Volatility Drivers in Islamic Stock Markets: The Case of IDX30 Index Firms in Indonesia

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Abstract: *Stock price volatility is a crucial phenomenon in the capital market as it reflects the degree of price instability that directly affects investment decisions. This study aims to analyze the effect of firm size, profitability, leverage, and free float ratio on stock price volatility. A quantitative approach is employed using panel data regression analysis in EViews 12. The research sample consists of 12 companies selected purposively from the companies listed in the IDX30 index on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2020–2024 period. The results show that, to some extent, firm size and profitability significantly affect stock price volatility. Then, leverage and free float ratio do not have a significant effect. However, simultaneously, all four independent variables significantly influence stock price volatility. These findings provide empirical contributions to investors and capital market participants by identifying key fundamental factors that influence stock price fluctuations.*

Introduction

Indonesia's capital market has shown significant growth in recent years (Fajriah et al., 2022; Putri et al., 2024; Siladjaja et al., 2022). According to the Indonesian Capital Market Statistics Report from the Financial Services Authority (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, 2024), the total market capitalization reached 12,966.94 trillion rupiah, an increase of 86.05% from 6,970.01 trillion in 2020. In addition, data from the Indonesian Central Securities Depository showed that the number of investors reached 14,345,441 Single Investor Identification (SID), an increase of 269.66% from 3,880,753 SID in 2020.

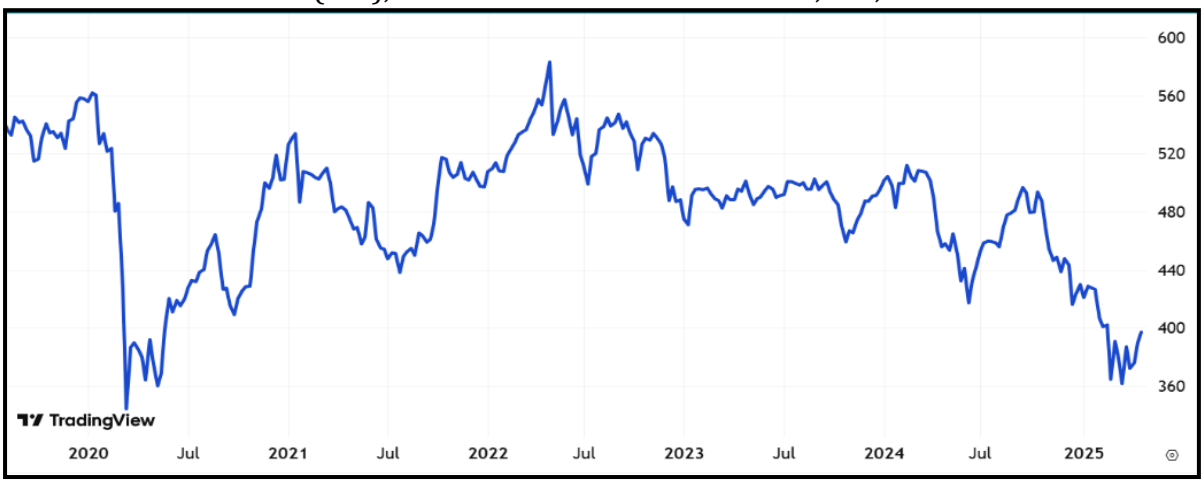

Figure 1. IDX30 Index for the Period 2020-2024
Source: Processed data derived from TradingView (2025), id.tradingview.com

Stock investing offers higher potential returns and greater risks than other instruments. Investors generally consider potential returns and risk levels in decision-making, where information about these two aspects affects stock price volatility (Fitriani & Desmiza, 2024). The IDX30 Index, one of Indonesia's major stock indices, is known for its high liquidity and large capitalization. The following presents data on the volatility of IDX30 Index stock prices for the 2020–2024 period.

Based on the chart, the Indonesian stock market has experienced high volatility over the past few years. The volatility of stock prices on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) is important to study because it not only threatens the stability of the company but also increases the risk of losses for investors (Harish & Amaroh, 2023; Sutrisno, 2017). Safrani and Kusumawati (2022) define volatility as market instability characterized by sharp fluctuations in stock prices over a short period. The higher the volatility, the more difficult it is for investors to achieve their expected return targets (Rowena & Hendra, 2017).

