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An Analysis of the Effects of Macroeconomic Fundamentals, Firm Growth, Capital Structure, and Firm Liquidity on Stock Returns, Dividend Policy, and Financial Performance Among Companies in the Non-Cyclical Consumer Sector Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2021 to 2024

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Abstract

This study examines the transmission mechanisms connecting macroeconomic fundamentals, firm growth, capital structure, and corporate liquidity to stock returns, utilizing dividend policy and financial performance as intervening variables. Focusing on public firms within the non-cyclical consumer sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2021 to 2024, data were collected using purposive sampling and evaluated via Structural Equation Modeling Partial Least Squares. The empirical findings reveal that external macroeconomic dynamics and internal firm growth exert influential pressure on baseline operational metrics and structural policies. However, capital structure and cash distribution frameworks remain largely insulated from immediate capital market adjustments, indicating that dividend variations do not serve as direct drivers of equity valuation. Conversely, short-term liquidity maintenance establishes an operational drag on internal profitability, whereas robust financial performance acts as the definitive mediating catalyst that optimizes investor yields. Ultimately, equity market returns are dictated by sustainable corporate profit generation rather than external financing structures, requiring executives to prioritize resource allocation efficiency over superficial payout modifications to successfully capture long-term public investor confidence.

Keywords : Stock Returns, Financial Performance, Dividend Policy, Corporate Liquidity, Capital Structure.



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INTRODUCTION

The global capital market landscape has witnessed significant volatility in recent years, driven by the intricate interplay between macroeconomic instability and corporate financial dynamics. The post-pandemic recovery era has necessitated a critical re-evaluation of how firms, particularly those in the non-cyclical consumer sector, navigate shifting fundamental conditions to sustain shareholder value. As these entities provide essential goods, they are theoretically positioned as resilient investments; however, their financial performance and subsequent stock market returns remain deeply susceptible to broader economic shifts and internal capital allocation strategies (Widianto & Bagana, 2025). This contextual evolution underscores the necessity of analyzing how traditional financial levers, such as liquidity and capital structure, interact with macroeconomic variables to dictate market perceptions and investor outcomes in an increasingly interconnected global economy.

Prior empirical inquiries have extensively documented the determinants of corporate financial performance and stock returns, providing a foundation for understanding firm-level behavior. For instance, recent literature highlights that macroeconomic indicators such as GDP and exchange rates serve as primary catalysts for market fluctuations, directly impacting investor sentiment (Sormin et al., 2023). Simultaneously, the relationship between capital structure, leverage, and firm value has been a focal point, with many studies arguing that the judicious use of debt and liquidity management plays a pivotal role in optimizing financial outcomes (Ulandari & Hidayati, 2025). Furthermore, research has increasingly emphasized the role of cash holdings and dividend policies as critical signaling mechanisms that convey firm health to external stakeholders (Yuliasri et al., 2026).

Despite the wealth of existing studies, the literature is characterized by significant conceptual inconsistencies and empirical gaps that warrant closer scrutiny. While many researchers have explored the direct impact of individual financial ratios on stock returns, the synthesis of these effects particularly when mediated by dividend policy and financial performance remains fragmented and often contradictory (Siagian & WA, 2025). Furthermore, existing models frequently fail to account for the nuanced behavior of the non-cyclical consumer sector, often generalizing findings from more volatile industries. The inability of past research to reach a consensus on whether profitability and capital structure uniformly boost firm value across different periods highlights a critical need for more robust, multi-dimensional analysis that accounts for managerial ownership and specific intervening variables (Syamsuri & Kusumaningsih, 2026).

Addressing these unresolved issues carries substantial scientific and practical urgency. For investors and policymakers, the lack of clarity regarding how macro-fundamental shocks filter through a firm's liquidity and growth trajectories into stock returns creates significant risk management challenges. If corporate growth strategies or capital structures lead to divergent outcomes depending on the macroeconomic environment, the current reliance on static financial models may prove insufficient for accurate valuation. Consequently, there is an imperative to bridge the gap between macroeconomic volatility and firm-level strategic decisions by identifying which specific financial internalities act as buffers or amplifiers in the face of broader economic pressures.

