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The quiet period is making noise again

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Abstract

We examine the initial public offering quiet period following the implementation of NYSE and NASD rules extending the quiet period from 25 to 40 days for lead underwriters. While early studies found positive excess returns at the expiration of the quiet period, more recent studies suggest that these returns have disappeared. Controlling for simultaneity bias and changes in analyst behaviour, we investigate whether positive significant returns indeed no longer occur around the expiration of the quiet period. Overall, we find that the quiet period is making noise again.

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Notes

¹ For a description of IPO underpricing, theories and evidence, see Khurshed and Mudambi ([2002](#)) and Ljungqvist ([2007](#)).

² In addition, Li et al. ([2005](#)) find no evidence that the quiet period expiration affects the degree of information asymmetry in price spreads.

³ Bradley et al. ([2004](#)) also examine 14 IPOs issued from 9 July 2002 through 31 December 2002, a period after extension of the quiet period to 40 days. The authors do not tabulate results for these firms in their article, but the authors state that the findings are similar to the findings for the original sample.

⁴ Despite the overwhelming positive nature of analyst opinions documented by Bradley et al. ([2003](#)), Brau et al. ([2006](#)) find that 68.9% of CFOs agree that a disadvantage of an IPO is that it suddenly opens the firm to public scrutiny.

⁵ Although Bradley et al. ([2004](#)) examine all of 2002, they limit their primary sample to IPOs issued prior to July 8th because many investment banks switched from a 5-point rating system to a 3-point rating system and because the quiet period was extended from 25 days to 40 by NYSE Rule 472 and by NASD Rule 2711 on 9 July 2002.

⁶ We also examine, but do not report, the eight-day window examined by Bradley et al. ([2004](#)), and find that none of the returns in this window are significant. These results are available from the authors upon request.

⁷ This bias suggests that analysts overreact at the end of the quiet period. This is consistent with Hussain ([2006](#)) who finds that analysts overreact to bad news.

⁸ For the 2-day window, firms which do not receive coverage outperform those with an average rating strength equal to 1.00. This could be because the 2-day window only looks at the day the quiet period ends, and we include ratings issued 3 days after the end of the quiet period.

⁹ Our results are similar when including firms that receive coverage before the end of the quiet period. These results are available from the authors upon request.

¹⁰ For example, the 20 firms listed in [Table 7](#) receive zero buy ratings, but at least one nonbuy rating.

¹¹ We exclude firms receiving coverage before the end of the quiet period.

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