

Initial Public Offerings: Updated Statistics

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August 8, 2017

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Only 74 operating companies went public in the U.S. in 2016, excluding ADRs, natural resource limited partnerships and trusts, closed-end funds, REITs, SPACs, banks and S&Ls, unit offers, penny stocks (offer price of less than \$5 per share), and stocks not listed on Nasdaq or the NYSE (including NYSE MKT LLC, the former American Stock Exchange), the lowest total since 2009. For 2016, I have included BATS Global Markets, which went public in April, but was listed on BATS rather than the NYSE or Nasdaq. In 2017, BATS was acquired by CBOE Holdings.

Of these 74 operating companies, 67 were from the U.S. A higher volume figure has been reported in many sources (104 counting all offerings), but the higher numbers typically include not only operating companies (mostly domestic), but also some companies that were already traded in other countries and are thus actually follow-on offerings, banks and S&Ls (5 offerings, most of which are mutual conversions with depositors buying the stock), oil & gas partnerships or unit trusts (1 offerings), ADRs (9 offerings), REITs (2 offerings), special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs, 8 offerings), closed-end funds, including business development companies (1 offerings), other unit offerings (2 offerings), IPOs that do not trade on the NYSE (including NYSE MKT) or Nasdaq (0 offering), IPOs with an offer price below \$5.00 (1 offering), and small best efforts deals (2 offerings). Some of the IPOs could be excluded from the 104 count for more than one reason. There are also several bulletin board-traded issues that I (and Dealogic) classify as follow-ons, and thus don't count, but which Thomson-Reuters classifies as IPOs.

Note: Some of the tables may have slightly different counts for the number of IPOs in some years. These inconsistencies are because I periodically add or delete a company that had been misclassified or find some missing data. I do not immediately update every table. I rely on data from Thomson Reuters (SDC) and Dealogic, but also use information from IPOscoop.com and Renaissance Capital and the prospectuses, and other sources. For IPOs from June 1996 and later, the prospectuses (S.E.C. form 424B) are available on EDGAR. For IPOs from 1975-1996 (the pre-EDGAR days), I have most of the original paper prospectuses courtesy of Graeme Howard and Todd Huxster. For foreign IPOs from 1996-2000, the S.E.C. did not require electronic filing, so they are not available on EDGAR, but I have the paper copies for many of them. In November 2013 I stopped at the Stanford Business School library, which has a microfiche collection of prospectuses of deals from the 1980s, and filled in the missing numbers for pre-IPO sales, earnings per share, and founding dates for a handful of “problem children” for which I did not have the numbers. The tables reflect the fact that I now have complete information on these variables for all but one of the 8,253 IPOs from 1980-2016.

In almost all of my tables, I use a more conservative definition of what is an IPO than most other data providers. Partly, the definition that is appropriate depends upon what one is focusing on. From an underwriter's point of view, anything that generates fees is relevant, including closed-end funds, REITs, and SPACs. I exclude these, as well as penny stocks, banks and S&Ls (mainly conversions of mutual to stock companies), ADRs, natural resource LPs, unit offers, penny stocks, small best efforts deals, and stocks that are not listed on the NYSE (including NYSE MKT and its predecessor, the Amex) or Nasdaq. I exclude some of these categories (such as LPs) partly because it is difficult to determine the founding date of the underlying assets, and I do not like to have a different number of firms in different tables. Another motivation is that I am focusing on operating companies that potentially create jobs.

Qie (Ellie) Yin and Hongyu (Derek) Shan assisted me in updating most of the tables to include 2016. On April 14, 2017 some IPOs from 1988, 1989, 1993, 1999, and 2000 were reclassified, increasing the sample size by a net of 5 IPOs.

Table 1 (updated July 24, 2017)
Mean First-day Returns and Money Left on the Table, 1980-2016

The sample is IPOs with an offer price of at least \$5.00, excluding ADRs, unit offers, closed-end funds, REITs, natural resource limited partnerships, small best efforts offers, banks and S&Ls, and stocks not listed on CRSP (CRSP includes Amex, NYSE, and NASDAQ stocks). Proceeds exclude overallotment options, but include the global offering size. The amount of money left on the table is defined as the closing market price on the first-day of trading minus the offer price, multiplied by the number of shares offered (excluding overallotment options) on a global basis.

Year	Number of IPOs	Mean First-day Return		Aggregate Amount Left on the Table	Aggregate Proceeds
		Equal-weighted	Proceeds-weighted		
1980	71	14.3%	20.0%	\$0.18 billion	\$0.91 billion
1981	192	5.9%	5.7%	\$0.13 billion	\$2.31 billion
1982	77	11.0%	13.3%	\$0.13 billion	\$1.00 billion
1983	451	9.9%	9.4%	\$0.84 billion	\$8.89 billion
1984	172	3.6%	2.5%	\$0.05 billion	\$2.06 billion
1985	187	6.4%	5.3%	\$0.23 billion	\$4.31 billion
1986	393	6.1%	5.1%	\$0.68 billion	\$13.40 billion
1987	285	5.6%	5.7%	\$0.66 billion	\$11.68 billion
1988	105	5.5%	3.4%	\$0.13 billion	\$3.88 billion
1989	116	8.0%	4.7%	\$0.27 billion	\$5.81 billion
1990	110	10.8%	8.1%	\$0.34 billion	\$4.27 billion
1991	286	11.9%	9.7%	\$1.50 billion	\$15.35 billion
1992	412	10.3%	8.0%	\$1.82 billion	\$22.69 billion
1993	510	12.7%	11.2%	\$3.52 billion	\$31.44 billion
1994	402	9.6%	8.3%	\$1.43 billion	\$17.19 billion
1995	461	21.2%	17.5%	\$4.90 billion	\$27.95 billion
1996	677	17.2%	16.1%	\$6.76 billion	\$42.05 billion
1997	474	14.0%	14.4%	\$4.56 billion	\$31.76 billion
1998	281	21.9%	15.6%	\$5.25 billion	\$33.65 billion
1999	476	71.2%	57.4%	\$37.11 billion	\$64.67 billion
2000	380	56.4%	46.0%	\$29.81 billion	\$64.80 billion
2001	79	14.2%	8.7%	\$2.97 billion	\$34.24 billion
2002	66	9.1%	5.1%	\$1.13 billion	\$22.03 billion
2003	63	11.7%	10.4%	\$9.96 billion	\$9.54 billion
2004	173	12.3%	12.4%	\$3.86 billion	\$31.19 billion
2005	159	10.3%	9.3%	\$2.64 billion	\$28.23 billion
2006	157	12.1%	13.0%	\$3.95 billion	\$30.48 billion
2007	159	14.0%	13.9%	\$4.95 billion	\$35.66 billion
2008	21	5.7%	24.8%	\$5.63 billion	\$22.76 billion
2009	41	9.8%	11.1%	\$1.46 billion	\$13.17 billion
2010	91	9.4%	6.2%	\$1.84 billion	\$29.82 billion
2011	81	13.9%	13.0%	\$3.51 billion	\$26.97 billion
2012	93	17.8%	8.9%	\$2.77 billion	\$31.11 billion
2013	157	21.1%	20.5%	\$7.94 billion	\$38.75 billion
2014	206	15.5%	12.8%	\$5.40 billion	\$42.20 billion
2015	115	18.7%	18.7%	\$4.06 billion	\$21.72 billion
2016	74	14.6%	14.4%	\$1.75 billion	\$12.12 billion
1980-1989	2,049	7.2%	6.1%	\$3.30 billion	\$54.24 billion
1990-1998	3,613	14.8%	13.3%	\$30.10 billion	\$226.38 billion
1999-2000	856	64.6%	51.7%	\$66.92 billion	\$129.47 billion
2001-2016	1,735	14.0%	12.8%	\$54.84 billion	\$430.00 billion
1980-2016	8,253	17.9%	18.5%	\$155.13 billion	\$840.09 billion

Table 1a (updated July 24, 2017)
Mean First-day Returns and Money Left on the Table, 1980-2016

The market value includes the market value of all share classes using the post-issue number of shares outstanding.

Year	Number of IPOs	Mean First-day Return		Aggregate Amount Left on the Table	Aggregate Proceeds	Market value at 1 st closing market price
		Equal-weighted	Proceeds-weighted			
1980	71	14.3%	20.0%	\$0.18 billion	\$0.91 billion	\$5.87 billion
1981	192	5.9%	5.7%	\$0.13 billion	\$2.31 billion	\$10.60 billion
1982	77	11.0%	13.3%	\$0.13 billion	\$1.00 billion	\$5.11 billion
1983	451	9.9%	9.4%	\$0.84 billion	\$8.89 billion	\$41.20 billion
1984	172	3.6%	2.5%	\$0.05 billion	\$2.06 billion	\$8.99 billion
1985	187	6.4%	5.3%	\$0.23 billion	\$4.31 billion	\$15.43 billion
1986	393	6.1%	5.1%	\$0.68 billion	\$13.40 billion	\$46.77 billion
1987	285	5.6%	5.7%	\$0.66 billion	\$11.68 billion	\$45.59 billion
1988	105	5.5%	3.4%	\$0.13 billion	\$3.88 billion	\$20.85 billion
1989	116	8.0%	4.7%	\$0.27 billion	\$5.81 billion	\$22.37 billion
1990	110	10.8%	8.1%	\$0.34 billion	\$4.27 billion	\$17.79 billion
1991	286	11.9%	9.7%	\$1.50 billion	\$15.35 billion	\$54.53 billion
1992	412	10.3%	8.0%	\$1.82 billion	\$22.69 billion	\$74.35 billion
1993	510	12.7%	11.2%	\$3.52 billion	\$31.44 billion	\$126 billion
1994	402	9.6%	8.3%	\$1.43 billion	\$17.19 billion	\$64 billion
1995	461	21.2%	17.5%	\$4.90 billion	\$27.95 billion	\$127 billion
1996	677	17.2%	16.1%	\$6.76 billion	\$42.05 billion	\$215 billion
1997	474	14.0%	14.4%	\$4.56 billion	\$31.76 billion	\$139 billion
1998	281	21.9%	15.6%	\$5.25 billion	\$33.65 billion	\$164 billion
1999	476	71.2%	57.4%	\$37.11 billion	\$64.67 billion	\$651 billion
2000	380	56.4%	46.0%	\$29.81 billion	\$64.80 billion	\$643 billion
2001	79	14.2%	8.7%	\$2.97 billion	\$34.24 billion	\$176 billion
2002	66	9.1%	5.1%	\$1.13 billion	\$22.03 billion	\$84 billion
2003	63	11.7%	10.4%	\$9.96 billion	\$9.54 billion	\$40 billion
2004	173	12.3%	12.4%	\$3.86 billion	\$31.19 billion	\$148 billion
2005	159	10.3%	9.3%	\$2.64 billion	\$28.23 billion	\$105 billion
2006	157	12.1%	13.0%	\$3.95 billion	\$30.48 billion	\$135 billion
2007	159	14.0%	13.9%	\$4.95 billion	\$35.66 billion	\$212 billion
2008	21	5.7%	24.8%	\$5.63 billion	\$22.76 billion	\$63 billion
2009	41	9.8%	11.1%	\$1.46 billion	\$13.17 billion	\$59 billion
2010	91	9.4%	6.2%	\$1.84 billion	\$29.82 billion	\$113 billion
2011	81	13.3%	13.0%	\$3.51 billion	\$26.97 billion	\$158 billion
2012	93	17.8%	8.9%	\$2.77 billion	\$31.11 billion	\$181 billion
2013	157	21.1%	20.5%	\$7.94 billion	\$38.75 billion	\$256 billion
2014	206	15.5%	12.8%	\$5.40 billion	\$42.20 billion	\$238 billion
2015	115	18.7%	18.7%	\$4.06 billion	\$21.72 billion	\$148 billion
2016	74	14.6%	14.4%	\$1.75 billion	\$12.12 billion	\$79 billion
1980-1989	2,049	7.2%	6.1%	\$3.30 billion	\$54.24 billion	\$223 billion
1990-1998	3,613	14.8%	13.3%	\$30.07 billion	\$226.38 billion	\$981 billion
1999-2000	856	64.6%	51.7%	\$66.92 billion	\$129.47 billion	\$1,294 billion
2001-2016	1,735	14.0%	12.8%	\$54.84 billion	\$430.00 billion	\$2,196 billion
1980-2016	8,253	17.9%	18.5%	\$155.13 billion	\$840.09 billion	\$4,694 billion

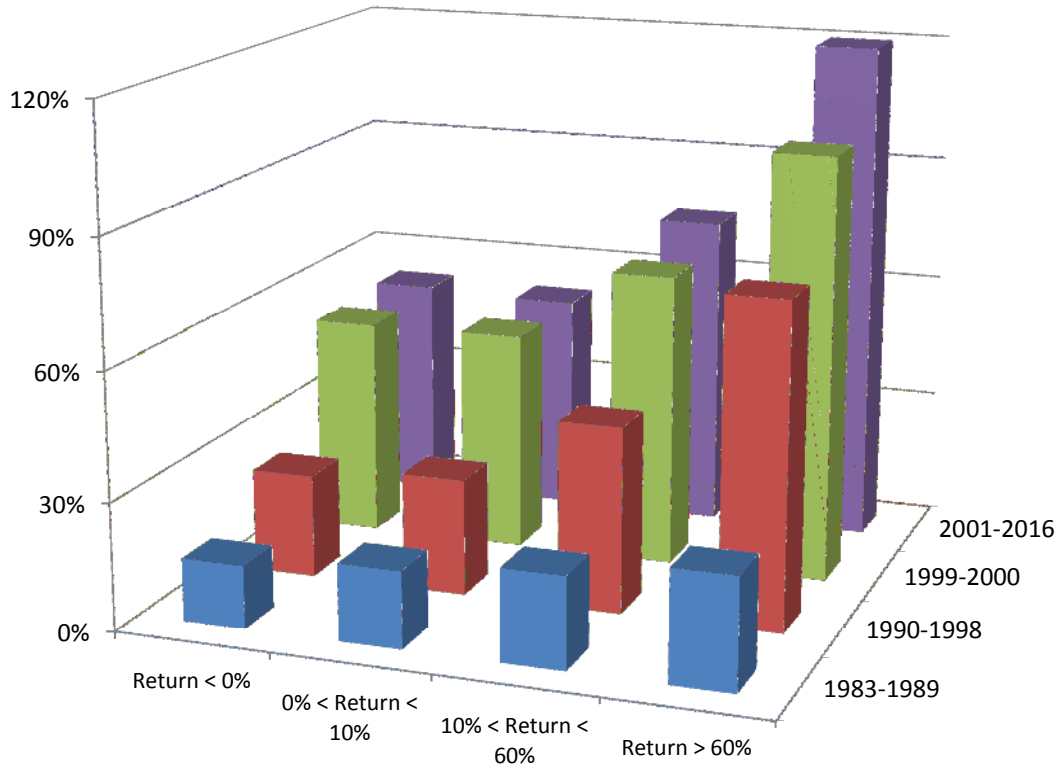
Table 2 (updated Feb. 20, 2017)**Mean First-day Returns, Categorized by Sales, for IPOs from 1980-2016**

Sales, measured in millions, are for the last twelve months prior to going public. All sales have been converted into dollars of 2003 purchasing power, using the Consumers Price Index. There are 8,249 IPOs, after excluding IPOs with an offer price of less than \$5.00 per share, units, REITs, SPACs, ADRs, closed-end funds, banks and S&Ls, small best efforts offers, firms not listed on CRSP within six months of the offering, and natural resource limited partnerships. Sales are from Thomson Financial's SDC, Dealogic, EDGAR, and the Graeme Howard-Todd Huxster collection of pre-EDGAR prospectuses. The average first-day return is 17.9%.