Rosyida et al. (2020) emphasize the importance of understanding volatility to enable investors to develop adaptive, proactive investment strategies. Most investors use stock prices as a basis for decision-making because they are considered to reflect a company's value (Septyadi & Bwarleling, 2020). According to Jannah and Haridhi (2016), stock prices are determined by the demand and supply mechanism: an increase in demand drives prices up, while an increase in supply causes prices to fall (Ardiansyah & Isbanah, 2017).

Volatile stock price movements reflect the market's response to changing investor perceptions of stock values, according to signaling theory, which explains how companies signal their prospects to investors (Anastassia & Firnanti, 2019; Jannah & Haridhi, 2016). According to Brigham and Houston (2001), these signals are management actions that indicate their view of the company's prospects. Thus, sustained stock price volatility is a natural market phenomenon and can be an important signal in investment decision-making.

However, this volatility is not always in accordance with Sharia principles if it is caused by information asymmetry, manipulation (tadlis), or extreme speculation (maisir). Fatwa No. 80 DSN-MUI/X/2011 emphasizes that Sharia-compliant securities transactions must be free of elements of gharar, maisir, and tadlis, where gharar occurs when one of the parties lacks clear information that could be detrimental (Sari & Ledista, 2022). Therefore, the volatility arising from such unethical practices is contrary to Sharia principles. This study distinguishes between fair volatility, a natural market risk, and volatility that reflects violations of Sharia ethics, focusing on stocks in the IDX30 index, which comprises large-cap, liquid companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (Fitriani & Desmiza, 2024). The restriction on companies listed on the OJK's Sharia Securities List aims to ensure the analysis is relevant and consistent with Sharia principles in the context of stock price volatility.

Various fundamental factors, such as company size, profitability, and leverage, are thought to influence stock price volatility. However, previous studies have yielded mixed, sometimes contradictory findings. Company size is often associated with a positive influence on volatility because large companies tend to attract investor trust, leading their stock prices to be more responsive to market information (Fitriani & Desmiza, 2024). However, some studies have found negative or insignificant influences, suggesting that this relationship is influenced by industry characteristics or market conditions

(Baedawi & Hudaya, 2024; Luatuwwafiroh et al., 2022). Other research also shows that company size does not affect stock price volatility (Ardiansyah & Isbanah, 2017; Baedawi & Hudaya, 2024; Juliani, 2021; Oktavianti & Saryadi, 2020). Regarding profitability, several studies report a significant positive effect: higher profitability increases investor expectations (Anila W et al., 2023; Barus, 2021; Hilalia & Margaretha, 2022; Luatuwwafiroh et al., 2022; Romadhany et al., 2024). This shows that the effect of profitability on stock price volatility is highly context- and market-condition-dependent.

Leverage, as an indicator of financial risk, is assumed to increase volatility due to the risk of default. However, empirical evidence shows mixed results; several studies reported significant positive effects (Ahmad et al., 2018; Khairunisa & Nazir, 2022; Marini & Sutrisna Dewi, 2019; Rosyida et al., 2020; Selpiana & Badjra, 2018), while others have found negative influences (Aldona & Listari, 2020; Fitriani & Desmiza, 2024; Oktavianti & Saryadi, 2020; Priana & Muliartha, 2018; Ridho, 2024), and some state that there is no influence at all (Astuti et al., 2021; Febriani & Muslih, 2020; Jasselyn & Edi, 2021).

Research on the relationship between free float and stock price volatility remains limited and primarily focuses on the link between free float and stock liquidity (Ding et al., 2016; Kurniasih et al., 2021). A study by Tuncer and Semih (2013) examined the effects of the free float ratio on average daily returns, stock price volatility, and transaction activity on the Istanbul Stock Exchange and found that a high free float ratio is associated with lower price volatility. Consequently, the objective of this study is to provide empirical evidence on how internal fundamentals and market structure (free float) influence the volatility of Sharia-compliant stocks in the IDX30, thereby addressing inconsistencies in the previous literature.