This research positions itself within this evolving academic landscape by integrating macroeconomic fundamentals, firm growth, capital structure, and liquidity into a unified framework that evaluates their impact on stock returns through the lenses of dividend policy and financial performance. By moving away from isolated variable analysis, this study adopts a holistic approach that captures the structural dependencies within the consumer non-cyclical sector. The research is designed to untangle the complex path from economic inputs to market outputs, providing a comprehensive assessment of how organizational priorities and external environments converge to influence investor perceptions in the Indonesian market.

This study aims to provide a rigorous quantitative investigation into the determinants of stock returns for non-cyclical consumer firms listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange between 2021 and 2024. By utilizing Structural Equation Modeling with Partial Least Squares, this research contributes to the literature by demonstrating that financial performance acts as the most critical driver of market returns, whereas other conventional factors show varying or insignificant effects. Methodologically, the study offers a robust empirical template for future research to evaluate complex intervening relationships, while theoretically, it advances the understanding of how consumer sector firms maintain stability amidst post-pandemic economic fluctuations.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research adopts an empirical research design, specifically employing a quantitative methodological approach to examine the causal relationships between macroeconomic fundamentals, firm growth, capital structure, and liquidity on stock returns, with dividend policy and financial performance serving as intervening variables. The target population comprises companies within the noncyclical consumer sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, from which a sample of five firms was selected using a purposive sampling technique, resulting in sixteen total observations derived from annual financial reports spanning 2021 to 2024. Macroeconomic fundamentals are operationalized through indicators such as GDP, exchange rates, and inflation, while internal firm dynamics are measured through asset growth, sales turnover, debt ratios, and liquidity metrics such as the quick ratio. These variables are synthesized to provide a comprehensive evaluation of how external economic shifts and internal corporate strategic decisions influence financial outcomes in the post pandemic recovery period.

The data analysis is conducted using Structural Equation Modeling Partial Least Squares, a variance based statistical technique facilitated by the SmartPLS 4 application to rigorously test the hypothesized relationships within the conceptual model. This path analytical method is particularly suited for evaluating complex intervening dynamics and determining the statistical significance of path coefficients between the independent, moderating, and dependent variables. The empirical process involves assessing the measurement model for reliability and validity, followed by a structural model

evaluation to confirm or reject the proposed hypotheses based on T statistics and P values, ensuring that the findings adhere to established benchmarks for academic robustness.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Empirical Evaluation of Macroeconomic Fundamentals and Corporate Growth Dynamics

The empirical analysis initiates with a rigorous evaluation of external economic indicators and internal expansion indicators within the Indonesian corporate landscape. Macroeconomic fundamentals encompassing gross domestic product growth, currency exchange rates, and inflation fluctuations dictate the systemic environment where consumer goods enterprises operate. These macroeconomic parameters continuously interact with corporate parameters such as asset accumulation and sales turnover to shape investor expectations and market valuations (Handoyo & Ferranti, 2025). Understanding these combined dynamics provides a foundation for explaining how external shocks and internal strategies collectively drive capital market outcomes during volatile periods (Sari et al., 2024).

The statistical results generated through partial least squares structural equation modeling reveal distinct path trajectories for each exogenous construct. Macroeconomic fundamentals exhibit a positive but statistically insignificant relationship with the dividend distribution metrics of the sampled firms. This statistical pattern indicates that broader economic shifts do not directly alter corporate distribution choices because such choices depend heavily on internal liquidity positions and long term capital budgeting (Dewi, 2026). Corporate management teams in this specific consumer goods category prioritize operational sustainability over external macroeconomic volatility when structuring distributions to shareholders (Firdaus et al., 2026).

The direct path from macroeconomic conditions to corporate financial performance yields a negative coefficient that lacks statistical significance at conventional levels. This outcome suggests that companies offering essential consumer goods maintain a high degree of resilience against inflationary pressures and exchange rate shocks. The stable market demand for basic household necessities insulates the revenue streams of these organizations from broader monetary policy contractions or macroeconomic downturns (Rahayu et al., 2026). Consequently, internal efficiency metrics and asset utilization patterns remain the dominant drivers of profitability rather than external economic indicators (Widianto & Bagana, 2025).

A critical finding emerges regarding the direct relationship between macroeconomic fundamentals and equity market returns. The path coefficient for this specific linkage is positive and statistically significant, confirming that broader economic indicators strongly influence investor sentiment and market pricing. Positive macroeconomic conditions signal a supportive investment climate, which encourages institutional capital inflows and elevates overall equity valuations in the public exchange (Sormin et al., 2023). This phenomenon aligns with classical asset pricing frameworks where systemic factors act as vital determinants of risk premiums and public market yields (Siagian & WA, 2025).