	1980-1989		1990-1998		1999-2000		2001-2016	
	Return	N	Return	N	Return	N	Return	N
0≤sales<\$10m	10.3%	420	17.2%	741	68.9%	331	9.7%	338
\$10m≤sales<\$20m	8.7%	243	18.7%	393	81.4%	138	13.8%	72
\$20m≤sales<\$50m	7.8%	500	18.8%	791	75.0%	155	14.4%	213
\$50m≤sales<\$100m	6.3%	356	12.9%	589	61.8%	87	20.8%	273
\$100m≤sales<\$200m	5.1%	234	11.8%	454	35.8%	56	17.4%	232
\$200m≤sales	3.4%	290	8.7%	645	25.0%	91	11.9%	607
All	7.3%	2,043	14.8%	3,613	64.5%	858	14.0%	1,735

Figure 1

IPO Turnover Categorized by Time Period and First-Day Return, 1983-2016



Turnover is calculated as the CRSP-reported first day volume divided by the number of shares issued (global issuance, excluding over allotment options). Nasdaq volume numbers are divided by 2 for 1983-January 2001, by 1.8 for the rest of 2001, and by 1.6 for 2002-2003 to make them comparable to Amex and NYSE volume. The four subperiods are 1983-1989, 1990-1998, 1999-2000, and 2001-2016. Returns are the first-day return, measured from the offer price to the closing market price. Closed-end funds, REITs, SPACs, unit offers, all IPOs by foreign firms, and bank and S&L IPOs are excluded. Table 3 reports the numbers that are graphed here.

Table 3 (updated April 17, 2017)**IPO Turnover Categorized by Decade and First-Day Return, 1983-2016**

IPOs with an offer price below \$5.00 per share, unit offers, closed-end funds, REITs, bank and S&L IPOs, SPACs, natural resource limited partnerships, all foreign companies, and those with missing volume numbers on CRSP (3 IPOs) are excluded. Turnover is defined as the maximum of the first three days' CRSP trading volume divided by the number of shares issued (not including the overallotment option). The highest of these first three days is almost always the first day. For Nasdaq-listed IPOs, the trading volume is divided by 2 for January 1983-January 2001, by 1.8 for February 2001-December 2001, and by 1.6 for 2002-2003 to allow more meaningful comparisons with NYSE and Amex (now NYSE MKT)-listed IPOs. As explained in Appendix B of Gao and Ritter's 2010 *Journal of Financial Economics* article "The Marketing of Seasoned Equity Offerings," in 2001, Nasdaq changed its trade-reporting rules, and in 2002, institutions changed the way they reported Nasdaq trades. IPOs before 1983 are not included because CRSP has volume for very few of these stocks. For approximately 30 IPOs, the observation is deleted because the (adjusted) turnover is less than 1%.

For Republic Airways Holding (20040526), the CRSP volume of 131,952 is replaced with Bigcharts volume of 1,203,600; and for Nucrust Pharmaceuticals (20051222), the CRSP volume of 49,056 is replaced with Bigcharts volume of 714,500. For BATS Global Markets (20160415), which is listed on BATS, Yahoo Finance is the source of volume and long-run returns, and I have created a CRSP PERM of 12345 for it.

Panel A: Percentage of U.S. Operating Company IPOs with Turnover Greater Than 100%

Time Period	Number of IPOs	Percentage with Turnover > 100%	Percentage of IPOs on Nasdaq
1983-1989	1,656	0.0%	87%
1990-1998	3,407	1.1%	84%
1999-2000	786	21.4%	91%
2001-2016	1,547	15.6%	64%
Total	7,396	6.0%	81%

Panel B: Average Turnover Categorized by First-Day Returns

Return Categories	Number of IPOs	Average First-Day Returns	Average Turnover
Return $\leq 0\%$	2,083	-2.8%	28.7%
$0\% < \text{Return} \leq 10\%$	2,141	4.5%	31.0%
$10\% < \text{Return} \leq 60\%$	2,661	25.5%	50.8%
Return $> 60\%$	511	128.1%	97.5%
Total	7,396	18.5%	42.1%

Panel C: Average Turnover Categorized by First-Day Returns & Decade

Return Categories	1983-1989	1990-1998	1999-2000	2001-2016
Return $\leq 0\%$	14.8%	24.5%	51.9%	52.9%
$0\% < \text{Return} \leq 10\%$	18.1%	27.5%	52.4%	52.0%
$10\% < \text{Return} \leq 60\%$	21.6%	43.9%	69.9%	74.9%
Return $> 60\%$	26.2%	76.5%	101.0%	139.8%
Total	17.6%	35.3%	75.5%	66.2%

Table 3b (updated April 17, 2017)

Mean First-day Turnover for NYSE and Nasdaq IPOs, 1983-2016

The sample is composed of the IPOs of U.S.-based companies with an offer price of at least \$5.00 and listed on the NYSE or Nasdaq (excluding Nasdaq small cap issues before October 2005 and, after Sept. 2005, Nasdaq capital market issues), excluding ADRs, unit offers, closed-end funds, REITs, partnerships, banks and S&Ls, and stocks not listed on CRSP (CRSP includes Amex, NYSE, and NASDAQ stocks). Turnover is volume divided by shares issued. Volume is the maximum of the first three days, which is almost always the first day. Shares issued excludes over allotment options, but includes the global offering size. To adjust for institutional features of the way that Nasdaq and NYSE-Amex volume are computed, we use the procedure discussed in Appendix B of Xiaohui Gao and Jay Ritter's 2010 *Journal of Financial Economics* article "The Marketing of Seasoned Equity Offerings." Prior to February 1, 2001, we divide Nasdaq volume by 2.0. This accounts for the practice of counting as trades both trades with market makers and trades among market makers. On February 1, 2001, a "riskless principal" rule went into effect, that resulted in a reduction of approximately 10% in reported volume. Thus, for February 1, 2001 to December 31, 2001, we divide Nasdaq volume by 1.8. During 2002, securities firms began to charge institutional investors commissions on Nasdaq trades, rather than the prior practice of merely marking up or down the net price, resulting in a further reduction in reported volume of approximately 10%. Thus, for 2002 and 2003, we divide Nasdaq volume by 1.6. For 2004 and later years, in which much of the volume of Nasdaq (and NYSE) stocks has been occurring on crossing networks and other venues, we use a divisor of 1.0, reflecting the fact that there are no longer important differences in the reporting of Nasdaq and NYSE volume. Approximately 30 IPOs with adjusted first-day turnover of less than 1% of the issue size are excluded.

Year	Number of IPOs			Unadjusted			With Nasdaq Adjustment	
	Total	NYSE	Nasdaq	Total	NYSE	Nasdaq	Nasdaq	Total
1983	429	11	418	24.3%	17.6%	24.5%	12.2%	12.4%
1984	156	8	148	22.6%	10.9%	23.2%	11.6%	11.6%
1985	167	9	158	31.9%	17.5%	32.7%	16.4%	16.4%
1986	355	28	327	37.5%	24.9%	38.6%	19.3%	19.8%
1987	243	26	217	40.8%	23.1%	43.0%	21.5%	21.7%
1988	75	14	61	43.2%	22.3%	48.0%	24.0%	23.7%
1989	96	18	78	51.8%	24.2%	58.1%	29.1%	28.1%
1990	91	15	76	61.2%	22.0%	68.9%	34.5%	32.4%
1991	259	43	216	64.8%	37.1%	70.4%	35.2%	35.5%
1992	359	67	292	58.0%	32.4%	63.9%	31.9%	32.0%
1993	441	65	376	65.5%	42.7%	69.5%	34.7%	35.9%
1994	338	47	291	53.5%	28.5%	57.6%	28.8%	28.8%
1995	384	47	337	75.2%	43.4%	79.7%	39.8%	40.3%
1996	575	76	499	72.7%	52.0%	75.8%	37.9%	39.8%
1997	374	69	305	62.8%	45.7%	66.7%	33.4%	35.6%
1998	223	50	173	90.6%	50.8%	102.1%	51.1%	51.0%
1999	435	39	396	159.6%	65.5%	169.1%	84.5%	82.8%
2000	323	22	301	135.7%	55.9%	141.5%	70.7%	69.7%
2001	71	24	47	85.6%	51.6%	102.9%	56.8%	55.0%
2002	60	25	35	71.1%	61.0%	78.4%	49.0%	54.0%
2003	57	15	42	77.0%	59.1%	83.3%	52.1%	53.9%
2004	157	40	117	66.1%	57.8%	68.9%	68.9%	66.1%
2005	131	44	87	63.8%	62.4%	64.5%	64.5%	63.8%
2006	133	37	96	65.5%	77.6%	60.9%	60.9%	65.5%
2007	134	37	97	63.5%	64.4%	63.2%	63.2%	63.5%
2008	18	7	11	58.1%	73.8%	48.1%	48.1%	58.1%
2009	38	20	18	71.2%	65.1%	77.9%	77.9%	71.2%
2010	79	40	39	56.4%	59.2%	53.6%	53.6%	56.4%
2011	69	31	38	76.0%	85.5%	68.2%	68.2%	76.0%
2012	83	42	41	79.4%	86.5%	72.1%	72.1%	79.4%
2013	132	59	73	77.9%	91.6%	66.8%	66.8%	77.9%
2014	164	67	97	75.7%	79.1%	73.4%	73.4%	75.7%
2015	95	32	63	78.3%	98.9%	67.9%	67.9%	78.3%
2016	62	17	45	70.6%	84.9%	63.8%	63.8%	69.5%
1983-2000	5,323	654	4,669	69.2%	40.0%	73.4%	36.7%	37.1%
2001-2003	188	64	124	78.4%	57.1%	89.4%	53.0%	54.4%
2004-2016	1,295	473	822	69.9%	76.3%	66.1%	66.1%	69.9%
Total	6,806	1,191	5,615	69.6%	55.3%	72.7%	41.4%	43.8%

Table 4 (updated Feb. 20, 2017)

Median Age and Fraction of IPOs with VC and Buyout Backing, 1980-2016

There are 8,249 IPOs after excluding those with an offer price below \$5.00 per share, unit offers, ADRs, closed-end funds, oil & gas limited partnerships, acquisition companies, REITs, bank and S&L IPOs, and firms not listed on CRSP. Missing numbers are supplemented by direct inspection of prospectuses on EDGAR, information from Dealogic for IPOs after 1991, Howard and Co.'s *Going Public: The IPO Reporter* from 1980-1985, the Graeme Howard-Todd Huxster collection of IPO prospectuses for 1975-2006, and the Stanford GSB microfiche collection of registration statements from the 1980s. Tech stocks are defined as internet-related stocks plus other technology stocks, not including biotech. Loughran and Ritter (2004) list the SIC codes in their appendix 3 and sources of founding dates in appendix 1. Age is defined as the year of the IPO minus the year of founding. For buyout-backed IPOs, the founding date of the predecessor company is used. For rollups, the founding date of the oldest acquired company is used in most cases. Private equity (PE) or buyout-backed IPOs were restricted to "reverse LBOs" in the 1980s and 1990s. Jerry Cao has assisted with providing information on which IPOs are buyout-backed.

The financial backers of some companies are easy to classify, such as when Sequoia Capital and Kleiner Perkins invested in Google, or when KKR invested in Dollar General. But other situations involve growth capital investing, as when Warburg Pincus finances a company that rolls up some doctors' offices. With just two categories (VC and buyout), there is some arbitrariness in the categorization of IPOs backed by growth capital investors. 387 growth capital-backed IPOs are classified as VC-backed.

The definition of technology stocks has been changed from that in Loughran and Ritter (2004 *Financial Management*), with SIC=3559, 3576, and 7389 added to tech. Some 7389 (business services) companies have had their SIC codes changed into non-tech categories, such as consulting and two new SIC codes: 5614 for telemarketing firms and 7388 for non-tech business services such as Sotheby's Auctions.

(table on the next page)

Year	Number of IPOs	Median Age	VC-backed		Buyout-backed		Technology IPOs	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	% VC-backed
1980	71	6	23	32%	1	1%	22	64%
1981	192	8	53	28%	1	1%	72	40%
1982	77	5	21	27%	2	3%	42	36%
1983	451	7	115	25%	12	3%	173	38%
1984	172	8	45	26%	3	2%	50	52%
1985	187	9	39	21%	18	9%	37	43%
1986	393	8	79	20%	42	11%	77	40%
1987	285	7	66	23%	42	15%	58	66%
1988	102	8	32	31%	9	9%	28	61%
1989	113	8	40	35%	10	9%	35	66%
1990	110	8	42	38%	14	13%	31	74%
1991	286	9	116	41%	72	25%	70	63%
1992	412	10	138	33%	98	24%	113	59%
1993	509	9	172	34%	79	16%	126	70%
1994	403	8	130	32%	22	5%	117	56%
1995	461	7	186	40%	30	7%	204	55%
1996	677	7	264	39%	35	5%	274	55%
1997	474	9	133	28%	38	8%	173	42%
1998	281	8	77	27%	30	11%	113	48%
1999	477	5	275	58%	31	6%	371	66%
2000	381	6	242	64%	32	8%	261	69%
2001	79	12	32	41%	21	27%	23	70%
2002	66	15	23	35%	20	30%	20	65%
2003	63	11	24	38%	21	33%	18	61%
2004	173	8	79	46%	43	25%	61	66%
2005	159	13	46	29%	67	42%	45	49%
2006	157	13	54	34%	68	43%	48	52%
2007	159	9	71	45%	31	19%	75	67%
2008	21	14	9	43%	3	14%	6	67%
2009	41	15	12	29%	19	46%	14	43%
2010	91	10	40	44%	27	30%	33	73%
2011	81	11	44	54%	18	22%	36	81%
2012	93	12	48	52%	28	30%	39	87%
2013	157	12	76	48%	36	23%	43	72%
2014	206	11	129	63%	38	18%	53	72%
2015	115	10	71	62%	21	18%	35	74%
2016	74	10	45	61%	14	19%	20	70%
1980-1989	2,043	8	513	25%	140	7%	594	46%
1990-1994	1,720	9	598	35%	285	17%	457	63%
1995-1998	1,893	8	660	35%	133	7%	764	51%
1999-2000	858	5	517	60%	63	7%	632	67%
2001-2016	1,735	11	803	46%	475	27%	569	67%
1980-2016	8,249	8	3,091	37%	1,096	13%	3,016	58%

Table 4a (updated Feb. 20, 2017)

Technology Company IPOs, 1980-2016

There are 3,016 tech stock IPOs, after excluding those with an offer price below \$5.00 per share, unit offers, ADRs, closed-end funds, natural resource limited partnerships (and most other LPs, but not buyout firms such as Carlyle Group), acquisition companies, REITs, bank and S&L IPOs, and firms not listed on CRSP. Missing and questionable numbers from the SDC new issues database are supplemented by direct inspection of prospectuses on EDGAR, information from Dealogic for IPOs after 1991, Howard and Co.'s *Going Public: The IPO Reporter* from 1980-1985, and the Graeme Howard-Todd Huxster collection of IPO prospectuses for 1975-2006. Tech stocks are defined as internet-related stocks plus other technology stocks including telecom, but not including biotech. Loughran and Ritter (2004) list the SIC codes in their appendix 3 and sources of founding dates in appendix 1. The definition of technology stocks has been changed from that in Loughran and Ritter (2004 *Financial Management*), with SIC=3559, 3576, and 7389 added to tech. Some 7389 (business services) companies have had their SIC codes changed into non-tech categories, such as consulting and two new SIC codes: 5614 for telemarketing firms and 7388 for non-tech business services such as Sotheby's Auctions.

For the column with VC-backed IPOs, there are 3,091 IPOs including both technology and non-technology companies.