The signaling theory introduced by Spence (1973) explains how management, as a sender of information, provides signals in the form of data that investors use to assess the company's prospects. Brigham and Houston (2001) added that management's perception of the company's future growth influences investor reactions, while Jogiyanto (2010) emphasized that investors interpret these signals as positive or negative indications in decision-making. Septyadi and Bwarleling (2020) stated that this theory also explains the company's motivation in submitting financial statements to investors. In the context of stock price volatility, company size, profitability, leverage, and free float ratio serve as signals that affect price stability. Positive, credible signals tend to lower volatility by increasing investor confidence. In contrast, signals that contain uncertainty or negative information can increase volatility because market reactions are more sensitive to changes in information.

Benjamin Graham and David Dodd formalized the basic concept of fundamental analysis in the book Security Analysis (1934). This method assesses the company's intrinsic value by examining internal financial conditions through financial statements, especially ratios that reflect performance and risks such as total assets, profitability, and leverage. The financial ratios used include liquidity, activities, debt, and profitability (Wijiyanti et al., 2005). Fundamental analysis provides a framework for understanding how investors evaluate a company's value based on those factors, as well as how fundamental changes affect stock price volatility in response to value perception and risk

Sharia shares are securities that meet Sharia principles, in which the issuer is not involved in haram businesses such as gambling, alcohol, or usury, and that meet the set Sharia financial ratios (Huda & Suseno, 2023). The selection of Sharia stocks is carried out through strict screening based on the National Sharia Board-Indonesian Council of

Ulama and the Financial Services Authority regulations, including the examination of financial statements, business activities, and limits on the ratio of interest-bearing debt and non-halal income (Septyadi & Bwarleling, 2020). In Islamic finance, reasonable market volatility is permitted as long as it is free of gharar (extreme uncertainty) and tadlis (fraud) (Ayub, 2019). DSN-MUI Fatwa No. 80/2011 emphasizes that Sharia stock transactions must be free from market manipulation and prohibited speculation. The selection process, which routinely refers to fatwas and regulations, makes Sharia stocks an investment instrument in accordance with the principles of justice and sustainability of the Islamic economy. Therefore, this study will analyze volatility by considering the unique characteristics of these Sharia stocks.

According to Septyadi and Bwarleling (2020), stock price volatility is a statistical measure of price fluctuations over a given period; high volatility indicates large short-term price changes, while low volatility reflects relatively stable prices. Jannah and Haridhi (2016) define volatility as a measure of the uncertainty in stock investment returns, with high volatility indicating unusual supply-and-demand dynamics. The cause of volatility generally stems from differences in investor opinion regarding the company's profitability and growth prospects (Rowena & Hendra, 2017). Santioso and Angesti (2019) stated that volatility is a risk investors must face, as price fluctuations driven by new information force them to revalue their assets. Therefore, information about stock price movements is very important for investors in making investment decisions (Rosyida et al., 2020).

Prasetyorini (2013) states that company size is a scale used to classify companies based on total assets, stock market value, total sales, or number of employees. Ardiansyah and Isbanah (2017) explained that firm size measures operational performance and management effectiveness. In investment, large companies are more attractive because they are easier to obtain external funds and usually have higher stock growth and returns than small companies (Fitriani & Desmiza, 2024). Larger companies tend to have more diversified activities and more transparent public information, which significantly reduces stock price volatility. Investors tend to trust and choose large companies because they expect more certain returns with lower risk. Hashemijoo et al. (2012) stated that the stocks of small companies tend to be more liquid and volatile, while the activities of large companies, which are more diverse, provide more public information, thereby reducing the volatility of stock prices. Rosyida et al. (2020) also showed that company size influences stock price volatility. Based on this, the first hypothesis in this study is formulated as follows: H1: Company size affects stock price volatility.