The analysis also evaluates corporate growth dynamics to determine how internal expansion scales affect internal and external financial variables. Corporate growth exhibits a pronounced negative and statistically significant influence on the dividend distribution frameworks of the noncyclical consumer firms. This robust inverse relationship implies that rapidly expanding enterprises preferentially retain their net earnings to fund strategic capital investments rather than distributing cash to investors (Chandra & Ruslim, 2026). The empirical details of these specific analytical paths are systematically organized and presented in the statistical summary below.

Table 1. Path Coefficients Analysis for External and Internal Corporate Predictors

Hypotheses	Structural Relationship Paths	Original Sample (O)	T Statistics	P Values	Empirical Statistical Decision
H1	Macroeconomic Fundamentals → Dividend Policy	0.099	0.600	0.549	Not Statistically Significant

H2	Macroeconomic Fundamentals → Financial Performance	-0.107	0.475	0.635	Not Statistically Significant
H3	Macroeconomic Fundamentals → Stock Returns	0.375	2.105	0.035	Statistically Significant
H4	Firm Growth → Dividend Policy	-0.887	6.236	0.000	Statistically Significant
H5	Firm Growth → Financial Performance	0.702	3.138	0.002	Statistically Significant
H6	Firm Growth → Stock Returns	-1.851	2.632	0.009	Statistically Significant

Source: Primary Empirical Data Analysis via SmartPLS 4 (2026)

As clearly detailed in Table 1, the structural path coefficients provide a comprehensive foundation for hypothesis testing and validation. The statistical evidence confirms that corporate growth exerts a strong positive and highly significant impact on corporate financial performance metrics. This finding demonstrates that scaling operational capacity and increasing sales volume directly translate into superior accounting profitability and higher asset returns (Ulandari & Hidayati, 2025). Enhanced corporate scale allows firms to optimize production efficiencies, utilize economies of scale, and strengthen market positioning against industry rivals (Salsabila & Imronudin, 2025).

Conversely, the empirical data indicates that corporate growth has a significant negative impact on public market equity returns. This negative relationship suggests that aggressive asset expansion without immediate cash flow justification may be perceived by market participants as excessive risk taking behavior. Investors often discount the shares of expanding entities if the capital expenditures are expected to yield benefits only over an extended future horizon (Maharani & Mujiyati, 2025). This market reaction highlights the complex trade off between long term strategic expansion and short term equity performance in the capital market (Hengky & Sufiyati, 2024).

The integration of signaling theory provides deep theoretical insights into the observed empirical outcomes for both macroeconomic and internal corporate variables. According to this theoretical framework, corporate financial adjustments and strategic announcements convey critical private information to asymmetric market participants (Putra & Sutrisni, 2026). When growing firms reduce distributions to fund expansion projects, the market interprets this action as a strategic reallocation of capital toward high net present value opportunities (Setyadi, 2026). However, the negative market return response indicates that investors require highly transparent communications regarding the expected efficiency of corporate reinvestment strategies (Pratama et al., 2026).

Previous empirical studies offer mixed results that enrich the interpretation of the current quantitative findings within this sector. The noncyclical consumer industry presents unique structural characteristics because its baseline demand remains highly inelastic across different phases of the business cycle (Marchelina et al., 2025). This structural inelasticity explains why corporate profitability metrics remain detached from external macroeconomic fluctuations while remaining sensitive to internal expansion strategies (Dwimahyu & Candraningrat, 2025). The statistical evidence generated in this study reinforces the notion that internal managerial efficiency dictates corporate destiny more than exogenous economic shifts (Setyaning et al., 2026).

The verified path dynamics underscore the necessity of balancing internal expansion goals with external investor relations to maximize overall corporate value. Corporate managers must recognize that while asset expansion drives accounting profits, it simultaneously modifies the corporate risk profile in the view of equity investors (Mumpuni & Hapsari, 2025). Designing optimal corporate policies therefore requires a multi dimensional approach that synchronizes capital budgeting choices with market communication frameworks (Pangestuti et al., 2025). Ultimately, these empirical insights

map the strategic boundaries for consumer goods corporations attempting to achieve sustainable financial success during post pandemic recovery phases (Yuliasri et al., 2026).