For buyout-backed IPOs, the founding date of the predecessor company is used. Price-to-sales ratios are computed using both the offer price (OP) and the first closing market price (MP) for computing the market capitalization of equity. Market cap is calculated using the post-issue shares outstanding, with all share classes included in the case of dual-class companies. The undiluted number of shares is used, which in some cases (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, and Castlight Health) understates the market cap due to the existence of substantial amounts of in-the-money employee stock options that are highly likely to be exercised. Sales are the last twelve months (LTM) revenues as reported in the prospectus. The median sales, in millions, is expressed in both nominal dollars and in dollars of 2014 purchasing power using the CPI. The median age, in years, is the number of years since the calendar year of the founding date and the calendar year of the IPO. The percentage of IPOs that are profitable measures profitability using trailing LTM earnings (usually using after extraordinary items earnings, and usually using pro forma numbers that are computed assuming that any recent or concurrent mergers have already occurred, and the conversion of convertible preferred stock into common stock). In some cases, last fiscal year earnings are used when LTM earnings are unavailable.

Even concepts like market cap (for the price-to-sales ratios) become ambiguous when you realize that companies like Facebook have many deep in-the-money options outstanding, so whether you use the fully diluted number of shares or the undiluted number can affect the calculations substantially for some companies.

(table on the next page)

Year	Number of Tech IPOs	Proceeds in \$millions		Median Price-to-sales		Median sales, \$mm		Median age	% profitable
		VC-backed	Technology	OP	MP	Nominal	\$2014		
1980	22	388	378	3.4	3.8	16.2	48.8	6.5	91%
1981	72	648	838	3.5	3.6	12.9	34.8	9	88%
1982	42	490	648	4.2	4.5	10.5	26.2	5	83%
1983	173	2,768	3,271	5.7	6.5	8.6	20.6	6	71%
1984	50	614	543	2.4	2.5	9.8	22.5	6.5	80%
1985	37	667	375	2.0	2.4	13.4	29.8	7	84%
1986	77	1,558	1,217	3.4	3.6	13.0	27.8	6	74%
1987	58	1,315	1,324	3.2	3.2	18.3	38.4	5.5	86%
1988	28	674	888	2.8	2.9	24.0	48.6	5.5	79%
1989	35	869	748	3.4	4.0	31.5	61.0	6	77%
1990	31	1,085	747	3.6	3.7	29.1	53.5	9	94%
1991	70	3,887	2,738	3.2	3.7	34.5	60.0	9	74%
1992	113	4,970	5,847	3.4	3.6	22.8	38.7	8	65%
1993	126	5,929	5,415	3.0	3.6	27.0	44.3	8	74%
1994	117	3,726	3,659	3.7	4.2	21.0	33.6	8	70%
1995	204	7,023	9,781	4.6	5.7	21.6	33.6	8	71%
1996	274	11,579	16,185	6.9	8.3	16.7	25.3	7	47%
1997	173	4,993	7,447	5.2	5.7	21.5	31.7	7	50%
1998	113	3,882	8,118	8.8	11.9	22.1	32.0	6	36%
1999	371	22,012	33,792	26.5	42.8	12.1	17.2	4	14%
2000	261	23,304	42,498	31.7	48.9	12.1	16.8	5	14%
2001	23	2,658	5,773	8.1	13.4	24.6	32.9	9	30%
2002	20	1,956	2,587	2.9	3.1	95.2	125.9	9	40%
2003	18	1,789	2,242	4.1	4.6	86.2	111.1	7	39%
2004	61	7,183	9,064	6.4	7.1	55.5	70.2	8	44%
2005	45	3,676	6,994	4.5	4.5	68.0	83.6	9	36%
2006	48	4,661	4,873	5.5	6.3	57.6	68.0	9	50%
2007	75	9,820	11,371	6.5	8.0	70.0	81.0	8	29%
2008	6	863	1,194	4.9	5.7	156.7	173.8	14	67%
2009	14	1,697	4,125	3.0	3.6	174.3	193.3	11	71%
2010	33	3,873	4,347	3.4	3.9	119.5	129.2	11	64%
2011	36	8,603	9,412	6.1	6.6	141.3	150.3	10	36%
2012	39	21,031	20,250	4.4	4.9	108.1	111.7	9	44%
2013	43	11,553	8,486	5.3	6.1	105.8	107.6	9	28%
2014	53	18,289	9,965	6.1	6.8	90.5	90.5	11	17%
2015	35	9,215	9,520	5.5	6.5	128.4	127.4	11	26%
2016	20	5,825	2,426	4.3	5.1	105.6	104.4	10.5	25%
1980-2016	3,016	215,088	259,086	5.8	6.9	21.7	35.9	7	50%

Table 4b (updated Feb. 20, 2017)

Technology and Biotechnology Company IPOs, 1980-2016

There are 3,016 tech and 696 biotech IPOs from 1980-2016, after excluding those with an offer price below \$5.00 per share, unit offers, ADRs, closed-end funds, partnerships, acquisition companies, REITs, bank and S&L IPOs, and firms not listed on CRSP. Missing and questionable numbers from the SDC new issues database are supplemented by direct inspection of prospectuses on EDGAR, information from Dealogic for IPOs after 1991, Howard and Co.'s *Going Public: The IPO Reporter* from 1980-1985, and the Graeme Howard-Todd Huxster collection of IPO prospectuses for 1975-2006. Tech stocks are defined as internet-related stocks plus other technology stocks including telecom, but not including biotech. Loughran and Ritter (2004) list the SIC codes in their appendix 3 and sources of founding dates in appendix 1. The definition of technology stocks has been changed from that in Loughran and Ritter (2004 *Financial Management*), with SIC=3559, 3576, and 7389 added to tech. Some 7389 (business services) companies have had their SIC codes changed into non-tech categories, such as consulting and two new SIC codes that I created: 5614 for telemarketing firms and 7388 for non-tech business services such as Sotheby's Auctions.

Biotech is defined as SIC=2830, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2836, and 8731.

Sales are the last twelve months (LTM) revenues as reported in the prospectus. The median sales, in millions, are expressed in dollars of 2014 purchasing power using the CPI. Pro forma numbers are usually used if there have been recent mergers or mergers that coincide with the IPO. The percentage of IPOs that are profitable measures profitability using trailing LTM earnings (usually using after extraordinary items earnings, and usually using pro forma numbers that are computed assuming that any recent or concurrent mergers have already occurred, and the conversion of convertible preferred stock into common stock). In some cases, last fiscal year earnings are used when LTM earnings are unavailable.

(table on the next page)

Year	Number of IPOs			% Profitable			Median sales (\$2014, millions)		
	Tech	Biotech	Other	Tech	Biotech	Other	Tech	Biotech	Other
1980	22	3	46	91%	67%	70%	48.8	17.1	64.4
1981	72	10	110	88%	30%	85%	34.8	4.1	36.1
1982	42	2	33	83%	50%	79%	26.2	3.3	25.0
1983	173	21	257	71%	43%	86%	20.6	6.1	73.9
1984	50	2	120	80%	100%	85%	22.5	113.5	57.9
1985	37	5	145	84%	40%	87%	29.8	10.4	89.0
1986	77	25	291	74%	32%	84%	27.8	9.0	79.3
1987	58	11	216	86%	18%	85%	38.4	5.9	92.4
1988	28	2	72	79%	0%	87%	48.6	8.2	195.7
1989	35	4	74	77%	0%	84%	61.0	2.2	102.1
1990	31	4	75	94%	0%	87%	53.5	3.8	106.5
1991	70	33	183	74%	15%	88%	60.0	5.7	129.0
1992	113	33	266	65%	18%	80%	38.7	2.2	116.8
1993	126	28	355	74%	21%	74%	44.3	2.6	100.9
1994	117	20	266	70%	20%	80%	33.6	2.6	83.5
1995	204	22	235	71%	14%	75%	33.6	4.2	95.4
1996	274	47	355	47%	17%	74%	25.3	3.9	82.8
1997	173	21	280	50%	14%	76%	31.7	8.0	91.4
1998	113	12	156	36%	42%	69%	32.0	18.9	104.3
1999	371	11	95	14%	27%	63%	17.2	17.0	163.1
2000	261	56	64	14%	11%	50%	16.8	5.5	165.1
2001	23	6	50	30%	0%	66%	30.5	0.2	474.5
2002	20	5	41	40%	50%	63%	125.9	189.9	570.5
2003	18	8	37	39%	0%	76%	111.1	0.5	519.6
2004	61	30	82	44%	7%	70%	70.2	4.4	250.4
2005	45	16	98	36%	13%	70%	83.6	15.2	266.6
2006	48	24	85	50%	8%	80%	68.0	4.0	393.7
2007	75	19	65	29%	5%	74%	81.0	1.7	281.8
2008	6	1	14	67%	0%	57%	173.8	0.3	223.9
2009	14	3	24	71%	67%	71%	193.3	41.7	498.8
2010	33	11	47	64%	0%	71%	129.2	0.0	349.0
2011	36	8	37	36%	0%	60%	150.3	3.3	343.7
2012	39	10	44	44%	0%	75%	111.7	0.5	347.1
2013	43	41	73	28%	10%	56%	107.6	10.9	420.8
2014	53	74	79	17%	7%	57%	90.5	0.0	271.0
2015	35	42	38	26%	0%	66%	127.4	0.0	193.8
2016	20	25	29	25%	8%	59%	104.4	0.9	305.7
2001-16	569	323	843	37%	7%	68%	93.8	1.4	329.8
1980-2016	3,016	696	4,537	50%	14%	77%	35.9	3.6	110.7

Table 4c (updated Feb. 20, 2017)

VC-backed, Growth Capital-backed, and Buyout-backed IPOs, 1980-2016

There are 8,249 IPOs after excluding those with an offer price below \$5.00 per share, unit offers, ADRs, closed-end funds, natural resource limited partnerships, special purpose acquisition companies (SPACs), REITs, bank and S&L IPOs, small best efforts offerings, and firms not listed on CRSP within six months of the IPO. Missing numbers in the Thomson Reuters new issues database are found by direct inspection of prospectuses on EDGAR, information from Dealogic for IPOs after 1989, Howard and Co.'s *Going Public: The IPO Reporter* from 1980-1985, and the Graeme Howard-Todd Huxster collection of IPO prospectuses for 1975-1996. Some foreign company IPOs from 1997-2001 that did not use ADRs but did not file electronically, and therefore do not have a prospectus available on EDGAR, were also accessed from the Graeme Howard-Todd Huxster database. Additional information was collected from microfiches at Stanford's GSB library. Tech stocks are defined as internet-related stocks plus other technology stocks including telecom, but not including biotech. Loughran and Ritter (2004) list the SIC codes in their appendix 3 and sources of founding dates in appendix 1, and I have slightly updated the classifications.

Growth capital-backed IPOs are IPOs with a financial sponsor that, unlike a buyout-sponsored deal, typically owns far less than 90% of the equity prior to the IPO. Furthermore, many growth capital-backed IPOs have debt in their capital structure. The main criteria for classifying a financial sponsor as growth capital rather than venture capital is whether the company is investing in tangible assets (e.g. stores or hospitals) or intangibles (e.g., R&D); this is highly correlated with the industry of the company: restaurants, retail operations such as clothing store chains, healthcare operations (doctors' offices and dental offices), and retirement homes are generally classified as growth capital-backed. Many growth capital-backed IPOs are involved in rollups of a fragmented industry, where the financial sponsor has provided capital to make acquisitions to consolidate a fragmented industry, such as funeral homes. If a company is growing via acquisitions, it would generally be categorized as growth capital-backed rather than venture-backed. Jerry Cao has provided some information on which IPOs are buyout-backed. 387 growth capital-backed IPOs are not classified as VC-backed in this table. See my article "Growth Capital-backed IPOs" in *The Financial Review* (November 2015) for further details.

(table on the next page)

Year	Number of IPOs	Financial sponsor-backed		VC-backed		Growth capital-backed		Buyout-backed	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1980	71	24	34%	20	28%	3	4%	1	1%
1981	192	54	28%	44	23%	9	5%	1	1%
1982	77	23	30%	19	25%	2	2%	2	3%
1983	451	127	28%	103	23%	12	3%	12	3%
1984	173	48	28%	38	22%	7	4%	3	2%
1985	187	57	30%	28	15%	11	6%	18	10%
1986	393	121	31%	72	18%	7	2%	42	11%
1987	285	108	38%	61	22%	5	1%	42	15%
1988	102	41	40%	25	25%	7	7%	9	9%
1989	113	50	44%	30	27%	10	9%	10	9%
1990	110	56	51%	37	34%	5	5%	14	13%
1991	286	188	66%	97	34%	19	7%	72	25%
1992	412	236	57%	121	29%	17	4%	98	24%
1993	509	250	49%	159	31%	12	2%	79	16%
1994	403	152	38%	114	28%	16	4%	22	5%
1995	461	216	47%	157	34%	29	6%	30	7%
1996	677	299	44%	218	32%	46	7%	35	5%
1997	474	171	36%	102	22%	31	7%	38	8%
1998	281	107	38%	59	21%	18	6%	30	11%
1999	477	306	64%	259	54%	16	3%	31	6%
2000	381	274	72%	239	63%	3	1%	32	8%
2001	79	53	67%	22	28%	10	13%	21	27%
2002	66	43	65%	11	17%	12	18%	20	30%
2003	63	45	71%	20	32%	4	6%	21	33%
2004	173	122	71%	73	42%	6	3%	43	25%
2005	159	113	71%	40	25%	6	4%	67	42%
2006	157	122	78%	52	33%	2	1%	68	43%
2007	159	102	64%	63	40%	8	5%	31	19%
2008	21	12	57%	7	33%	2	10%	3	14%
2009	41	31	76%	12	29%	0	0%	19	46%
2010	91	67	74%	38	42%	2	2%	27	30%
2011	81	62	77%	40	49%	4	5%	18	22%
2012	93	76	82%	45	48%	3	3%	28	30%
2013	157	112	71%	64	41%	12	8%	36	23%
2014	206	166	81%	110	53%	18	9%	38	18%
2015	115	92	80%	67	58%	4	3%	21	18%
2016	74	59	80%	36	49%	9	12%	14	19%
1980-1989	2,044	653	32%	440	22%	73	4%	140	7%
1990-1998	3,613	1,676	46%	1,065	29%	193	5%	418	12%
1999-2000	858	580	67%	498	58%	19	2%	63	7%
2001-2016	1,735	1,277	74%	700	40%	102	6%	475	27%
1980-2016	8,249	4,186	51%	2,704	33%	386	5%	1,096	13%

Table 4d (updated Feb. 20, 2017)

VC-backed IPOs, U.S.-headquartered Companies Only, 1980-2016

There are 2,987 venture capital-backed IPOs of U.S. headquartered companies, after excluding those with an offer price below \$5.00 per share, unit offers, ADRs, closed-end funds, natural resource limited partnerships (and most other LPs, but not buyout firms such as Carlyle Group), acquisition companies, REITs, bank and S&L IPOs, and firms not listed on CRSP. VC-backed includes growth capital-backed IPOs. Missing and questionable numbers from the SDC new issues database are supplemented by direct inspection of prospectuses on EDGAR, information from Dealogic for IPOs after 1991, Howard and Co.'s *Going Public: The IPO Reporter* from 1980-1985, and the Graeme Howard-Todd Huxster collection of IPO prospectuses for 1975-2006.

The public float is calculated as the shares issued multiplied by the first closing market price, and does not include over-allotment shares. All numbers use the undiluted number of shares outstanding. For dual-class companies such as Facebook, all share classes are included, with the assumption that the price per share is the same for each class.

Even concepts like market cap (for the price-to-sales ratios) become ambiguous when you realize that companies like Facebook have many deep in-the-money options outstanding, so whether you use the fully diluted number of shares or the undiluted number can affect the calculations substantially for some companies.

