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IPO
(Li, 2008; Lehavy et al. ,
2011)、 (,2020) IPO
,IPO TM

(Rennekamp,2012)。

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，
(Loughran and McDonald,2014)，
and Ritter,1986)。
(Maines and
McDaniel,2000)，
(Miller,2010)。IPO
IPO
(
,2011)。
IPO
H1：
H1:IPO

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2022 6 30
428 265
1 2
6 41
Python
IPO Wind
1% 99%
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(2021)
IPO
:
$$\alpha \quad \beta_1 \quad \beta_2 \quad \beta_3 \quad \beta_4 - \beta_5 \quad \beta_6 - \beta_7 - \beta_8$$
$$\beta_9 \quad \beta_{10} \quad \beta_{11} \quad \beta_{12} - \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

，IPO（）。5

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IPO（）。(2018)、(2020)

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5~9

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2 《 》2000 , 14629

3 Loughran and McDonald(2011) (LM) , 2678

2000 ,

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1 (1)、(2) ,
IPO () IPO (_)
IPO () , (_) IPO ()
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$\sim$	$\frac{f}{\ddot{y}} \frac{\delta}{\theta}$	$f \frac{\eta}{-} - \phi$	$\frac{-}{l'} \frac{\hat{w}}{l'}$	$\Lambda \quad l' - \infty$	$\frac{l'l}{\ddot{y}} / \ddot{y} .$	$\frac{H'l}{\theta} \quad l' - \eta \ddot{y} / \cdot \nabla - \eta$	$l' -$	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
—	5.1809 *** (1.3007)		1.5559 (2.4351)		1.7451 ** (0.7601)		1.1483 ** (0.5422)	
—		−1.1303 * (0.6025)		−0.8330 (0.5650)		−2.1329 *** (0.4215)		−0.8224 *** (0.2857)

	693	693	693	693	693	693	693	693
²	0. 2966	0. 3286	0. 1581	0. 1571	0. 5032	0. 5198	0. 4146	0. 4029

： 、 、 1%、5%、10% ； ， 。

(2011), IPO (2011),

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right),$$

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IPO 。 , (2) 。 , , ; , IPO 。 2¹ , 2 (1)、(3) ,F 18.31 15.17, 1 2 , IPO , 。

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	—		—	
1	0.4005 *** (0.0575)			
2			0.0583 ** (0.0254)	
—		−13.6921 ** (5.7450)		−29.6156 *** (6.9389)
/				
	693	693	623	623
2	0.6125	0.3487	0.5905	0.3454

， IPO 。 , 、 、 。 () IPO , (Leland

1 (—) (—) 。 (—) ,

and Pyle, 1977)。

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
— × —	−3.3000*** (0.7582)					
— × —		0.3732* (0.2215)				
— ×			−1.4477*** (0.3879)			
— ×				−0.3163 (0.1895)		
— × —					0.4480* (0.2336)	
— × —						−0.3969** (0.1684)
/						
/						
	693	693	499	499	693	693
²	0.3534	0.3585	0.1648	0.1569	0.2240	0.2253

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(,2016) ,

(,2009) ,

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(Hong and Stein,2007) 。

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Han et al. (2019) ,

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693 , 67

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
—	13.4967** (5.8048)		9.3376** (4.2395)	
—		−4.0534* (1.9606)		−3.8250** (1.5938)
/				
	626	626	626	626
2	0.4057	0.4035	0.4431	0.2683

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IPO

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- 1.

(Morck et al., 2000), IPO

(, 2017) ,

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Morck et al. (2000)

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, $\alpha \beta \times \epsilon$

， ε ， $\circ$ 2
， 1^{2^2} $\circ$ ：
 $\ln[(1^{2^2})^{2^2}]$ ， ε ， 2 ，
， $\circ$ 5 (1) - (4) 90、180
， 90、180
，
， $\circ$

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	90	90	180	180	90	90	180	180
—	-6.4457***		-4.6423**		-1.7394***		-2.8619***	
	(1.9186)		(1.9909)		(0.3902)		(0.5177)	
—		3.5352*		1.9707*		0.5197**		0.7517**
		(1.8794)		(1.0470)		(0.2109)		(0.2761)

	661	661	581	581	616	616	507	507
2	0.2732	0.2415	0.2700	0.2688	0.1642	0.1584	0.1309	0.1200

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， $\circ$ McConnell and
Sanger(1987)、Dharan and Ikenberry(1995) IPO
，
(，2015)，
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， $\circ$
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、 $\circ$ ，IPO $\circ$ ，
， $\circ$
，IPO

[15] 、 ,2015,《 、 IPO 》,《 》 3 , 78 ~ 89 。

[16] 、 ,2021,《 IPO 》,《 》 10 , 155 ~ 172 。

[17] ,2020,《 IPO ?》,《 》 3 , 105 ~ 118 + 136 。

[18] 、 ,2016,《 、 ——— 》,《 》 7 , 115 ~ 126 。

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High – quality information disclosure plays a crucial role in safeguarding the stable and effective operation of the capital market in the context of China’s IPO registration – based system. The IPO inquiry process is an important channel in this system for IPO firms’ information disclosure, as their comment letter responses (CLRs) disclose a large amount of unstructured textual information. Therefore, determining the information disclosure effect of IPO inquiry will improve the effectiveness of IPO information disclosure, enhance asset – pricing efficiency and maintain the stability of China’s capital market.

We investigate the impact of the information characteristics of CLRs on IPO pricing from the perspective of readability using IPO inquiry data from the ChiNext and STAR markets. First, we find that the readability of CLRs is negatively correlated with IPO underpricing, and these findings remain robust to endogeneity concerns. Second, we discuss the mechanism whereby text readability impacts IPO underpricing and conclude that highly readable CLRs can smooth the sentiment of inves

stock market, and thus their impact (and the mechanism of their impact) on IPO pricing and investor behavior require further exploration. This paper extends research on the information disclosure effect of CLR_s from the perspective of readability and thereby fills a gap in current literature.

This paper concludes that there are two ways to improve the information disclosure efficiency of IPO inquiry. First, textual readability should be improved and IPO inquiry strategies and processes should be optimized. Regulators can adopt the strategy of repeated review to identify obscure and plausible information in the IPO inquiry process. This will encourage firms to change their mode of information expression and improve the readability of