Microeconomic Transmission of Capital Structure and Liquidity on Corporate Financial Performance

Corporate financial performance represents the ultimate reflection of internal operational efficiency and strategic resource allocation within the competitive landscape of the non-cyclical consumer sector. The structural optimization of leverage components balanced against short-term liquidity thresholds determines the capacity of a firm to generate stable accounting returns during volatile economic recovery phases. Under the tenets of signaling theory, internal financial metrics serve as quantifiable mechanisms that transmit corporate health to external stakeholders, thereby transforming microeconomic decisions into visible market indicators. Empirical assessment of these internal pathways requires a rigorous isolating mechanism that separates operational accounting outcomes from broader macroeconomic fluctuations or public stock market evaluations.

Operational sustainability within capital-intensive consumer industries relies heavily on the strategic equilibrium between debt utilization and immediate liquidity preservation. Corporate managers must navigate the trade-offs outlined in modern financial theories, balancing the tax shield benefits of debt obligations against the imminent threats of financial distress and liquidity shortages. According to empirical findings in emerging markets, improper calibrations of long-term debt-to-equity ratios tend to disrupt capital optimization and directly diminish the net profit margins of consumer goods firms (Dewi, 2026). Consequently, understanding how structural debt changes and cash-equivalent cushions interact to dictate immediate profitability metrics forms the foundation of modern microeconomic corporate analysis.

Table 2. Path Intersections of Capital Leverage, Cash Liquidity, and Accounting Returns

Hypothesis Pathway	Original Sample (O)	T-Statistic	P-Value	Empirical Result
H7: Capital Structure → Dividend Policy	0.208	1.030	0.303	Not Significant
H8: Capital Structure → Financial Performance	-0.165	0.438	0.661	Not Significant
H10: Firm Liquidity → Dividend Policy	-0.656	1.358	0.178	Not Significant
H11: Firm Liquidity → Financial Performance	-0.651	2.934	0.004	Significant

Source: SmartPLS 4 Empirical Output, Processed Data (2026)

The statistical estimation of internal path intersections reveals distinct behavioral patterns regarding how debt configurations propagate through corporate accounting frameworks. As presented in the empirical model, the direct transmission path from capital structure to corporate dividend policy demonstrates a non-significant relationship. This path shows a positive coefficient accompanied by low statistical power, confirming that shifts in leverage do not function as primary drivers for corporate payout structures. Such results align with modern observations indicating that capital restructuring does not inherently command immediate readjustments in shareholder distribution targets within stable industries (Dwimahyu & Candraningrat, 2025).

The microeconomic link between capital leverage and corporate financial performance further emphasizes the insulated nature of accounting returns against debt modifications. Empirical path

analysis generates a negative relationship that fails to achieve significance under standard structural equation modeling criteria. This statistical insignificance implies that incremental changes in debt commitments do not directly impair the fundamental return on assets or return on equity. Prior literature confirms that while debt shifts alter financial risk profiles, the baseline operational profitability of consumer goods corporations remains shielded from minor variations in debt-to-equity ratios (Mumpuni & Hapsari, 2025).

The transmission mechanism originating from corporate liquidity allocations toward dividend distribution models exhibits an inverse relationship. Structural estimation confirms that the capacity of a firm to hold cash equivalents does not exert significant statistical pressure on immediate dividend payout revisions. This finding suggests that cash management strategies are dominated by precautionary motives rather than serving as direct liquidity channels for immediate distribution. Corporate entities operating in non-cyclical spaces prioritize operational buffers over immediate adjustments to equity rewards during broader economic transitions (Yuliasri et al., 2026).

A pivotal finding within the internal financial matrix is the negative and highly significant impact of firm liquidity on overall financial performance metrics. The structural model indicates that elevated holdings of liquid assets introduce an operational drag that severely diminishes immediate corporate accounting returns. This phenomenon reflects the opportunity costs associated with idle capital resources that fail to contribute to active revenue generation. Extensive sectoral studies validate that holding excessive current assets over long periods restricts capital efficiency, thereby directly depressing return on asset metrics (Ulandari & Hidayati, 2025).

The negative liquidity-performance path underscores a critical strategic friction facing managers in the Indonesian non-cyclical consumer sector. Maintaining a high quick ratio secures short-term solvency margins but simultaneously restricts the corporate capacity to maximize profitability from total asset investments. This structural reality forces corporate leaders to constantly evaluate whether capital preservation outweighs active profit optimization. Empirical evidence indicates that asset underutilization remains a persistent cause of reduced corporate returns among manufacturing entities prioritizing safety over expansion (Widianto & Bagana, 2025).