Example: For 1980, the 23 VC-backed IPOs raised \$388 million, the shares of which had a market cap of \$500 million using the first closing market price. The market cap, using all shares outstanding, was \$3.374 billion in total. Of this, Apple Computer issued 4.6 million shares at \$22 per share (proceeds of \$101.2 million), closing at \$28.75 per share (public float value of \$132.25 million), with 55.136 million shares outstanding (\$1,585 million market cap).

(table on the next page)

Year	No. of VC-backed	<u>Proceeds in \$millions</u> VC-backed	<u>At first market price, \$millions</u>	
			Public float	Market cap
1980	23	388	500	3,374
1981	53	648	719	3,460
1982	21	490	575	2,640
1983	114	2,710	3,046	14,106
1984	44	605	626	2,936
1985	38	660	682	2,751
1986	79	1,558	1,671	7,081
1987	66	1,315	1,446	5,921
1988	31	658	708	3,309
1989	39	842	941	2,441
1990	41	1,057	1,177	4,926
1991	114	3,765	4,339	16,548
1992	137	4,934	5,560	18,529
1993	169	5,828	6,867	24,931
1994	126	3,528	4,011	14,023
1995	184	6,972	9,130	35,126
1996	257	11,051	13,342	56,650
1997	131	4,877	5,912	26,860
1998	77	3,882	4,928	23,380
1999	273	21,901	45,844	314,946
2000	224	21,630	40,409	288,086
2001	30	2,406	2,895	15,825
2002	23	1,956	2,216	10,563
2003	24	1,789	2,099	8,326
2004	76	7,042	8,306	54,443
2005	42	3,327	4,013	15,450
2006	52	4,238	4,934	21,329
2007	68	9,640	12,320	69,650
2008	9	863	936	4,428
2009	12	1,697	2,057	8,302
2010	37	3,627	4,171	19,922
2011	41	6,439	7,753	61,951
2012	48	21,031	22,885	125,538
2013	70	10,666	14,466	89,214
2014	112	15,623	19,174	94,620
2015	61	7,634	9,953	50,842
2016	41	4,573	5,736	32,961
1980-2016	2,987	201,852	276,345	1,556,291

**Table 4e (MV not adjusted for inflation)
Tech IPOs, 1980-2016**

Year	No. of Tech IPOs	Proceeds, \$millions	Number doubling	Market value, at first market price, \$millions		
				Total	Mean	Median
1980	22	378	0	\$3,054	\$139	\$64
1981	72	838	0	\$4,509	\$63	\$42
1982	42	648	0	\$3,360	\$80	\$30
1983	173	3,271	2	\$17,248	\$100	\$45
1984	50	543	1	\$2,674	\$53	\$30
1985	37	375	0	\$1,595	\$43	\$29
1986	77	1,217	0	\$6,163	\$80	\$45
1987	58	1,324	0	\$7,607	\$131	\$59
1988	28	888	0	\$4,661	\$166	\$102
1989	35	748	0	\$3,660	\$104	\$65
1990	31	747	0	\$3,588	\$116	\$83
1991	70	2,738	0	\$12,317	\$176	\$124
1992	113	5,847	1	\$21,810	\$193	\$102
1993	126	5,415	1	\$29,948	\$238	\$86
1994	117	3,659	1	\$17,283	\$148	\$83
1995	204	9,781	10	\$50,044	\$245	\$139
1996	274	16,185	5	\$98,229	\$359	\$138
1997	173	7,447	2	\$45,748	\$264	\$113
1998	113	8,118	12	\$64,221	\$568	\$234
1999	371	33,792	114	\$449,514	\$1,212	\$489
2000	261	42,498	69	\$517,232	\$1,982	\$682
2001	23	5,773	0	\$27,365	\$1,190	\$367
2002	20	2,587	0	\$12,340	\$617	\$339
2003	18	2,242	0	\$9,340	\$519	\$422
2004	61	9,064	0	\$59,399	\$974	\$325
2005	45	6,994	0	\$26,149	\$581	\$307
2006	48	4,873	0	\$23,820	\$496	\$352
2007	75	11,371	0	\$77,171	\$1,029	\$542
2008	6	1,194	0	\$5,756	\$969	\$841
2009	14	4,125	0	\$16,311	\$1,165	\$646
2010	33	4,347	0	\$24,833	\$753	\$548
2011	36	9,412	1	\$83,414	\$2,261	\$824
2012	39	20,250	1	\$117,846	\$3,019	\$661
2013	43	8,486	1	\$75,691	\$1,760	\$827
2014	53	9,965	2	\$84,411	\$1,593	\$780
2015	35	9,520	0	\$72,335	\$2,066	\$812
2016	20	2,426	1	\$23,683	\$1,184	\$937
1980-2016	3,016	259,086	224	\$2,104,330	\$698	\$184

Table 5
Number of U. S. IPOs (excluding ADRs) with an offer price of greater than \$5.00
that doubled (offer to close) in price on the first day of trading, 1997-2016

A listing of each IPO since 1980 that doubled on the first day can be found elsewhere on Jay Ritter's IPO Data page.

Quarter	Number	Quarter	Number
1997, first	0	2007, first	0
1997, second	2	2007, second	0
1997, third	0	2007, third	0
1997, fourth	0	2007, fourth	0
1998, first	0	2008, first	0
1998, second	2	2008, second	0
1998, third	3	2008, third	0
1998, fourth	7	2008, fourth	0
1999, first	19	2009, first	0
1999, second	24	2009, second	0
1999, third	27	2009, third	0
1999, fourth	45	2009, fourth	0
2000, first	48	2010, first	0
2000, second	9	2010, second	0
2000, third	20	2010, third	0
2000, fourth	(Transmeta) 1	2010, fourth	(Youku.com ADR) 0
2001, first	0	2011, first	(Qihoo 360 ADR) 0
2001, second	0	2011, second	(LinkedIn) 1
2001, third	0	2011, third	(China Mobile Games ADR) 0
2001, fourth	0	2011, fourth	0
2002, first	0	2012, first	0
2002, second	0	2012, second	(Splunk) 1
2002, third	0	2012, third	0
2002, fourth	0	2012, fourth	0
2003, first	0	2013, first	0
2003, second	0	2013, second	(Noodles & Co.) 1
2003, third	0	2013, third	(Sprout, Benefitfocus) 2
2003, fourth	0	2013, fourth	(Potbelly, Container Store) 2
2004, first	0	2014, first	4
2004, second	(Jed Oil) 1	2014, second	0
2004, third	0	2014, third	1 (ReWalk Robotics) 1
2004, fourth	0	2014, fourth	1 (Habit Restaurants) 1
2005, first	0	2015, first	(Spark Therapeutics, Shake Shack) 2
2005, second	0	2015, second	(Aduro Biotech, Seres Therapeutics) 2
2005, third	(Baidu.com is ADR) 0	2015, third	(Global Blood Therapeutics) 1
2005, fourth	0	2015, fourth	0
2006, first	(Chipotle Mexican) 1	2016, first	0
2006, second	0	2016, second	0
2006, third	0	2016, third	1 (Nutanix)
2006, fourth	(Nymex Holdings) 1	2016, fourth	0

Table 6 (updated Feb. 20, 2017)
Number of Initial Public Offerings, First-Day Return, and
Revisions from the File Price Range by Cohort Year, 1990-2016

Cohort Year	Number of IPOs	Percentage First-day Return	Percentage of IPOs with OP < Lo	Percentage of IPOs in the Middle	Percentage of IPOs with OP > Hi
1990	95	9.6	25.3	51.6	23.2
1991	262	11.0	20.2	55.3	24.4
1992	363	9.9	38.0	40.5	21.5
1993	458	11.6	21.4	54.2	24.4
1994	335	8.6	37.3	50.0	12.8
1995	390	19.8	19.7	45.1	35.1
1996	600	16.0	24.9	50.1	25.0
1997	421	13.8	29.9	45.8	24.2
1998	282	21.4	27.5	50.0	22.5
1999	467	70.2	14.8	37.4	47.7
2000	372	57.0	22.1	39.1	38.8
2001	77	14.3	26.0	57.1	16.9
2002	67	8.7	32.8	53.7	13.4
2003	65	12.4	15.4	55.4	29.2
2004	172	12.3	37.6	41.6	20.8
2005	161	10.1	34.2	42.9	23.0
2006	155	11.6	39.4	40.6	20.0
2007	155	14.5	32.5	41.4	26.1
2008	21	5.7	47.6	38.1	14.3
2009	43	10.6	32.6	41.9	25.6
2010	98	9.4	47.5	40.4	12.1
2011	80	13.6	37.0	30.9	32.1
2012	100	18.1	40.6	34.7	24.8
2013	159	21.0	30.4	41.8	28.0
2014	220	14.3	43.6	39.5	16.8
2015	120	18.4	35.8	38.3	25.8
2016	74	14.6	33.8	56.8	9.4
1990-2016	5,812	21.2	28.4	45.5	26.2

Banks and S&Ls are included in this table. This table excludes IPOs with a midpoint of the original file price range of less than \$8.00, as well as unit offers, small best efforts offers, ADRs, closed-end funds, REITs, partnerships, acquisition companies (SIC=6779), and stocks not listed on CRSP (CRSP includes firms listed on the NYSE, Amex (now NYSE MKT) and NYSE Arca, and NASDAQ). If a \$5.00 offer price screen was used instead of the \$8.00 midpoint screen, the sample size would increase by, for example, 20 IPOs in 1999 and 13 in 2000. The file price range is the original file price range. Lo and Hi are the minimum and maximum of the original file price range. Because the average first-day return is lower on the firms that are added than on those that are deleted, the 10.1% average first-day return in 2005 is less than the 10.3% reported in other tables, such as Table 1.

Table 7

Percentage of IPOs relative to file price range:

	Below	Within	Above
1980-1989	30%	57%	13%
1990-1998	27%	49%	24%
1999-2000	18%	38%	44%
2001-2016	36%	43%	22%
1980-2016	27%	51%	22%

Average first-day returns relative to file price range:

	Below	Within	Above
1980-1989	0%	6%	20%
1990-1998	4%	11%	31%
1999-2000	8%	26%	121%
2001-2016	3%	11%	37%
1980-2016	3%	12%	49%

The sample used in this table is described in Table 6.

Table 8 (updated Apr. 24, 2017)

**Number of Offerings, Average First-day Returns, and
Gross Proceeds of Initial Public Offerings in 1960-2016**

Data from 1960-1974 is taken from Table 1 of Roger Ibbotson, Jody Sindelar, and Jay R. Ritter's 1994 *Journal of Applied Corporate Finance* article "The Market's Problems with the Pricing of Initial Public Offerings" Vol. 7, No. 1 (Spring 1994), pp. 66-74. Data from 1975-2016 are compiled by Jay R. Ritter using Thomson Financial, Dealogic, and other sources. The 1975-1993 numbers are different from those reported in the 1994 *JACF* article because the published article included IPOs that did not qualify for listing on Nasdaq, the Amex, or NYSE (mainly penny stocks). Unlike other tables, bank and S&L IPOs are included in the counts in this table.

Year	Number of Offerings¹	Average First-day Return²	Gross Proceeds, \$ Millions³
1960	269	17.8%	553
1961	435	34.1%	1,243
1962	298	-1.6%	431
1963	83	3.9%	246
1964	97	5.3%	380
1965	146	12.7%	409
1966	85	7.1%	275
1967	100	37.7%	641
1968	368	55.9%	1,205
1969	780	12.5%	2,605
1970	358	-0.7%	780
1971	391	21.2%	1,655
1972	562	7.5%	2,724
1973	105	-17.8%	330
1974	9	-7.0%	51
1975	12	-0.2%	261
1976	26	1.9%	214
1977	15	3.6%	128
1978	19	12.6%	207
1979	39	8.5%	313
1980	71	14.3%	905
1981	192	5.9%	2,306
1982	79	10.7%	1,012
1983	521	9.0%	11,306
1984	214	3.0%	2,608
1985	218	6.5%	4,964
1986	478	6.1%	15,488
1987	337	5.7%	12,568
1988	132	5.3%	4,089
1989	124	7.7%	5,885

1990	116	10.4%	4,334
1991	293	11.8%	16,431
1992	416	10.2%	22,750
1993	527	12.7%	31,756
1994	410	9.6%	17,418
1995	464	21.1%	28,017
1996	689	17.1%	42,428
1997	485	14.0%	32,547
1998	308	20.7%	34,400
1999	484	70.1%	64,809
2000	382	56.1%	64,931
2001	79	14.2%	34,241
2002	70	8.6%	22,136
2003	68	11.9%	10,075
2004	181	12.4%	31,663
2005	167	10.0%	28,577
2006	162	12.0%	30,648
2007	160	14.0%	35,704
2008	21	5.7%	22,762
2009	42	10.8%	13,296
2010	100	9.2%	30,708
2011	82	13.8%	27,750
2012	105	17.1%	32,074
2013	162	20.9%	39,093
2014	225	15.0%	46,967
2015	122	18.1%	22,020
2016	78	14.2%	12,843
1960-69	2,661	21.2%	7,988
1970-79	1,536	7.1%	6,663
1980-89	2,366	6.9%	61,131
1990-99	4,192	21.0%	294,890
2000-16	2,206	21.1%	505,488
1960-2016	12,961	16.8%	876,160

¹ Beginning in 1975, the number of offerings excludes IPOs with an offer price of less than \$5.00, ADRs, small best efforts offers, units, Regulation A offers (small issues, raising less than \$1.5 million during the 1980s and \$5 million until 2012), real estate investment trusts (REITs), natural resource limited partnerships, and closed-end funds. Banks and S&L IPOs are included. From 2012 and later, Regulation A offerings (issues raising up to \$50 million are eligible) are included.

² First-day returns are computed as the percentage return from the offering price to the first closing market price.

³ Gross proceeds exclude overallotment options but include the international tranche, if any. No adjustments for inflation have been made.

Table 9 (updated Feb. 20, 2017)

Fraction of IPOs with Negative Earnings, 1980-2016

IPOs with an offer price below \$5.00 per share, unit offers, ADRs, closed-end funds, partnerships, acquisition companies, REITs, bank and S&L IPOs, and firms not listed on CRSP within six months of the offer date are excluded. When available, I use the earnings per share for the most recent twelve months (commonly known as LTM for last twelve months) prior to going public. When a merger is involved, we use the pro forma numbers (as if the merger had already occurred). I am not completely consistent in the use of earnings before or after extraordinary items. Some extraordinary items are associated with the IPO, including gains or losses on conversion of convertible securities at the time of the IPO, or writeups or writedowns associated with mergers. I usually use the before extraordinary items EPS if the one-time charges are associated with the IPO. When the trailing twelve months EPS number is unavailable, I use the most recent fiscal year EPS number. Missing numbers are supplemented by direct inspection of prospectuses on EDGAR, EPS information from Dealogic for IPOs after 1991, and Howard and Co.'s *Going Public: The IPO Reporter* from 1980-1995. Remaining missing numbers have been found in the Graeme Howard-Todd Huxster collection of IPO prospectuses and the Stanford Business School microfiche collection of prospectuses from the 1980s. Don Patton of UC-Davis has tracked down a couple of remaining missing numbers. Tech stocks are defined as internet-related stocks plus other technology stocks, not including biotech. Loughran and Ritter (2004) list the SIC codes in their appendix 3 and sources of founding dates in appendix 1.