According to Moeljadi (2006) profitability is a ratio that measures a company's effectiveness in generating profits by utilizing its own assets or capital. A high profitability ratio indicates the efficiency with which assets are used to generate profits (Mahardika & Ismiyanti, 2021), thereby increasing the likelihood that investors receive returns in line with expectations and that the overall company value increases (Elisa & Riduwan, 2021). As one of the company's goals, maximizing profits also improves shareholders' welfare. Budiman (2018) stated that profitability reflects the effectiveness of management in deploying assets and equity to achieve maximum profits, which is a positive signal for investors and encourages increased investment value. Santioso and Angesti (2019) show that profit has a significant effect on stock price volatility, in line with the findings of Ilmiyono (2017) and Estuti and Hendrayanti (2020) regarding the relationship between profitability ratio and stock price volatility. Based on this, the

second hypothesis in this study is proposed as follows: H2: Profitability affects stock price volatility.

Leverage reflects the company's debt financing and shows its ability to cover short- and long-term obligations (Ridho, 2024). The use of third-party funds can improve business performance and expansion, but high debt levels increase the risk of default and add risk to investors (Brigham & Houston, 2001). Therefore, leveraging information in financial statements is an important signal for the public, especially investors. High leverage increases market risk and uncertainty, so investors tend to sell stocks to avoid losses, which can further increase stock price volatility. Thus, leverage acts as a driving factor for stock price fluctuations. Research by Rosyida et al. (2020) and Khairunisa and Nazir (2022) indicates that leverage influences stock price volatility; thus, the following hypothesis is formulated: H3: Leverage affects stock price volatility.

According to Kurniasih et al. (2021), free float is the percentage of a public company's shares that the public can purchase. Tuncer and Semih (2013) stated that free float reflects the liquidity of stocks because they are owned by retail investors who actively trade them. Free float is also used in the reweighting of the index through the Free Float Adjustment Index (FFAI), implemented by IDX since August 1, 2019 (Kurniasih et al., 2021). A high free float ratio indicates that most stocks are owned by public investors and available for trading, thereby increasing market liquidity and making it more efficient at absorbing orders without causing significant price changes (Fitriani & Desmiza, 2024). Research by Tuncer and Semih (2013) shows that high free floats can reduce price volatility because stocks are easier to trade and prices are more stable. Based on this, the following hypothesis is formulated: H4: Free float ratio affects stock price volatility.

Based on the development of the hypothesis that has been described between the variables with X as an independent variable and Y as a dependent variable, the influence of company size, profitability, leverage, and free float ratio on stock price volatility is described as follows:

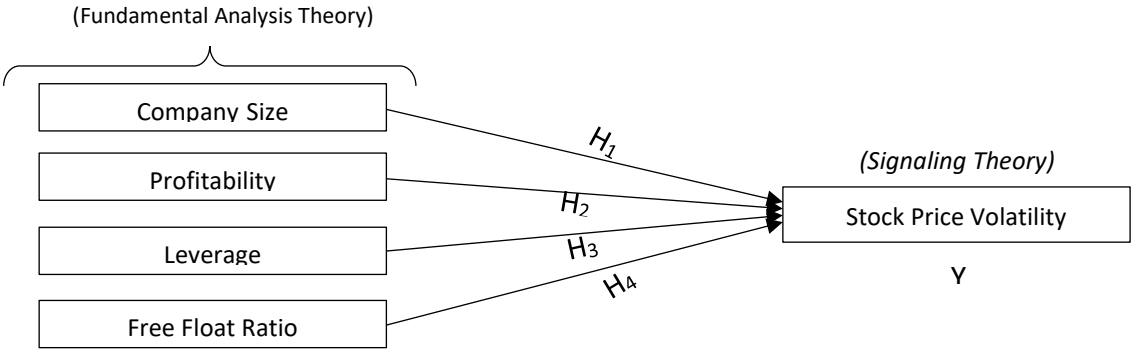

Figure 2. Conceptual Model
Source: Data Proccesed (2025).

Method

This research employs a quantitative associative approach using secondary data from audited annual reports and historical stock prices (2020–2024) of companies consistently listed in the IDX30 and the Sharia Securities List. From a population of 45 companies, a purposive sample of 12 firms was selected based on Sharia compliance and

data completeness. The analysis uses panel data regression in EViews 12 to examine the influence of firm size, profitability (ROA), leverage (DER), and the free float ratio on stock price volatility. The research stages proceed through data collection, model selection tests (Chow, Hausman, and Lagrange Multiplier), and classical assumption testing to ensure the validity and robustness of the regression result.