The structural decoupling between internal leverage, liquidity thresholds, and shareholder payouts requires a deeper evaluation of corporate governance frameworks. Corporate dividend policies within family-dominated or concentrated ownership structures are frequently governed by long-term strategic consensus rather than short-term liquidity fluctuations. Because distribution frameworks remain sticky, annual payout adjustments rarely reflect the immediate changes occurring inside the net working capital accounts. Advanced governance models document that institutional mandates often supersede current financial ratios when defining yearly dividend streams (Firdaus et al., 2026).

Corporate financial performance also serves as an independent structural anchor that responds differently to internal decisions compared to external market evaluations. Operational efficiency indicators like return on equity are heavily dependent on asset turnover and cost management structures rather than pure financing choices. Firms that master internal production efficiencies can easily mitigate the negative pressures of underutilized liquid assets or volatile debt obligations. Academic consensus highlights that long-term corporate value enhancement depends on stabilizing internal profit margins before managing external financing mixes (Salsabila & Imronudin, 2025).

The overall microeconomic assessment of the structural model indicates that internal corporate dynamics operate under rigid strategic constraints. Short-term liquidity management actively dictates the trajectory of corporate financial performance, while capital structure adjustments remain largely neutral in their immediate accounting impacts. Managers must focus on optimizing cash conversion cycles to prevent the profit-depressing effects of idle capital assets. This internal balance establishes the structural foundation required before corporate entities can successfully project strong signals to volatile public equity markets (Marchelina et al., 2025).

Intervening Trajectories of Dividend Frameworks and Financial Performance on Equity Market Yields

The transmission mechanisms connecting internal managerial decisions to capital market reactions require a comprehensive analysis of the mediating pathways established within the stock exchange. This empirical evaluation concentrates on stock returns as the ultimate accumulative endpoint of financial strategies executed by the management of non-cyclical consumer goods firms.

Under the tenets of market efficiency, all operational information and capital allocation choices are absorbed by market participants to be subsequently reflected in equity price fluctuations. Testing these structural pathways within a variance-based model provides analytical clarity regarding the extent to which intervening variables successfully bridge fundamental corporate determinants with stock market outcomes.

The direct transmission from capital structure to stock returns exhibits a statistically non-significant relationship within the corporate financing landscape. Incremental shifts in long-term debt obligations or variations in leverage ratios do not automatically induce direct upward or downward pressure on equity market valuations. This structural phenomenon indicates that public investors do not necessarily interpret leverage configurations as absolute positive or negative signals when formulating investment choices. Empirical investigations in the manufacturing landscape confirm that capital structure alterations maintain a neutral impact on stock price volatility when corporate operational fundamentals are perceived as stable by the market (Syamsuri & Kusumaningsih, 2026).

Corporate liquidity allocations similarly display a non-significant direct relationship with equity return metrics in the capital market. Maintaining substantial cash reserves or high short-term liquid asset cushions via quick ratios does not guarantee the generation of optimal stock returns. Investors tend to overlook the accumulation of short-term liquid assets because market focus is primarily directed toward how efficiently those resources are converted into productive, income-generating capital. Prior empirical literature indicates that excessive and unproductive internal cash holdings are frequently met with a neutral market reception since they fail to provide immediate value added to equity prices (Sari et al., 2024)

Table 3. Structural Path Evaluation of Intervening Functions and Equity Return Metrics

Hypothesis Pathway	Original Sample (O)	T-Statistic	P-Value	Empirical Result
H9: Capital Structure → Stock Returns	-0.067	0.150	0.881	Not Significant
H12: Firm Liquidity → Stock Returns	0.437	0.479	0.633	Not Significant
H13: Dividend Policy → Stock Returns	-0.756	1.650	0.099	Not Significant
H14: Financial Performance → Stock Returns	1.276	2.415	0.016	Significant

Source: SmartPLS 4 Empirical Output, Processed Data (2026)

The statistical pathways summarized in the structural table highlight the distinct roles of corporate intervening functions in determining final equity return metrics. Corporate dividend policy, operating as the first intervening trajectory, demonstrates a non-significant negative path coefficient in relation to stock returns. This empirical finding indicates that the magnitude of cash distributions or dividend payout ratios does not serve as a primary catalyst for investor interest within the non-cyclical consumer sector. The statistical insignificance reinforces the dividend irrelevance framework, which posits that market value is dictated by fundamental earning capacity rather than distribution mechanics (Putra & Sutrisni, 2026).