(on the next page)

Year	Number of IPOs	No. of IPOs with missing EPS	Percentage Tech Stocks	Percentage of IPOs with EPS<0	Mean First-day Returns	
					EPS<0	EPS≥0
1980	71	0	31%	24%	7.1%	16.5%
1981	192	0	37%	17%	8.0%	5.4%
1982	77	0	55%	19%	6.4%	12.1%
1983	451	0	38%	22%	14.0%	8.8%
1984	172	0	29%	16%	11.1%	2.2%
1985	187	0	20%	15%	5.2%	6.6%
1986	393	1	20%	21%	8.8%	5.4%
1987	285	0	20%	17%	5.1%	5.8%
1988	102	0	27%	17%	7.0%	5.4%
1989	113	0	31%	22%	9.4%	7.8%
1990	110	0	28%	15%	9.5%	11.0%
1991	286	0	24%	24%	9.4%	12.7%
1992	412	0	27%	29%	10.3%	10.3%
1993	509	0	25%	29%	12.5%	12.8%
1994	403	0	29%	26%	8.0%	10.4%
1995	461	0	44%	30%	21.8%	21.0%
1996	677	0	40%	41%	16.7%	17.6%
1997	474	0	36%	36%	12.6%	14.9%
1998	281	0	40%	46%	32.2%	13.2%
1999	477	0	78%	76%	80.8%	40.2%
2000	381	0	69%	80%	59.4%	43.7%
2001	79	0	29%	49%	15.3%	13.1%
2002	66	0	30%	45%	5.6%	12.0%
2003	63	0	29%	44%	10.0%	13.2%
2004	173	0	35%	50%	11.9%	12.7%
2005	159	0	28%	45%	7.3%	12.8%
2006	157	0	31%	40%	7.3%	15.4%
2007	159	0	47%	55%	13.8%	14.3%
2008	21	0	29%	43%	1.8%	8.7%
2009	41	0	34%	29%	12.8%	8.6%
2010	91	0	36%	41%	6.9%	11.1%
2011	81	0	44%	57%	11.0%	17.7%
2012	93	0	42%	46%	22.4%	13.9%
2013	157	0	27%	64%	20.4%	22.5%
2014	206	0	26%	71%	17.1%	11.4%
2015	115	0	30%	70%	18.5%	19.0%
2016	74	0	27%	68%	13.2%	17.6%
1980-1989	2,044	1	29%	19%	9.2%	6.8%
1990-1998	3,613	0	34%	32%	15.9%	14.3%
1999-2000	858	0	74%	78%	71.0%	41.6%
2001-2016	1,735	0	33%	54%	13.8%	14.2%
1980-2016	8,249	1	37%	38%	26.1%	12.8%

Table 10 (updated Feb. 20, 2017)

Gross Spreads Continue to Remain at 7% on Moderate-Size Deals

Here are the numbers for 2001-2016 for U.S. IPOs raising more than \$25 million (\$2011):

Panel A: Book building deals

		Proceeds Category	
		<u>\$25-100 million (inflation-adjusted in 2011 \$)</u>	<u>more than \$100 million (2011 \$)</u>
<7%	2.3% (16)		48.9% (457)
=7%	96.6% (676)		50.4% (472)
>7%	1.1% (8)		0.6% (6)
Total	100% (700 IPOs)		100% (935 IPOs)

Panel B: Auction deals

		Proceeds Category	
		<u>\$25-100 million (inflation-adjusted in 2011 \$)</u>	<u>more than \$100 million (2011 \$)</u>
<7%	60.0% (6)		83.3% (5)
=7%	40.0% (4)		16.7% (1)
>7%	0% (0)		0.0% (0)
Total	100% (10 IPOs)		100% (6 IPOs)

So, with a few exceptions (some of these are Canadian firms, and others were taken public by WRHambrecht using auctions), 7% gross spreads for moderate-size IPOs are as entrenched as ever. Indeed, in 1999-2000, deals above \$100 million increasingly had 7% spreads, and this has stuck—in 2001-2016 50.4% of large IPOs also had spreads of exactly 7%. In contrast, during 1997-1998 only 53 of 158 large IPOs (33.5%) had a gross spread of exactly 7%.

Proceeds numbers do not include any shares issued through overallotment option exercise.

Table 11 (updated Feb. 20, 2017)

Mean and Median Gross Spreads and Number of Managing Underwriters, 1980-2016

IPOs with an offer price below \$5.00 per share, unit offers, ADRs, closed-end funds, REITs, bank and S&L IPOs, energy limited partnerships, and firms not listed on CRSP within six months of the offer date are excluded. EW is equally weighted and PW is proceeds-weighted. The fraction=7% is the percentage of IPOs with a gross spread equal to exactly 7%. The number of managing underwriters is the sum of both leads and co-managers. The decrease in the fraction of IPOs with a 7% spread in 2001-2002 is due to the smaller fraction of deals with proceeds of less than \$150 million. In 2008 (Visa with a spread of 2.8% on a \$17.9 billion IPO), 2010 (General Motors with a spread of 0.75% on a \$15.8 billion IPO), and 2012 (Facebook with a 1.1% spread on a \$16 billion IPO) a higher fraction of IPOs were mega-deals with a gross spread far below 7%. UW is Underwriter.

Year	Number of IPOs	Gross Spreads				Fraction with Multiple Bookrunners	Number of Managing UWs	
		Mean EW	Mean PW	Median	=7%		Mean	Median
1980	71	8.0%	7.2%	7.5%	3%	0.0%	1.4	1.0
1981	192	7.9%	7.3%	7.5%	4%	0.0%	1.3	1.0
1982	77	8.1%	7.3%	7.9%	9%	0.0%	1.4	1.0
1983	451	7.7%	6.9%	7.3%	14%	0.0%	1.5	1.0
1984	172	7.9%	7.3%	7.5%	15%	0.0%	1.5	1.0
1985	187	7.7%	6.6%	7.5%	13%	0.0%	1.4	1.0
1986	393	7.5%	6.2%	7.2%	15%	0.0%	1.5	1.0
1987	285	7.5%	6.0%	7.1%	23%	0.0%	1.8	2.0
1988	102	7.3%	6.3%	7.0%	28%	0.0%	1.7	2.0
1989	113	7.3%	6.3%	7.0%	40%	0.0%	1.7	2.0
1990	110	7.3%	6.5%	7.0%	44%	0.0%	1.9	2.0
1991	286	7.1%	6.3%	7.0%	50%	0.0%	2.0	2.0
1992	412	7.2%	6.3%	7.0%	52%	0.0%	2.1	2.0
1993	509	7.2%	6.2%	7.0%	57%	0.6%	2.0	2.0
1994	403	7.3%	6.5%	7.0%	55%	0.2%	2.0	2.0
1995	461	7.2%	6.3%	7.0%	64%	0.0%	2.3	2.0
1996	677	7.2%	6.2%	7.0%	68%	0.0%	2.4	2.0
1997	474	7.2%	6.4%	7.0%	68%	0.8%	2.5	2.0
1998	281	7.1%	5.5%	7.0%	68%	2.1%	2.9	3.0
1999	477	6.9%	5.7%	7.0%	82%	4.8%	3.4	3.0
2000	381	6.9%	5.6%	7.0%	82%	7.9%	3.7	3.0
2001	79	6.6%	4.6%	7.0%	62%	19.0%	4.4	4.0
2002	66	6.7%	5.2%	7.0%	71%	28.8%	4.7	4.0
2003	63	7.0%	6.7%	7.0%	78%	31.7%	3.9	4.0
2004	173	6.8%	5.7%	7.0%	78%	39.3%	4.5	4.0
2005	159	6.7%	6.1%	7.0%	65%	52.2%	4.7	4.0
2006	157	6.8%	6.1%	7.0%	69%	56.7%	4.9	4.0
2007	159	6.7%	5.7%	7.0%	73%	61.6%	5.3	5.0
2008	21	6.4%	3.4%	7.0%	62%	76.2%	7.3	5.0
2009	41	6.4%	5.6%	7.0%	49%	87.8%	6.9	6.0
2010	91	6.7%	3.5%	7.0%	69%	83.5%	6.2	5.0
2011	81	6.4%	5.1%	7.0%	54%	87.7%	7.0	6.0
2012	93	6.7%	3.6%	7.0%	72%	93.5%	6.8	6.0
2013	157	6.6%	5.5%	7.0%	64%	91.7%	6.9	6.0
2014	206	6.6%	5.4%	7.0%	72%	90.8%	6.4	5.0
2015	115	6.7%	5.9%	7.0%	73%	89.6%	5.6	5.0
2016	74	6.7%	6.1%	7.0%	69%	94.6%	6.2	5.0
1980-2016	8,249	7.2%	5.6%	7.0%	54%	15.1%	2.9	2.0

Table 11a
Mean and Median Gross Spreads and Number of Managing Underwriters, 1975-2016

Year	Number of IPOs	Gross Spreads				Fraction with Multiple Bookrunners	Number of Managing Uws	
		Mean EW	Mean PW	Median	=7%		Mean	Median
1975	12	7.2%	6.1%	7.6%	8%	0.0%	1.4	1.0
1976	26	7.5%	7.1%	7.6%	4%	0.0%	1.4	1.0
1977	15	7.5%	7.3%	7.8%	0%	0.0%	1.5	1.0
1978	18	7.4%	7.1%	7.5%	6%	0.0%	1.8	1.0
1979	38	7.8%	7.6%	7.5%	0%	0.0%	1.3	1.0
1980	71	8.0%	7.2%	7.5%	3%	0.0%	1.4	1.0
1981	192	7.9%	7.3%	7.5%	4%	0.0%	1.3	1.0
1982	77	8.1%	7.3%	7.9%	9%	0.0%	1.4	1.0
1983	451	7.7%	6.9%	7.3%	14%	0.0%	1.5	1.0
1984	172	7.9%	7.3%	7.5%	15%	0.0%	1.5	1.0
1985	187	7.7%	6.6%	7.5%	13%	0.0%	1.4	1.0
1986	393	7.5%	6.2%	7.2%	15%	0.0%	1.5	1.0
1987	285	7.5%	6.0%	7.1%	23%	0.0%	1.8	2.0
1988	102	7.3%	6.3%	7.0%	28%	0.0%	1.7	2.0
1989	113	7.3%	6.3%	7.0%	40%	0.0%	1.7	2.0
1990	110	7.3%	6.5%	7.0%	44%	0.0%	1.9	2.0
1991	286	7.1%	6.3%	7.0%	50%	0.0%	2.0	2.0
1992	412	7.2%	6.3%	7.0%	52%	0.0%	2.1	2.0
1993	509	7.2%	6.2%	7.0%	57%	0.6%	2.0	2.0
1994	403	7.3%	6.5%	7.0%	55%	0.2%	2.0	2.0
1995	461	7.2%	6.3%	7.0%	64%	0.0%	2.3	2.0
1996	677	7.2%	6.2%	7.0%	68%	0.0%	2.4	2.0
1997	474	7.2%	6.4%	7.0%	68%	0.8%	2.5	2.0
1998	281	7.1%	5.5%	7.0%	68%	2.1%	2.9	3.0
1999	477	6.9%	5.7%	7.0%	82%	4.8%	3.4	3.0
2000	381	6.9%	5.6%	7.0%	82%	7.9%	3.7	3.0
2001	79	6.6%	4.6%	7.0%	62%	19.0%	4.4	4.0
2002	66	6.7%	5.2%	7.0%	71%	28.8%	4.7	4.0
2003	63	7.0%	6.7%	7.0%	78%	31.7%	3.9	4.0
2004	173	6.8%	5.7%	7.0%	78%	39.3%	4.5	4.0
2005	159	6.7%	6.1%	7.0%	65%	52.2%	4.7	4.0
2006	157	6.8%	6.1%	7.0%	69%	56.7%	4.9	4.0
2007	159	6.7%	5.7%	7.0%	73%	61.6%	5.3	5.0
2008	21	6.4%	3.4%	7.0%	62%	76.2%	7.3	5.0
2009	41	6.4%	5.6%	7.0%	49%	87.8%	6.9	6.0
2010	91	6.7%	3.5%	7.0%	69%	83.5%	6.2	5.0
2011	81	6.4%	5.1%	7.0%	54%	87.7%	7.0	6.0
2012	93	6.7%	3.6%	7.0%	72%	93.5%	6.8	6.0
2013	157	6.6%	5.5%	7.0%	64%	91.7%	6.9	6.0
2014	206	6.6%	5.4%	7.0%	72%	90.8%	6.4	5.0
2015	115	6.7%	5.9%	7.0%	73%	89.6%	5.6	5.0
2016	74	6.7%	6.1%	7.0%	68%	94.6%	6.2	5.0

Table 12**Number of IPOs Categorized by the LTM Sales (in 2005 \$), 1980-2016**

LTM is last twelve months. MV is the post-issue market value valued at **the offer price**. PSR is the price-to-sales ratio. The median PSR is not the ratio of the median market value divided by the median sales. There has been 24% inflation since 2005.

Year	Number of IPOs LTM Sales \$2005		Percentage of IPOs LTM Sales \$2005		Medians, \$2005		
	<\$50 mm	>\$50 mm	<\$50 mm	>\$50mm	Sales	MV	PSR
1980	38	33	54%	46%	44	74	2.2
1981	140	52	73%	27%	28	71	2.9
1982	54	23	70%	30%	21	65	3.0
1983	286	165	63%	37%	28	86	2.8
1984	99	73	58%	42%	39	54	1.6
1985	95	92	51%	49%	47	68	1.3
1986	199	194	51%	49%	49	77	1.5
1987	137	148	48%	52%	53	95	1.5
1988	42	60	41%	59%	86	115	1.5
1989	47	66	42%	58%	61	114	1.9
1990	44	66	40%	60%	56	124	2.0
1991	118	168	41%	59%	69	127	1.7
1992	191	221	46%	54%	58	119	1.8
1993	230	279	45%	55%	61	115	1.9
1994	216	187	54%	46%	46	93	1.8
1995	257	204	56%	44%	39	134	3.0
1996	411	266	61%	39%	32	138	3.9
1997	273	201	58%	42%	41	133	3.0
1998	146	135	52%	48%	47	194	3.4
1999	342	135	72%	28%	19	361	18.2
2000	279	102	73%	27%	14	460	30.0
2001	25	54	32%	68%	146	479	2.4
2002	16	50	24%	76%	263	517	2.1
2003	15	48	24%	76%	173	370	2.7
2004	70	103	40%	60%	87	298	3.8
2005	46	113	29%	71%	133	360	2.6
2006	54	103	34%	66%	105	325	3.8
2007	58	101	36%	64%	83	385	6.1
2008	4	17	19%	81%	172	375	4.0
2009	4	37	10%	90%	239	517	1.8
2010	22	69	24%	76%	132	355	2.7
2011	24	57	30%	70%	131	614	4.9
2012	19	74	20%	80%	126	377	3.4
2013	58	99	37%	63%	93	438	5.0
2014	98	108	48%	52%	60	286	7.2
2015	60	55	52%	48%	43	403	10.8
2016	34	40	46%	54%	59	417	5.2
1980-2016	4,251	3,998	52%	48%	\$47	\$162	3.0

Table 12a**Number of IPOs Categorized by the LTM Sales (in 2005 \$), 1980-2016**

Five companies with missing sales (Last Twelve Months) are also excluded for the LTM Sales columns. MV is the post-issue market value valued at the **first closing price**. Sales and MV are in millions. PSR is the price-to-sales ratio. There has been 24% inflation since 2005.