Table 1. Variable Indicator

Variable	Measurement
Stock Price Volatility (Y)	$Price\ Vol = \sqrt{\frac{Hi-Li}{\left(\frac{Hi+Li}{2}\right)\text{^}2}}$
Company Size (X1)	$Firm\ Size = Ln\ (Total\ Asset)$
Profitability (X2)	$ROA = \frac{Net\ Profit}{Total\ Asset}\ x\ 100\%$
Leverage (X3)	$DER = \frac{Total\ Liabilities}{Total\ Equity}$
Free Float Ratio (X4)	$Free\ Float = \frac{Number\ of\ shares\ available\ for\ public\ trading}{Total\ number\ of\ issued\ shares}$

Source: Data processed (2025).

Result and Discussion

Result

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

The descriptive statistical analysis provides an overview of the data distribution for all variables during the 2020–2024 period. As shown in the statistical summary, the dependent variable, stock price volatility, maintains a low mean of 0.012 with a standard deviation of 0.006, indicating relatively stable price fluctuations among IDX30 Sharia-compliant firms. Regarding independent variables, company size exhibits a mean of 32.38, reflecting the large-capitalization nature of the sample. Profitability averages 11.0% (0.110), suggesting strong overall performance despite a wide range from -0.028 to 0.348. The leverage ratio averages 0.906, indicating that most sampled firms maintain a balanced capital structure, although the maximum value of 6.465 suggests significant variation in debt usage. Finally, the free float ratio averages 37.55% (3755) with a standard deviation of 10.54, suggesting a moderate level of public share ownership that contributes to market liquidity and price formation.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistical Test Results

		Company Size	Profitability	Leverage	Free Float Ratio
Mean	0.012290	32.38771	0.110798	0.906587	3755.833
Median	0.010843	31.73455	0.099679	0.659192	4019.000
Maximum	0.034566	39.84562	0.348851	6.465892	4957.000
Minimum	0.003469	30.40649	-0.028639	0.032264	1442.000
Std. Dev	0.006268	2.366193	0.080662	1.084974	1054.373
Obs.	60	60	60	60	60

Source: Data processed (2025).

Model Selection Test

Chow Test

The Chow test is used to compare Common Effect Models with Fixed Effects in panel data regression. Chow's test hypothesis is: H0: if the probability > 0.05, then the Common Effect Model is chosen; and H1: if the probability < 0.05, then the Fixed Effect Model is chosen. Based on Table 3, the chi-square probability value is 0.0000 < 0.05, so H0 is rejected, and H1 is accepted, meaning that the appropriate model is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Table 3. Chow Test Results

Effects Test	Statistics	D.F.	Prob.
Cross-section F	11.265888	(11,44)	0.0000
Cross-section Chi-square	80.359586	11	0.0000

Source: Data processed (2025).

Hausman Test

The Chow test is used to compare Common Effect models with Fixed Effects in panel data regression. Chow's test hypothesis is: H0: if the probability > 0.05, then the Common Effect Model is chosen; and H1: if the probability < 0.05, then the Fixed Effect Model is chosen. Based on Table 4, the chi-square probability value is 0.0000 < 0.05, so H0 is rejected, and H1 is accepted, meaning that the appropriate model is the Fixed Effect Model (FEM).

Table 4. Hausman Test Results

Test Summary	Chi-Sq Statistic	Chi-Sq d.f.	Prob.
Cross-section random	6.340892	4	0.1751

Source: Data processed (2025).

Lagrange Multiplier Test

The Lagrange Multiplier test is used to compare the Common Effect model with the Random Effect. The hypothesis of this test is: H0 if the probability is > 0.05, the Common Effect Model is chosen, and H1 if the probability is < 0.05, the Random Effect Model is chosen. Based on Table 5, the Breusch-Pagan probability value is 0.0000 < 0.05, so H0 is rejected, and H1 is accepted, meaning that the appropriate model is the Random Effect Model (REM).

