83.0) (%81.0)

2008 2007

-1

(%33.0)

(%28.0)

(%69)(%73)

(3)

(%3.0) 2008 2007

(%4.0)

(6)

-2

...

.

(%50.8) (%49.3)

: H₀₂

. 2008 (%8.33) 2008 (3) .2007 (%14.6)

2008

2007

(1.597 = T) (5) . (%43)

 (H_0) (3)

0.05 (Sig.) (9/2.72) (9/2.16)

 (H_0) .(%3.73) (%3.16) 0.05 (Sig.)

. (%0.56) (%42.91) (%5.66) (3)

.2008 (%0.16)

(0.512 = T) (6)

 $(\mathsf{H}_0)\\ : \mathsf{H}_{\mathbf{0}\mathbf{1}}$

.2007

One sample $: H_{03} \qquad \qquad .(4) \qquad \qquad t \text{-test}$

T (4) . 0.01

2008 Test Value 2008 2007 (0.851 = T) (7)

 (H_0)

(0.926 = T) (8)

. (H₀)

(Roberts,1992; Ng,1985; Davey,1982) .2007

.

(Vessel,1986 1996)

(Holder- .2008 2007

.Webb et al., 2009)

:

: .

Jordanian CSR Standards

.

.Best Practice

: .

n n ...

.

. :(1)

	•	:(1)
()	(1)	
		:
		.1
		.2
		.3
		.4
		.5
		.6
		.7
		.8
		:
		.1
		.2
		.3
		.4
		.5
		.6
		:
		.1
		:
		.1
		.2
		:
		.1
		.2

.2008 2007

:(2)

.2000 2	007			.(2)	
/ 2008	2007 /	2008	2007		
83.0%	81.0%	60	58		
28.0%	33.0%	20	24		
53.0%	49.0%	38	35		
32.0%	26.0%	23	19		
78.0%	74.0%	56	53		
79.0%	76.0%	57	55		
4.0%	3.0%	3	2		
50.0%	53.0%	36	38		
53.0%	54.0%	38	39		
18.0%	24.0%	13	17		
19.0%	22.0%	14	16		
67.0%	65.0%	48	47		
75.0%	69.0%	54	50		
14.0%	13.0%	10	9		
69.0%	74.0%	50	53		
10.0%	17.0%	7	12		
7.0%	13.0%	5	9		

47.0%	53.0%	34	38	
22.0%	17.0%	16	12	
46.0%	42.0%	33	30	
		615	616	

.2008	.2008_2007				
	2008 2007	2008	2007		
	%3.16	%50.87	%49.31		
,	%(0.583)	%40.97	%41.20		
,	%(5.66)	%69.44	%73.61		
,	%(42.91)	%8.33	%14.59		

%38.42

%42.71

		()	:(4)		
		Test V	alue=0.5		
year	t	Sig.	n	mean	std. deviation
Index 2007	-3.91	0.000	72	0.4278	0.15731
Index 2008	3.952	0.000	72	0.4271	0.15675

%37.04

%42.78

.2008		:(5)			
r		Sig.	T	T	
0 191		0.115	1 9939	1 597	

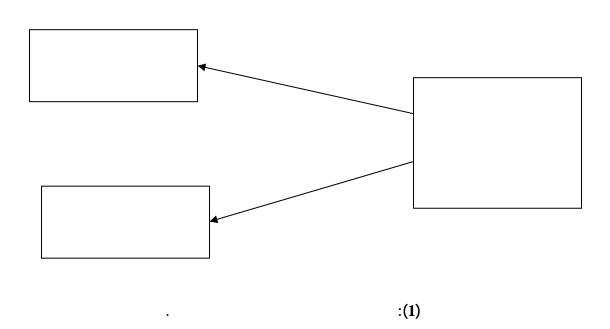
.2007		:(6)			
r		Sig.	Т	T	
0.063		0.61	1.9939	0.512	

%3.73

%(0.16)

.2008		:(7)		
r		Sig.	Т	T
0.104		0.398	1.9939	0.851

.2007		:(8)		
r		Sig.	Т	T
0.114		0.358	1.9939	0.926





4579 6218 2002/12/30 .1997 22 () 2038 1997/5/15 4204 .2009) 28 5005 7131 .281-239:(1)15 (2009/12/30 1996

2009 1996

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2002

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The Corporate Social Responsibility Disclosure: The Case of Industrial Public Shareholding Companies Listed in the Amman Stock Exchange for the Years 2007-2008

Abdel Razaq Al-Farah and Riyad Al-Hindawi

ABSTRACT

This research aims at examining the disclosure of the elements of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the annual reports of Jordanian industrial companies listed in the ASE for the years 2007-2008. Furthermore, it aims at determining the impact of both asset size and sales volume on the degree of CSR disclosure. To achieve these objectives, a corporate social responsibility index was constructed. The study sample included (72) industrial companies representing (80.9%) of the whole population of the study (89 companies). One sample t-test and simple regression were utilized to test the study hypotheses.

The study found a disparity in the level of disclosure of the elements of CSR among companies, but the disclosure was still below the required level and did not exceed (43%) over the 2007-2008 period, which is lower than the average. The highest percentage of disclosure was the disclosure about the protection of the environment where it reached (73.6%) and (69.4%), respectively, for 2007 and 2008. The results of the study did not show any marked improvement in the level of disclosure over 2007-2008. The study also found that there was no statistically significant effect of the size of assets and sales volume on the level of CSR disclosure. The study suggested a set of recommendations to activate the disclosure of social activities by industrial companies.

KEYWORDS: Disclosure, Social responsibility, Jordanian industrial companies, Assets size, Sales volume.

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