Year	Number of IPOs LTM Sales \$2005		Percentage of IPOs LTM Sales \$2005		Medians, \$2005		
	<\$50 mm	>\$50 mm	<\$50 mm	>\$50mm	Sales	MV	PSR
1980	38	33	54%	46%	44	83	2.5
1981	140	52	73%	27%	28	73	2.9
1982	54	23	70%	30%	21	68	3.1
1983	286	165	63%	37%	28	93	3.2
1984	99	73	58%	42%	39	55	1.6
1985	95	92	51%	49%	47	69	1.4
1986	199	194	51%	49%	49	78	1.6
1987	137	148	48%	52%	53	99	1.6
1988	42	60	41%	59%	86	126	1.5
1989	47	66	42%	58%	61	124	2.4
1990	44	66	40%	60%	56	131	2.2
1991	118	168	41%	59%	69	144	1.8
1992	191	221	46%	54%	58	133	2.0
1993	230	279	45%	55%	61	124	2.1
1994	216	187	54%	46%	46	98	2.1
1995	257	204	56%	44%	39	161	3.5
1996	411	266	61%	39%	32	159	4.5
1997	273	201	58%	42%	41	149	3.3
1998	146	135	52%	48%	47	224	3.6
1999	342	135	72%	28%	19	550	30.2
2000	279	102	73%	27%	14	638	40.6
2001	25	54	32%	68%	146	507	2.9
2002	16	50	24%	76%	263	560	2.3
2003	15	48	24%	76%	173	392	2.7
2004	70	103	40%	60%	87	352	4.2
2005	46	113	29%	71%	133	347	2.7
2006	54	103	34%	66%	105	353	3.9
2007	58	101	36%	64%	83	471	6.7
2008	4	17	19%	81%	172	468	3.9
2009	4	37	10%	90%	239	622	2.0
2010	22	69	24%	76%	132	379	2.8
2011	24	57	30%	70%	131	747	5.6
2012	19	74	20%	80%	126	503	4.4
2013	58	99	37%	63%	93	551	5.4
2014	98	108	48%	52%	60	350	8.8
2015	60	55	52%	48%	42	428	12.6
2016	34	39	47%	53%	59	405	6.7
1980-2016	4,251	3,997	52%	48%	\$47	\$180	3.3

Table 12b**Number of IPOs Categorized by the LTM Sales (in 2011 \$), 1980-2016**

IPOs with an offer price below \$5.00 per share, unit offers, small best efforts offers, ADRs, closed-end funds, REITs, bank and S&L IPOs, natural resource limited partnerships, and firms not listed on CRSP within six months of the offer date are excluded.

Year	Number of IPOs	Number of IPOs LTM Sales, \$2011		Percentage of IPOs LTM Sales, \$2011	
		<\$1 billion	>\$1 billion	<\$1 billion	>\$1 billion
1980	71	71	0	100%	0%
1981	192	190	2	99%	1%
1982	77	77	0	100%	0%
1983	451	440	11	98%	2%
1984	172	170	2	99%	1%
1985	187	183	4	98%	2%
1986	393	375	18	95%	5%
1987	285	267	18	94%	6%
1988	102	91	11	89%	11%
1989	113	106	7	94%	6%
1990	110	103	7	94%	6%
1991	286	270	16	94%	6%
1992	412	385	27	93%	7%
1993	509	480	29	94%	6%
1994	403	385	18	96%	4%
1995	461	436	25	94%	5%
1996	677	659	18	97%	3%
1997	474	450	24	95%	5%
1998	281	262	19	93%	7%
1999	477	456	21	96%	4%
2000	381	367	14	96%	4%
2001	79	60	19	76%	24%
2002	66	50	16	76%	24%
2003	63	58	5	92%	8%
2004	173	151	22	87%	13%
2005	159	139	20	87%	13%
2006	157	138	19	88%	12%
2007	159	141	18	89%	11%
2008	21	18	3	86%	14%
2009	41	28	13	68%	32%
2010	91	78	13	86%	14%
2011	81	67	14	83%	17%
2012	93	77	16	83%	17%
2013	157	128	29	82%	18%
2014	206	175	31	85%	15%
2015	115	104	11	90%	10%
2016	74	61	13	82%	18%
1980-2016	8,249	7,696	553	93%	7%

Table 13

IPO Auctions in the U.S., 1999-2016

The average first-day return on WRHambrecht's 20 IPO auctions has been 13.1%. For IPO auctions for which WRHambrecht was the bookrunner, the numbers are as follows:

Name of IPO (ticker)	Date of IPO	Gross Spread	Gross Proceeds	First-day Return
1999: (3 out of 476 IPOs)				
Ravenswood Winery (RVWD)	19990408	4.00%	\$10.5 million	3.62%
Salon.com (SALN)	19990622	5.00%	\$26.25 million	-4.76%
Andover.net (ANDN)	19991208	6.50%	\$72.0 million	252.08%
2000: (1 out of 381 IPOs)				
Nogatech (NGTC)	20000518	6.50%	\$42.0 million	-21.58%
2001: (2 out of 79 IPOs)				
Peet's Coffee (PEET)	20010125	6.50%	\$26.4 million	17.25%
Briazz (BRZZ)	20010502	6.00%	\$16.0 million	0.38%
2002: (1 out of 66 IPOs)				
Overstock.com (OSTK)	20020529	4.00%	\$39.0 million	0.23%
2003: (2 out of 63 IPOs)				
RedEnvelope (REDE)	20030925	6.00%	\$30.8 million	3.93%
Genitope (GTOP)	20031029	7.00%	\$33.3 million	11.11%
In 2003, WRHambrecht was also the joint bookrunner with JP Morgan on the Sunset Financial Resources IPO that did not use an auction.				
2004: (1 out of 173 IPOs)				
New River Pharmaceuticals (NRPH)	20040805	7.00%	\$33.6 million	-6.25%
In 2004, WRHambrecht was a co-manager on the Google auction IPO for which CSFB and Morgan Stanley were the bookrunners. The IPO climbed 18.04% on its first day of trading.				
2005: (5 out of 160 IPOs)				
B of I Holding (BOFI)	20050315	6.00%	\$35.1 million	0.00%
Morningstar (MORN)	20050502	2.00%	\$140.83 million	8.38%
CryoCor (CRYO)	20050714	7.00%	\$40.8 million	-1.18%
Avalon Pharmaceuticals (AVRX)	20050928	7.00%	\$28.8 million	-5.10%
Dover Saddlery (DOVR)	20051117	5.00%	\$27.5 million	2.50%
2006: (2 out of 157 IPOs)				
Traffic.com (TRFC)	20060125	6.00%	\$78.6 million	1.25%
FortuNet (FNET)	20060131	4.50%	\$22.5 million	0.56%

2007: (2 out of 159 IPOs)

Interactive Brokers Group (IBKR)	20070504	1.88%	\$1,200.4 million	4.30%
Clean Energy Fuels (CLNE)	20070525	5.85%	\$120.0 million	0.33%

In 2007, WRHambrecht was a co-manager on the Netsuite auction IPO for which Credit Suisse was the bookrunner. The IPO climbed 36.54% on the first day of trading.

2008: (0 out of 21 IPOs)

In 2008, WRHambrecht was a co-manager on the Rackspace Hosting auction IPO for which Credit Suisse, Goldman Sachs, and Merrill Lynch were joint bookrunners. The IPO dropped 19.92% on its first day of trading.

2009: (0 out of 41 IPOs)**2010: (0 out of 93 IPOs)****2011: (0 out of 81 IPOs)****2012: (0 out of 93 IPOs)****2013: (1 out 157 IPOs)**

Truett-Hurst Inc (THST)	20130619	7.00%	\$16.2 million	-5.33%
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2014: (0 out of 206 IPOs)**2015: (1 out 115 IPOs)**

Xbiotech Inc (XBIT)	20150415	5.00%	\$76.0 million	22.37%
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2016: (0 out of 74 IPOs)

Table 14 (updated April 21, 2017)

The Market Share of Foreign Companies among U.S. Listings, 1980-2016

This table includes American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) as well as other IPOs, and so has a higher total number of U.S. IPOs. I continue to exclude IPOs with an offer price below \$5.00 per share, unit offers, REITs, closed-end funds, natural resource limited partnerships, small best efforts IPOs, banks and S&Ls, and IPOs not listed on CRSP (this last screen limits the sample to NASDAQ, Amex, and NYSE-listed issues) within six months of the offer date. Bermuda-domiciled companies are included as foreign, irrespective of the main country of operations. Bermuda, Canada, China, Greece, Israel, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom are the most common countries for IPOs that list in the U.S. Dealogic is the main source of information on foreign IPOs, because Thomson Financial frequently classifies a follow-on offering that simultaneously includes a U.S. listing as an IPO, as does the NYSE. I have deleted these listings (a list of more than 110 of them can be found in “SDC Corrections” on my IPO Data page) from the IPO counts when I have been able to identify them. The count for Chinese IPOs does not include those from Hong Kong, and excludes “reverse mergers” and best efforts IPOs. There are six bank IPOs of ADRs that are not counted (1 in 1988, 1 in 1993, 2 in 1994, and 2 in 2009). There were 4 additional foreign issues in 1981, but they did not get listed on CRSP until more than six months after the IPO.

Year	Number of IPOs	Domestic	Foreign			Chinese		
			Total	ADRs	% Foreign	Total	ADRs	% Chinese
1980	71	70	1	0	1.4%	0	0	0%
1981	192	191	1	0	0.5%	0	0	0%
1982	78	76	2	1	2.6%	0	0	0%
1983	453	446	7	2	1.1%	0	0	0%
1984	178	169	9	6	4.0%	0	0	0%
1985	187	184	3	0	1.6%	0	0	0%
1986	394	392	2	1	0.5%	0	0	0%
1987	285	281	4	0	1.4%	0	0	0%
1988	110	100	10	5	9.1%	0	0	0%
1989	119	110	9	3	7.6%	0	0	0%
1990	111	107	4	1	3.6%	0	0	0%
1991	289	278	11	2	3.8%	0	0	0%
1992	417	393	24	4	5.8%	0	0	0%
1993	525	486	39	15	7.4%	1	1	0.2%
1994	416	385	31	14	7.7%	3	2	0.7%
1995	476	436	40	16	8.6%	1	1	0.2%
1996	710	646	64	33	9.0%	1	1	0.1%
1997	507	430	77	33	15.2%	4	3	0.8%
1998	294	256	38	13	12.9%	2	1	0.7%
1999	500	450	50	24	10.0%	1	0	0.2%
2000	418	336	82	38	19.6%	7	4	1.7%
2001	83	74	9	4	10.8%	2	2	2.4%
2002	68	63	5	2	7.4%	1	1	1.5%
2003	66	60	6	3	9.1%	2	2	3.0%
2004	187	160	27	15	14.4%	9	9	4.7%
2005	172	142	30	13	17.4%	8	8	4.6%
2006	172	138	34	15	19.8%	9	7	5.2%
2007	190	138	52	31	27.4%	29	27	15.2%
2008	24	18	6	3	25.0%	4	4	16.0%
2009	50	38	12	9	22.4%	10	8	20.0%
2010	125	80	45	34	36.0%	33	32	26.2%
2011	93	70	23	12	24.7%	13	11	14.0%
2012	97	85	12	4	12.4%	2	2	2.0%
2013	166	139	27	9	16.3%	8	6	4.8%
2014	225	176	49	19	21.8%	14	14	6.2%
2015	123	100	23	8	18.7%	5	4	4.1%
2016	82	67	15	8	18.3%	6	6	7.4%
1980-2016	8,653	7,770	883	400	10.2%	174	154	2.0%

Table 15 (updated April 21, 2017)

How Many IPOs Are There?

The net number of IPOs excludes Special Purpose Acquisition Companies (SPACs), closed-end funds, Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), unit offers (typically composed of a share plus a warrant to buy a share), IPOs with an offer price of less than \$5.00, commercial banks and savings and loans, companies not promptly listed on the Amex, NYSE, or Nasdaq, master limited partnerships, small best efforts offers (included in the other exclusions column), and foreign companies issuing American Depositary Receipts (6 of which are banks). For 1993-1994, 4 ADRs are missing a first-day return, and the “including ADRs” averages exclude them. SPACs that are unit offers are classified as SPACs rather than units. No CRSP listing refers to IPOs not listed on CRSP within six months of the IPO. CRSP covers stocks listed on Nasdaq, the NYSE, and the NYSE MKT (the Amex prior to May 10, 2012).

Table 15

Year	Number of IPOs		SPACs, closed-end funds, and REITs	Units and penny stocks	LPs	Banks and S&Ls	No CRSP listing, other exclusions	ADRs	Including ADRs	
	Gross	Net							No.	Mean return
1980	234	71	1	56	0	0	104	0	71	14.3%
1981	439	192	0	103	0	0	139	0	192	5.9%
1982	198	77	1	14	0	4	102	1	78	10.9%
1983	850	451	1	168	0	75	156	2	453	9.9%
1984	518	172	4	139	1	46	154	6	178	3.7%
1985	338	187	18	102	6	29	0	0	187	6.4%
1986	704	393	28	183	20	83	7	1	394	6.1%
1987	520	285	36	131	15	52	2	0	285	5.6%
1988	305	105	73	88	3	26	5	4	109	5.4%
1989	260	116	42	83	2	8	6	3	119	8.0%
1990	213	110	41	55	1	5	0	1	111	10.7%
1991	408	286	44	65	2	7	2	2	288	11.8%
1992	605	412	103	80	1	4	1	4	416	10.2%
1993	810	510	167	93	3	17	1	15	525	12.5%
1994	618	403	78	106	3	8	0	14	418	9.5%
1995	568	461	9	77	2	3	0	16	478	20.7%
1996	843	677	11	104	5	11	2	33	710	16.9%
1997	613	474	30	63	1	11	1	33	509	13.6%
1998	391	281	39	20	2	31	4	13	294	21.8%
1999	569	476	36	18	3	8	1	24	501	69.7%
2000	432	380	2	8	0	1	0	38	418	55.4%
2001	131	79	38	5	4	0	0	4	83	13.9%
2002	161	66	81	2	6	4	0	2	68	9.0%
2003	131	63	55	5	0	5	0	3	66	13.0%
2004	299	173	88	5	5	8	4	15	189	11.8%
2005	271	159	76	4	9	7	2	13	172	11.7%
2006	251	157	51	5	18	5	0	15	172	12.5%
2007	326	159	115	4	14	2	0	31	190	14.4%
2008	54	21	22	3	4	0	0	3	24	4.3%
2009	80	41	22	3	0	2	2	9	50	8.8%
2010	196	91	37	13	7	10	4	34	125	12.2%
2011	181	81	49	5	18	14	2	12	93	13.3%
2012	177	93	45	4	16	13	1	4	97	17.2%
2013	255	157	58	3	20	5	2	9	167	22.6%
2014	305	206	30	10	19	19	1	19	225	14.8%
2015	177	115	33	4	9	7	1	8	123	18.2%
2016	105	74	12	1	1	5	2	8	82	14.2%

Table 15a

IPO Volume and Average First-day Returns with Banks, LPs, and ADRs Included

In the last two columns of the table, the net number of IPOs is expanded to include LPs, banks and S&Ls, and ADRs. Only CRSP-listed IPOs that have first-day return information are included, and therefore the number of IPOs added is slightly less for many years than if the “net” IPO count is added to the LP count, the bank and S&L count, and the ADR count. CRSP covers IPOs that are listed on Nasdaq, NYSE, and NYSE Market (formerly Amex). If a stock takes more than six months before CRSP-listing, it is not included in the count. The sample size of 13,548 IPOs from 1980-2016 includes the 8,248 IPOs from 1980-2016 used in most tables, plus 425 ADRs, 220 natural resource industry limited partnerships, and 535 bank and S&L IPOs.

As with Table 15, the net number of IPOs in the first column excludes Special Purpose Acquisition Companies (SPACs), closed-end funds, Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), unit offers (typically composed of a share plus a warrant to buy a share), IPOs with an offer price of less than \$5.00, commercial banks and savings and loans, companies not promptly listed on the Amex, NYSE, or Nasdaq, natural resource master limited partnerships, small best efforts offers (included in the other exclusions column), and foreign companies issuing American Depositary Receipts (6 of which are banks). SPACs that are unit offers are classified as SPACs rather than units. Note: www.spacanalytics.com reports a higher number for 2004 (12), 2005 (28), and 2006 (37).