Table 5. Lagrange Multiplier Test Results

	Cross-Section	Test Hypothesis Time	Both
Breusch-Pagan	42.16275 (0.0000)	1.659586 (0.1977)	43.82234 (0.0000)

Source: Data processed (2).025

Classic Assumption Test

The Random Effect Model (REM) controls individual heterogeneity, so only multicollinearity is tested. Since all variable correlations are below 0.8 (Table 5), the model is free from multicollinearity.

Table 6. Multicollinearity Test Results

	Company Size	Profitability	Leverage	Free Float Ratio
Company Size	1.000000	-0.268732	-0.079364	0.512701
Profitability	-0.268732	1.000000	0.491126	-0.531573
Leverage	-0.079364	0.491126	1.000000	-0.461032
Free Float Ratio	0.512701	-0.531573	-0.461032	1.000000

Source: Data processed (2025).

Panel Data Regression Analysis

Table 7. Regression Results

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.067702	0.023648	2.862897	0.0059
Company Size	-0.001738	0.000791	-2.199083	0.0321
Profitability	-0.038139	0.011103	-3.435048	0.0011
Leverage	0.001190	0.001014	1.173686	0.2456
Free Float Ratio	1.08E-06	2.77E-06	0.607956	0.5457

Source: Data processed (2025.

Based on Table 7, the regression equation of the panel data in this study is as follows: Y= 0.067702(C) - 0.001738 (X1) - 0.038139 (X2) + 0.001190 (X3) + 1.08E-06 (X4). A constant value of 0.067702 indicates that if all independent variables are zero, then the dependent variable is estimated to be 0.067702. Company Size (X1) negatively affects stock price volatility, with a regression coefficient of -0.001738, indicating that a 1-unit increase in company size reduces volatility by 0.001738, assuming other variables are held constant. Profitability (X2) is also negatively associated with volatility, with a coefficient of -0.038139, indicating that a 1-unit increase in profitability reduces volatility by 0.038139. Leverage (X3) has a positive effect on volatility, with a coefficient of 0.001190, meaning that each additional unit of leverage increases volatility by 0.001190. The free float ratio (X4) has a positive effect, with a coefficient of 1.08E-06, indicating that each additional unit of free float increases volatility by 1.08E-06.

Partial Test (t-test)

Partial tests were used to determine the significance of each independent variable's influence on each dependent variable. The results of the analysis in Table 7 show that the probability value for company size is 0.0321 < 0.05, indicating that company size has a significant effect on the volatility of the stock price. The probability of profitability of 0.0011 < 0.05 also shows a significant influence on stock price volatility. On the other hand, the leverage probability of 0.2456 > 0.05 and the free float ratio of 0.5457 > 0.05 indicate that these two variables do not have a significant effect on stock price volatility.

Simultaneous Test (F Test)

Table 8 Simultaneous Test Results (F Test)

F-statistic	5.525490
Prob (F-statistic)	0.000821

Source: Data processed, 2025

As shown in Table 8, the simultaneous test yields a probability value of 0.000821

($p < 0.05$). This shows that together independent variables have an effect on dependent variables.

Coefficient of Determination Test (R^2)

Table 9. Determination Test Results (R^2 Test)

R-squared	0.286659
Adjusted R-squared	0.234780

Source: Data processed, 2025

As shown in Table 9, the adjusted R^2 value is 0.2347. This indicates that the independent variables collectively explain 23.47% of the variance in the dependent variable, while the remaining 76.53% is explained by other factors not included in this model.

Discussion

The Effect of Company Size on Stock Price Volatility

Based on the partial test results, the company size variable had a significant negative effect on the volatility of Sharia stock prices in the IDX30 Index during 2020–2024, with a p-value of 0.0321 < 0.05, thereby accepting the first hypothesis (H1). These findings are in line with the research of Anastassia and Firnanti (2019) and Safrani and Kusumawati (2022) which stated that company size affects stock price volatility. The larger the company, the greater the diversification of its activities, so large companies usually have more complete and transparent public information, which can reduce stock price volatility. This research supports the signal theory, which holds that large companies tend to have greater information transparency and operational stability, thereby reducing market uncertainty and preventing extreme stock price fluctuations. These findings confirm the importance of company size as an indicator of stability and investor confidence in the Sharia stock market.

