ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the effect of the Price-to-Earnings (P/E) Ratio, Return on Equity (ROE), and Institutional Ownership on Stock Return, evaluate the role of Public Sentiment as a moderating variable, and compare the value relevance of this information between the initial post-IPO period (D+3) and the fourth quarter post-IPO (Q4). Employing a purposive sampling method, 149 companies that conducted an IPO on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2022–2024 period were tested using panel data regression, Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA), and multiple cross-sectional regression. The baseline model results indicate that the P/E Ratio has a significant positive effect on Stock Return, whereas ROE and Institutional Ownership exhibit significant negative effects. The modeRation test demonstrates that Public Sentiment significantly moderates by weakening the primary effects of ROE and Institutional Ownership due to investors' behavioral distortions, but it fails to moderate the effect of the P/E Ratio. The temporal comparative analysis confirms an asymmetric shift in value relevance as the market matures; ROE transforms from a significant negative effect in the D+3 phase to a strongly significant positive effect in Q4, Institutional Ownership shifts from insignificant to significant negative, while the P/E Ratio exhibits no significant shift past the 5% threshold. The substantial escalation in model capability at the end of the first listing year confirms that the Rational absorption of fundamental information requires a certain period of opeRational maturity following the subsidence of post-IPO market noise.

Keywords: *Price* Earnings (P/E) *Ratio*, *Return on Equity* (ROE), *Institutional Ownership*, *Public Sentiment*, *Stock Return*, IPO, Market Efficiency.