Table 15a also differs from Table 15 in that the category of SPACs, closed-end funds, and REITs in Table 15 is decomposed into the three component parts. Blind pool offerings from the pre-2004 era are not included as SPACs. These blind-pool offers are almost always screened out of the net number of offerings because they are either unit offers, penny stocks (offer price below \$5 per share), small best efforts deals, or were not CRSP-listed. The remaining blind pool offers are excluded in the “other reasons” category. A typical blind pool offering raised a few million dollars and investors never received anything in return.

The average first-day return on 498 bank and S&L IPOs through 2014 is 5.9%, with a range of -20% to +57.5%. In most of my tables, I exclude Bank and S&L IPOs because, among other reasons, it is not always clear how many shares are sold to the general public versus sold to depositors and employees, since most of these offerings are demutualizations. The same can be said of some insurance IPOs, which I include.

The average first-day return on 401 non-bank ADR IPOs through 2014 is 17.3%, with a range of -27.3% to 414.3%, with the 2000 internet company Crayfish Co. Ltd IPO having the highest return, at 414.3%. In most of my tables, I exclude ADRs because, among other reasons, the accounting data is not always reliable (SDC sometimes makes translation mistakes) and the U.S. tranche may be a small part of a larger offering, especially in the home country of the company.

The average first-day return on 197 limited partnerships through 2014 is 3.7%, with a range of -6.8% to +33.3%. In most of my tables, I exclude natural resource company limited partnerships because it is frequently difficult to discern the founding date of the underlying business, since most of these IPOs are spinoffs partly motivated by tax minimization strategies. Also, most of these LPs are created at the time of the IPO, and identifying whether the LP is profitable, what its trailing sales are, and what its assets are, is sometimes problematic. The same can be said of rollups, which I include. I also include newly created reinsurance companies.

Table 15a

Year	Number of IPOs		Closed-end funds, SPACs, and REITs	Closed-end funds	REITs	SPACs			Banks and S&Ls	Including LPs, Banks, & ADRs	
	Gross	Net				Non-unit	Unit	LPs		No.	Mean return
1980	234	71	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	71	13.9%
1981	439	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	6.2%
1982	198	77	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	82	10.9%
1983	850	451	1	0	1	0	0	0	75	526	9.0%
1984	518	172	4	0	4	0	0	1	46	221	3.1%
1985	338	187	18	3	15	0	0	6	29	222	6.4%
1986	704	393	28	25	3	0	0	20	83	497	5.8%
1987	520	285	36	32	4	0	0	15	52	352	5.5%
1988	305	105	73	65	8	0	0	3	26	139	5.3%
1989	260	116	42	42	0	0	0	2	8	129	7.6%
1990	213	110	41	41	0	0	0	1	5	117	10.3%
1991	408	286	44	42	2	0	0	2	7	297	11.7%
1992	605	412	103	98	5	0	0	1	4	421	10.1%
1993	810	510	167	121	46	0	0	3	17	546	12.4%
1994	618	403	78	37	41	0	0	3	8	431	9.4%
1995	568	461	9	2	7	0	0	2	3	482	20.5%
1996	843	677	11	5	6	0	0	5	11	726	16.7%
1997	613	474	30	7	22	1	0	1	11	519	13.5%
1998	391	281	39	24	15	0	0	2	31	327	20.5%
1999	569	476	36	34	2	0	0	3	8	515	67.8%
2000	432	380	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	422	54.8%
2001	131	79	38	38	0	0	0	4	0	88	13.8%
2002	161	66	81	77	4	0	0	6	4	78	7.8%
2003	131	63	55	49	6	0	0	0	5	71	13.1%
2004	299	173	88	55	28	0	5	5	8	202	11.8%
2005	271	159	76	50	11	4	11	9	7	188	11.5%
2006	251	157	51	23	5	0	23	18	5	195	11.4%
2007	326	159	115	47	4	0	64	14	2	206	13.8%
2008	54	21	22	3	2	0	17	4	0	29	4.6%
2009	80	41	22	13	9	0	0	0	2	53	9.3%
2010	196	91	37	22	8	0	7	7	11	143	11.4%
2011	181	81	50	25	9	0	16	18	2	113	11.1%
2012	177	93	45	28	9	1	7	16	13	126	15.7%
2013	255	157	58	29	20	2	7	20	5	192	20.2%
2014	305	206	30	13	6	0	11	19	19	263	14.2%
2015	177	115	33	8	7	1	17	9	7	139	16.5%
2016	105	74	12	1	3	0	8	1	5	88	13.8%
Total	13,536	8,254	1,577	1,061	314	9	193	220	524	9,418	16.9%

Table 16 (updated March 29, 2017)**Long-run Returns on IPOs Categorized by the Pre-issue Sales of the Firm, 1980-2015**

All Last Twelve Months (LTM) sales figures for the firms going public have been converted into dollars of 2015 purchasing power using the Consumer Price Index. 8,175 IPOs from 1980-2015 are used, with returns calculated through the end of December, 2016. IPOs with an offer price below \$5.00 per share, unit offers, ADRs, REITs, closed end funds, natural resource partnerships, banks and S&Ls, small best efforts offers, and IPOs not listed on CRSP within six months of the offer date are excluded. Mm is millions of dollars. Buy-and-hold returns are calculated until the earlier of the three-year anniversary or the delisting date (no later than Dec. 30 of 2016 for IPOs from 2014 and 2015). Market-adjusted returns use the CRSP value-weighted index. Style adjustments use firms matched by market cap and book-to-market ratio with at least five years of CRSP listing and no follow-on equity issues in the prior five years. For post-issue book value of equity numbers, I use the post-issue common equity numbers from SDC with corrections by checking the prospectus, and for the remaining missing numbers I use the equity book values reported for the nearest quarter after the IPO on COMPUSTAT, and further missing numbers are calculated using the reported pre-IPO equity book values plus the amount of the proceeds (assuming that overallotment option shares and costs of issuing offset each other) times the fraction of the primary shares. For dual-class shares, the post-issue book-to-market ratio is calculated using the larger of the post-issue number of shares reported from SDC (with corrections to account for all share classes) and the total shares outstanding reported from CRSP at end of the IPO date. Market capitalization (size) is calculated using the first closing market price after the IPO and the post-issue number of shares outstanding. All returns include dividends and capital gains, including the index returns.

Sales (in 2015\$)	Number of IPOs	Average First-day Return	Average 3-year Buy-and-hold Return		
			IPOs	Market-adjusted	Style-adjusted
0-9.999 mm	1,584	22.7%	-9.5%	-44.6%	-27.8%
10-19.999 mm	715	28.4%	5.0%	-34.1%	-11.8%
20-49.999 mm	1,507	22.0%	19.8%	-23.5%	-7.5%
50-99.999 mm	1,354	17.6%	30.2%	-12.0%	-2.6%
100-499.999 mm	2,027	11.9%	38.7%	-3.5%	3.3%
500 mm and up	988	9.5%	35.8%	1.3%	-1.4%
0-99.999 mm	5,160	22.0%	11.5%	-28.4%	-13.0%
100 mm and up	3,015	11.1%	37.8%	-1.9%	1.8%
1980-2015	8,175	18.0%	21.2%	-18.7%	-7.6%

Table 16a (updated March 29, 2017)**Long-run Returns on IPOs Categorized by the Pre-issue Sales of the Firm, 1980-2015**

All Last Twelve Months (LTM) sales figures for the firms going public have been converted into dollars of 2015 purchasing power using the Consumer Price Index. 8,175 IPOs from 1980-2015 are used, with returns calculated through the end of December, 2016. IPOs with an offer price below \$5.00 per share, unit offers, ADRs, REITs, closed end funds, natural resource partnerships, banks and S&Ls, small best efforts offers, and IPOs not listed on CRSP within six months of the offer date are excluded. Mm is millions of dollars. Buy-and-hold returns are calculated from the first closing market price until the earlier of the three-year anniversary or the delisting date (Dec. 30 of 2016 for IPOs from 2014 and 2015). Market-adjusted returns use the CRSP value-weighted index. Style adjustments use firms matched by market cap and book-to-market ratio with at least five years of CRSP listing and no follow-on equity issues in the prior five years. The market-adjusted and style-adjusted returns are the average buy-and-hold return on the IPOs minus the average compounded return on the benchmark. For post-issue book value of equity numbers, I use the post-issue common equity numbers from SDC with corrections by checking the prospectus, and for the remaining missing numbers I use the equity book values reported for the nearest quarter after the IPO on COMPUSTAT, and further missing numbers are calculated using the reported pre-IPO equity book values plus the amount of the proceeds (assuming that overallotment option shares and costs of issuing offset each other) times the fraction of the primary shares. For dual-class shares, the post-issue book-to-market ratio is calculated using the larger of the post-issue number of shares reported from SDC (with corrections to account for all share classes) and the total shares outstanding reported from CRSP at end of the IPO date. Market capitalization (size) is calculated using the first closing market price after the IPO and the post-issue number of shares outstanding. All returns include dividends and capital gains, including the index returns.

Sales (in 2015\$)	Number of IPOs	Average First-day Return	Average 3-year Buy-and-hold Return		
			IPOs	Market-adjusted	Style-adjusted
Less than \$1 billion	7,609	18.7%	19.7%	-20.7%	-8.8%
\$1 billion and up	566	8.6%	41.3%	8.7%	8.4%
1980-2015	8,175	18.0%	21.2%	-18.7%	-7.6%

Note: The 8.7% 3-year market-adjusted buy-and-hold return corresponds to an annualized market-adjusted return of 2.2% per year, with an average holding period of 2.9 years for the large companies, because $1.413/1.326=1.066$, and $1.066^{0.34}=1.022$. The 1.326 is 8.7% below the 41.3% average buy-and-hold return, and 0.34 is equal to $\frac{1}{2.9}$. The -20.7% 3-year market-adjusted buy-and-hold return, with an average holding period of 2.8 years, corresponds to an annualized market-adjusted return of -5.5% per year, since the wealth relative (public market equivalent) is $1.197/1.404=0.853$.

Table 16b (July 14, 2017)**Distribution of 5-year Buy-and-Hold Returns on IPOs, 1975-2011**

7,713 IPOs from 1975-2011 are used, with buy-and-hold returns calculated until the earlier of the five-year anniversary or the delisting date. All returns include dividends and capital gains. IPOs with an offer price below \$5.00 per share, unit offers, ADRs, REITs, closed end funds, natural resource partnerships, banks and S&Ls, small best efforts offers, and IPOs not listed on CRSP within six months of the offer date are excluded. The average first-day return in Panel A is 17.8%, with an average 5-year buy-and-hold return (BHR) of 38.8%, measured from the first close. In Panel B, the average first-day return is 10.3%, with a subsequent average 5-year buy-and-hold return of 59.2%. Sales is inflation-adjusted sales for the last twelve months (LTM) prior to the IPO, in dollars of 2016 purchasing power using the CPI.

Panel A: All 7,713 IPOs

5-year buy-and-hold return	From the first close		From the offer price	
	Number of IPOs	Percentage	Number of IPOs	Percentage
BHR<50%	3,246	42.1%	3,028	39.3%
-50%<BHR≤0%	1,397	18.1%	1,355	17.6%
0%<BHR≤50%	965	12.5%	973	12.6%
50%<BHR≤100%	627	8.1%	667	8.7%
100%<BHR≤200%	698	9.1%	749	9.7%
200%<BHR≤300%	284	3.7%	349	4.5%
300%<BHR≤400%	168	2.2%	196	2.5%
400%<BHR≤500%	90	1.2%	105	1.4%
500%<BHR≤1,000%	154	2.0%	181	2.3%
1,000%<BHR≤2,000%	64	0.8%	77	1.0%
2,000%<BHR≤3,000%	11	0.1%	22	0.3%
3,000%<BHR	9	0.1%	11	0.1%
1975-2011	7,713	100.0%	7,713	100.0%

Panel B: 2,814 IPOs with LTM Sales of \$100 million or more (\$2016)

5-year buy-and-hold return	From the first close		From the offer price	
	Number of IPOs	Percentage	Number of IPOs	Percentage
BHR<50%	804	28.6%	742	26.4%
-50%<BHR≤0%	532	18.9%	517	18.4%
0%<BHR≤50%	451	16.0%	439	15.6%
50%<BHR≤100%	326	11.6%	329	11.7%
100%<BHR≤200%	367	13.1%	378	13.4%
200%<BHR≤300%	128	4.5%	175	6.2%
300%<BHR≤400%	83	3.0%	83	2.9%
400%<BHR≤500%	37	1.3%	47	1.7%
500%<BHR≤1,000%	57	2.0%	67	2.4%
1,000%<BHR≤2,000%	26	0.9%	31	1.1%
2,000%<BHR≤3,000%	3	0.1%	6	0.2%
3,000%<BHR	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
1975-2011	2,814	100.0%	2,814	100.0%

Table 17 (updated March 29, 2017)

Long-run Returns on IPOs Categorized by VC-backing or Buyout Fund-backing

All Last Twelve Months (LTM) sales figures for the firms going public have been converted into dollars of 2005 purchasing power using the Consumer Price Index. IPOs from 1980-2015 are used, with returns calculated through the end of December, 2016. In Panel A, the sample size is 8,175 firms. Growth capital-backed IPOs are included in the VC-backed category. IPOs with an offer price below \$5.00 per share, unit offers, small best efforts offerings, ADRs, REITs, closed-end funds, natural resource limited partnerships, banks and S&Ls, and IPOs not listed on CRSP within six months of the offer date are excluded. In Panel B, one additional screen is implemented, reducing the sample size. This additional screen is that the last twelve months (LTM) sales of the issuing firm is at least \$50 million (2005 purchasing power). Buy-and-hold returns are calculated until the earlier of the three-year anniversary or the delisting date (Dec. 30 of 2016 for IPOs from 2014 and 2015). Market-adjusted returns use the CRSP value-weighted index. All returns include dividends and capital gains. Style adjustments use firms matched by market cap and book-to-market ratio with at least five years of CRSP listing and no follow-on equity issues in the prior five years. All returns include dividends and capital gains, including the index returns. Jerry Cao of Sun Yat-sen University has assisted in providing data on the classification of IPOs as buyout-backed. Growth capital-backed IPOs are classified as VC-backed.

Panel A: IPOs from 1980-2015 categorized by venture capital backing

VC-backed or not	Number of IPOs	Average First-day Return	Average 3-year Buy-and-hold Return		
			IPOs	Market-adjusted	Style-adjusted
VC-backed	3,046	26.9%	23.3%	-11.4%	-0.7%
NonVC-backed	5,129	12.6%	19.9%	-23.0%	-11.6%
NonVC and nonBuyout	4,048	13.5%	16.6%	-29.7%	-14.7%
All	8,175	18.0%	21.2%	-18.7%	-7.6%

Note: The nonVC- and nonBuyout-backed IPOs do not include a minimum sales screen, unlike in Panel B.

Panel B: IPOs with at least \$50 million in LTM sales (2005 purchasing power) from 1980-2015 categorized by private equity (buyout fund) backing

Buyout-backed or not	Number of IPOs	Average First-day Return	Average 3-year Buy-and-hold Return		
			IPOs	Market-adjusted	Style-adjusted
Buyout-backed	979	8.9%	34.0%	3.9%	2.7%
NonBuyout-backed	2,978	13.7%	38.9%	-4.6%	2.5%
All	3,957	12.5%	37.7%	-2.5%	2.5%

Table 17a (updated March 29, 2017)

Long-run Returns on IPOs Categorized by VC-, Growth Capital-, or Buyout Fund-backing

8,175 IPOs from 1980-2015 are used, with returns calculated through the end of December, 2016. Buy-and-hold returns are calculated from the first closing price until the earlier of the three-year anniversary or the delisting date (Dec. 30 of 2016 for IPOs from 2014 and 2015). Market-adjusted returns use the CRSP value-weighted index. All returns include dividends and capital gains. Style adjustments use firms matched by market cap and book-to-market ratio with at least five years of CRSP listing and no follow-on equity issues in the prior five years. This table is an updated version of Table 3 of my “Growth Capital-backed IPOs” published in the 2015 *Financial Review*. Growth capital-backed IPOs are defined to be IPOs with a financial sponsor that is financing investments in tangible assets and/or acquisitions are a major part of its growth strategy. Buyouts involve the financial sponsor taking control by buying out prior shareholders. Corporate venture capital and angel investors are not included as financial sponsors.