The Effect of Profitability on Stock Price Volatility

Based on the partial test results, the profitability variable has a significant negative effect on the volatility of Sharia stock prices in the IDX30 Index during 2020–2024, with a p-value of 0.0011 < 0.05; thus, the second hypothesis (H2) is accepted. This means that the higher a company's profitability, the lower its stock price volatility. This aligns with signal theory, which holds that high profitability signals to investors the company's prospects, making performance expectations more stable and reducing stock price fluctuations. These findings support Ridho's (2024) findings, which also showed a negative association between profitability and stock volatility. In addition, research by Hilalia & Margaretha (2022) confirms that strong profitability reflects effective management and high market confidence, which contributes to stock price stability. Thus, profitability is an important indicator in reducing the uncertainty and risk of the Islamic stock market.

The Effect of Leverage on Stock Price Volatility

Based on the partial test results, the leverage variable did not have a significant effect on the volatility of Sharia stock prices in the IDX30 Index during 2020–2024, with a p-value of 0.2456 > 0.05; thus, the third hypothesis (H3) was rejected. According to signal theory, high leverage is supposed to signal financial risk, thereby increasing stock

volatility (Ross, 1977). However, these findings suggest that investors may not consider leverage a major factor in stock price uncertainty, especially if the company has a good reputation for debt management or if the market already adequately anticipates leverage information (Myers & Majluf, 1984). A study by Baskin (1989) also found that in an efficient market, leverage is not always a predictor of volatility because investors are more focused on the long-term cash flow outlook. This aligns with Bhattacharya (2017) view that investors consider a company's ability to generate income rather than its level of debt dependence when making investment decisions. Thus, leverage is not the main indicator in estimating stock price volatility in the Islamic stock market.

The Effect of Free Float Ratio on Stock Price Volatility

Based on the partial test results, the free float ratio variable has no significant effect on the volatility of Sharia stock prices in the IDX30 Index during 2020–2024 (p-value = 0.5457 > 0.05), so the fourth hypothesis (H4) is rejected. According to signal theory, free floats are supposed to be a liquidity indicator that lowers volatility because stocks with high free floats tend to have better market liquidity. However, these findings are consistent with Chen's (2020) research, which states that in emerging markets, free float is no longer the main driver of volatility because liquidity information has been rapidly internalized. In addition, Nurhaeda (2019) revealed that the dominance of retail investors with speculative behavior creates a pattern of volatility that cannot be fully explained by structural variables such as free float. This is supported by data from the Indonesia Securities Clearing Depository (2024), which shows that retail investors dominate the Indonesian market at 99.71% of total investors, so their behavior has a greater influence on volatility than the free float factor.

Conclusion

This study finds that within the IDX30 index, which represents Indonesia’s most liquid and large-cap stocks, firm size and profitability play a significant role in stabilizing stock price volatility over the 2020–2024 period. Strong asset bases and consistent earnings function as credibility signals that reinforce investor confidence and dampen price fluctuations in blue-chip firms. In contrast, leverage and free float ratios do not exhibit significant effects, suggesting that in highly liquid stocks, debt-related risks are largely reflected in market prices. At the same time, the index’s high trading volume absorbs variations in free float. These results empirically support Signaling Theory and fundamental analysis, confirming that internal financial strength remains a dominant determinant of investor behavior even amid post-pandemic market uncertainty.

From a practical perspective, the findings imply that investors—particularly those constructing sharia-compliant portfolios—should prioritize IDX30 Index firms with strong profitability and sizable assets to reduce exposure to volatility risk. For corporate management, sustaining operational efficiency and a sound capital structure is essential to maintaining blue-chip credibility and attracting long-term investment. Regulators are encouraged to strengthen transparency and disclosure standards to ensure that price volatility reflects economic fundamentals rather than information asymmetry. Given its focus on IDX30 Index constituents and firm-level variables, future research should extend the analysis to broader market segments and incorporate macroeconomic factors to enrich the understanding of stock price volatility in Indonesia’s evolving capital market.

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