The defensive nature of the non-cyclical consumer industry prompts market participants to prioritize earnings retention for operational stability over short-term dividend distributions. Corporate governance frameworks characterized by concentrated family ownership often maintain highly sticky and predictable payout routines that rarely shock the equity market. Consequently, annual dividend announcements lose their capacity to act as strong signaling mechanisms capable of generating substantial equity price movements. Advanced governance studies corroborate that entrenched

institutional structures and rigid ownership mandates often render dividend policies ineffective as direct drivers of stock return volatility (Firdaus et al., 2026).

Conversely, the structural model successfully identifies financial performance as a highly significant positive determinant of stock return outcomes. Robust operational profitability metrics, quantified through return on assets and return on equity, are heavily appreciated by market participants as authentic indicators of competitive endurance. The capability of a firm to secure strong accounting returns during economic recovery phases generates substantial positive sentiment among institutional fund managers, accelerating equity demand. Established empirical literature within public stock exchanges confirms that internal profit generation represents the most powerful financial anchor driving long-term market value accumulation (Chandra & Ruslim, 2026).

The critical role of financial performance as a vital mediating link implies that internal debt and liquidity configurations must be synthesized effectively to optimize operational profits before market yields can be captured. Investors in the capital market operate rationally by rewarding corporations that demonstrate superior asset turnover and rigid cost control structures. Superior financial performance acts as a highly functional transmission channel that converts tactical corporate choices into tangible capital gains for equity holders. Sustainable accounting returns are instantly acknowledged by the capital market, driving persistent upward momentum in corporate stock valuations (Pratama et al., 2026).

This analytical reality highlights a strategic shift among market investors who prioritize concrete bottom-line earnings over raw balance sheet compositions. Highly leveraged corporate frameworks can still secure favorable market responses provided that the underlying debt actively fuels productive revenue generation. Dynamic macroeconomic and microeconomic environments dictate that corporate managers must prevent liquid assets from remaining idle merely to satisfy artificial short-term safety thresholds. Sectoral investigations reinforce that the strategic integration of optimized working capital cycles and robust profitability remains the primary path to securing investor confidence (Riani & Suriono, 2026).

The structural implications of these empirical results offer clear strategic guidance for non-cyclical consumer corporations aiming to maximize equity market yields. Payout frameworks should not be unsustainably inflated if such actions compromise the internal cash reserves required to fund future operational growth. The inelastic demand characteristic of the consumer goods industry ensures that corporations maintaining disciplined profit margins will consistently attract long-term investment capital. Comparative cross-sectional financial literature validates that the stability of internal accounting returns remains the most vital attribute sought by capital providers in emerging financial markets (Dwimahyu & Candraningrat, 2025).

The structural model demonstrates that equity market yields within the non-cyclical consumer sector are driven by the trajectory of financial performance. The intervening path of dividend policy lacks sufficient statistical power to effectively transmit fundamental corporate inputs into stock return variations. Corporate executives must recognize that capital markets allocate premium valuations to visible, verifiable operational profitability rather than external financial structuring. A deliberate strategic focus on enhancing internal profit metrics will systematically activate positive market signals, directly optimizing stock return outcomes for shareholders (Safitri, 2025).

CONCLUSION

The comprehensive structural assessment of public entities within the Indonesian non-cyclical consumer sector from 2021 to 2024 demonstrates a clear multi-tiered transmission system where internal financial performance serves as the ultimate anchor for capital market valuation. While external macroeconomic variables and internal firm growth dynamics initiate critical variations within corporate accounting structures and policy-making frameworks, short-term liquidity management actively dictates immediate corporate return on assets. Concurrently, traditional financing configurations and rigid dividend distributions exhibit a neutralized status, exerting no direct or immediate statistical pressure on public equity price fluctuations. Rational market participants consistently bypass superficial capital restructurings and distribution mechanics, choosing instead to reward verifiable operational profit optimization and efficiency. Corporate executives must therefore synthesize working capital strategies and growth opportunities to drive bottom line profitability, directly activating the positive market signals necessary to maximize sustainable stock returns for investors.

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