	Number of IPOs	Average First-day Return	Average 3-year Buy-and-hold Return		
			IPOs	Market-adjusted	Style-adjusted
VC-backed	2,668	28.7%	18.7%	-14.7%	-3.5%
Growth capital-backed	378	14.3%	55.8%	11.8%	18.5%
Buyout-backed-backed	1,081	9.2%	32.1%	2.4%	0.0%
Financial Sponsored	4,127	22.3%	25.6%	-7.8%	-0.5%
Non-Financial Sponsored	4,048	13.5%	16.6%	-29.7%	-14.7%
All	8,175	18.0%	21.2%	-18.7%	-7.6%

Note: The high average 3-year buy-and-hold return for growth capital-backed IPOs is partly attributable, in a mechanical sense, to the five IPOs with the highest buy-and-hold returns in this subsample: The May 10, 1984 IPO of restaurant chain This Can't Be Yogurt (4,076.6%); the April 10, 1997 IPO of middleware software developer and distributor BEA Systems (2,562.2%); the November 15, 1989 IPO of original equipment manufacturer Soletron (944.0%); the April 24, 1996 IPO of outdoor advertising (billboards) operator Outdoor Systems (935.1%); the February 9, 1983 IPO of health care provider United States Health Care (636.6%); and the September 19, 1989 IPO of health care provider Vencor (635.8%).

Table 18 (updated March 29, 2017)

Long-run Returns on IPOs Categorized by VC-backing, by Subperiod

The sample is composed of 8,175 IPOs from 1980-2015, with returns calculated through the end of December, 2016. Growth capital-backed IPOs are classified as venture capital (VC)-backed in all panels. IPOs with an offer price below \$5.00 per share, unit offers, small best efforts offerings, ADRs, REITs, closed end funds, SPACs, natural resource limited partnerships, banks and S&Ls, and IPOs not listed on CRSP within six months of the offer date are excluded. Buy-and-hold returns are calculated from the first closing market price until the earlier of the three-year anniversary or the delisting date (Dec. 30 of 2016 for IPOs from 2014 and 2015). Market-adjusted returns use the CRSP value-weighted index. All returns include dividends and capital gains. Style adjustments use firms matched by market cap and book-to-market ratio with at least five years of CRSP listing and no follow-on equity issues in the prior five years. Market capitalization (size) is calculated using the first closing market price after the IPO. All returns include dividends and capital gains, including the index returns.

Panel A: IPOs from 1980-2015 categorized by venture capital backing

VC-backed or not	Number of IPOs	Average First-day Return	Average 3-year Buy-and-hold Return		
			IPOs	Market-adjusted	Style-adjusted
VC-backed	3,046	26.9%	23.3%	-11.4%	-0.7%
NonVC-backed	5,129	12.6%	19.9%	-23.0%	-11.6%
All	8,175	18.0%	21.2%	-18.7%	-7.6%

Panel B: IPOs from 1980-1989

VC-backed or not	Number of IPOs	Average First-day Return	Average 3-year Buy-and-hold Return		
			IPOs	Market-adjusted	Style-adjusted
VC-backed	513	8.5%	31.9%	-14.0%	13.9%
NonVC-backed	1,530	6.8%	19.3%	-25.5%	-1.7%
All	2,043	7.3%	22.5%	-22.6%	2.2%

Panel C: IPOs from 1990-1998

VC-backed or not	Number of IPOs	Average First-day Return	Average 3-year Buy-and-hold Return		
			IPOs	Market-adjusted	Style-adjusted
VC-backed	1,258	17.3%	60.0%	-1.9%	26.3%
NonVC-backed	2,355	13.5%	29.1%	-31.1%	-14.3%
All	3,613	14.8%	39.9%	-20.9%	-0.2%

Panel D: IPOs from 1999-2000

VC-backed or not	Number of IPOs	Average First-day Return	Average 3-year Buy-and-hold Return		
			IPOs	Market-adjusted	Style-adjusted
VC-backed	517	81.3%	-62.1%	-40.4%	-62.5%
NonVC-backed	341	39.0%	-39.7%	-18.9%	-54.0%
All	858	64.5%	-53.2%	-31.9%	-59.1%

Panel E: IPOs from 2001-2015

VC-backed or not	Number of IPOs	Average First-day Return	Average 3-year Buy-and-hold Return		
			IPOs	Market-adjusted	Style-adjusted
VC-backed	758	18.3%	15.1%	-5.7%	-13.3%
NonVC-backed	903	10.3%	19.2%	1.0%	-5.6%
All	1,661	14.0%	17.3%	-2.1%	-9.1%

Table 19: Updated Table I of Ritter and Welch 2002 *Journal of Finance* article

Number of IPOs, First-day Returns, and Long Run Performance, IPOs from 1980-2015

The equally weighted (EW) average first-day return is measured from the offer price to the first CRSP-listed closing price. EW average three-year buy-and-hold percentage returns (capital gains plus dividends) are calculated from the first closing market price to the earlier of the three-year anniversary price, the delisting price, or December 30, 2016. Buy-and-hold returns for initial public offerings (IPOs) occurring after Dec. 31, 2015 are not calculated. Market-adjusted returns are calculated as the buy-and-hold return on an IPO minus the compounded daily return on the CRSP value-weighted index of Amex, Nasdaq, and NYSE firms. Style-adjusted buy-and-hold returns are calculated as the difference between the return on an IPO and a style-matched firm. For each IPO, a non-IPO matching firm that has been CRSP-listed for at least five years with the closest market capitalization (size) and book-to-market ratio as the IPO is used. Market capitalization is calculated using the first closing market price after the IPO. If this stock is delisted prior to the IPO return's ending date, or if it conducts a follow-on stock offering, a replacement matching firm is spliced in on a point-forward basis. IPOs with an offer price below \$5.00 per share, unit offers, small best efforts offers, natural resource limited partnerships, REITs, closed-end funds, banks and S&Ls, ADRs, and IPOs not listed on CRSP within six months of issuing have been excluded. Data is from Thomson Financial Securities Data, with supplements from Dealogic and other sources, and corrections by the authors. The number of IPOs per year is much lower than in the 1995 *Journal of Finance* article "The New Issues Puzzle" by Loughran and Ritter because that paper used a \$1.00 offer price screen. The number is larger than in the 2002 *Journal of Finance* article "A Review of IPO Activity, Pricing, and Allocations" due to various data corrections and the back-filling of Nasdaq-listed foreign issuers by CRSP. (Updated March 26, 2017)

Year	Number of IPOs	Average First-day Return	Average 3-year Buy-and-hold Return		
			IPOs	Market-adjusted	Style-adjusted
1980	71	14.3%	89.8%	37.0%	18.5%
1981	192	5.9%	12.3%	-27.0%	10.3%
1982	77	11.0%	37.5%	-31.5%	-12.0%
1983	451	9.9%	15.9%	-37.7%	-4.4%
1984	172	3.6%	49.5%	-28.9%	27.2%
1985	187	6.4%	5.6%	-41.3%	-12.3%
1986	393	6.2%	16.9%	-22.6%	-1.3%
1987	285	5.6%	-2.6%	-19.1%	-11.2%
1988	102	5.7%	58.5%	10.5%	37.1%
1989	113	8.2%	49.6%	14.9%	12.2%
1990	110	10.8%	9.7%	-35.9%	-38.4%
1991	286	11.9%	31.2%	-1.8%	5.8%
1992	412	10.3%	37.4%	-0.2%	11.1%
1993	509	12.7%	44.5%	-8.3%	-8.8%
1994	403	9.8%	78.1%	-5.7%	-1.2%
1995	461	21.2%	28.9%	-57.8%	-24.6%
1996	677	17.2%	25.2%	-56.8%	7.0%
1997	474	14.0%	58.3%	-2.0%	22.0%
1998	281	21.9%	23.4%	5.7%	-5.2%
1999	477	71.1%	-47.7%	-32.6%	-61.0%
2000	381	56.3%	-60.2%	-30.9%	-56.8%
2001	79	14.2%	17.8%	14.4%	-28.1%
2002	66	9.1%	68.6%	39.0%	-0.4%
2003	63	11.7%	34.0%	-7.7%	-11.2%
2004	173	12.3%	51.4%	6.9%	-7.0%
2005	159	10.3%	14.6%	3.1%	-2.5%
2006	157	12.1%	-28.8%	-11.1%	-4.5%
2007	159	14.0%	-16.5%	-0.4%	0.5%
2008	21	5.7%	11.4%	8.1%	5.1%
2009	41	9.8%	37.0%	-5.1%	-18.3%
2010	91	9.4%	36.4%	-9.6%	-18.5%
2011	81	13.9%	38.6%	-8.7%	-11.7%
2012	93	17.8%	81.9%	31.8%	33.4%
2013	157	21.1%	12.4%	-14.1%	-14.0%
2014	206	15.5%	6.1%	-11.0%	-13.3%
2015	115	18.7%	-20.5%	-29.7%	-41.9%
1980-1989	2,043	7.3%	22.5%	-22.6%	2.2%
1990-1994	1,720	11.2%	46.2%	-6.4%	-1.7%
1995-1998	1,893	18.1%	34.1%	-34.1%	1.3%
1999-2000	858	64.5%	-53.2%	-31.9%	-59.1%
2001-2015	1,661	14.0%	17.3%	-2.1%	-9.1%
1980-2015	8,175	18.0%	21.2%	-18.7%	-7.6%

Table 20
Returns on IPOs during the five years after issuing, for IPOs from 1980-2015

These tables show that IPOs have underperformed other firms of the same size (market cap) by an average of 3.3% per year during the five years after issuing, not including the first-day return. The underperformance relative to other firms of the same size and book-to-market ratio has averaged 2.1% per year. Returns are through Dec. 30, 2016.

Table 20-1
Percentage returns on IPOs from 1980-2015 during the first five years after issuing

	First six months	Second six months	First Year	Second year	Third year	Fourth year	Fifth Year	Geometric Mean years 1-5
IPO firms	6.5%	0.6%	7.4%	6.2%	11.6%	18.7%	10.3%	10.8%
Size-matched	5.6%	5.9%	11.9%	14.5%	15.0%	16.1%	12.9%	14.1%
Difference	0.9%	-5.3%	-4.5%	-8.3%	-3.4%	2.6%	-2.6%	-3.3%
No of IPOs	8,175	8,154	8,175	8,030	7,260	6,277	5,442	
IPO firms	6.5%	0.6%	7.4%	6.2%	11.5%	18.7%	10.1%	10.7%
Size & BM- Matched	3.9%	4.5%	8.6%	13.3%	11.6%	18.0%	12.6%	12.8%
Difference	2.6%	-3.9%	-1.2%	-7.1%	-0.1%	0.8%	-2.5%	-2.1%
No. of IPOs	8,171	8,134	8,173	8,018	7,236	6,252	5,430	

All returns are equally weighted average returns for all IPOs that are traded on Nasdaq, the Amex (now NYSE MKT), or the NYSE at the start of a period. For the first and third columns, the returns are measured from the closing market price on the first day of CRSP-reported trading until the sixth-month or one-year anniversary. For years 2-5, each year the portfolios are rebalanced to equal weights. If an issuing firm is delisted within a year, its return for that year is calculated by compounding the CRSP value-weighted market index for the rest of the year. For the size-matched returns, each IPO is matched with the nonissuing firm having the same or next higher market capitalization (using the closing market price on the first day of trading for the IPO, and the market capitalization at the end of the previous month for the matching firms). For the size & BM-matched returns, each IPO with a book-to-market ratio higher than zero is matched with a nonissuing firm in the same size decile (using NYSE firms only for determining the decile breakpoints) having the closest book-to-market ratio. Each IPO with a zero or smaller book-to-market ratio is matched with a nonissuing firm of a book-to-market ratio of zero or smaller having the closest market capitalization. For the IPOs, book-to-market ratios are calculated using the first recorded post-issue book value and the post-issue market cap calculated using the closing market price on the first CRSP-listed day of trading. For nonissuing firms, the Compustat-listed book value of equity for the most recent fiscal year ending at least four months prior to the IPO date is used, along with the market cap at the close of trading at month-end prior to the month of the IPO with which it is matched. Nonissuing firms are those that have been listed on the Amex-Nasdaq-NYSE for at least five years, without issuing equity for cash during that time. If a nonissuer subsequently issues equity, it is still used as the matching firm. If a nonissuer gets delisted prior to the delisting (or the fifth anniversary), the second-closest matching firm on the original IPO date is substituted, on a point-forward basis. For firms with multiple classes of stock outstanding, market cap is calculated using the offer price and the total number of shares outstanding across all classes of stock as reported in Compustat. Firms with multiple classes of stock are excluded as potential matching candidates. The sample size is 8,175 IPOs from 1980-2015, excluding IPOs with an offer price of less than \$5.00, ADRs, REITs, acquisition funds, closed-end funds, banks and S&Ls, unit offers, small best efforts deals, and oil & gas limited partnerships. For the 1980s and later, IPOs that are not listed on CRSP within six months of the IPO are excluded. For IPOs from 1980 and later, if book value numbers are missing so that no style-matched firm is available as a benchmark, the value-weighted market return is used for the matching firm return. Returns are measured through December 30, 2016. For partial event-years that end on this date, the last partial year is deleted from the computations. For example, for an IPO on March 15, 2014, its first-year return is included, but not the second-year return.

Table 20-2
Percentage returns on IPOs from 1980-1989 during the first five years after issuing

	First six months	Second six months	First year	Second year	Third Year	Fourth year	Fifth year	Geometric mean years 1-5
IPO firms	3.6%	-0.9%	3.3%	9.6%	12.1%	2.5%	8.1%	7.1%
Size-matched	3.8%	3.4%	7.1%	16.7%	16.4%	7.3%	10.0%	11.4%
Difference	-0.2%	-4.4%	-3.8%	-7.0%	-4.3%	-4.8%	-1.9%	-4.4%
No. of IPOs	2,043	2,034	2,043	2,005	1,861	1,696	1,541	
IPO firms	3.6%	-0.8%	3.3%	9.6%	11.9%	2.4%	7.6%	6.9%
Size & BM- Matched	-0.1%	1.4%	0.8%	14.5%	9.4%	4.3%	11.0%	7.9%
Difference	3.6%	-2.2%	2.5%	-4.9%	2.5%	-2.0%	-3.4%	-1.0%
No. of IPOs	2,039	2,024	2,041	2,004	1,854	1,683	1,537	

Table 20-3
Percentage returns on IPOs from 1990-1999 during the first five years after issuing

	First six months	Second six months	First year	Second year	Third Year	Fourth year	Fifth year	Geometric mean years 1-5
IPO firms	12.9%	3.7%	15.1%	7.8%	9.1%	25.6%	13.0%	13.9%
Size-matched	6.6%	8.6%	15.8%	17.8%	16.4%	20.4%	15.9%	17.3%
Difference	6.3%	-4.9%	-0.7%	-10.0%	-7.3%	5.2%	-3.0%	-3.3%
No. of IPOs	4,090	4,084	4,090	4,015	3,630	3,184	2,752	
IPO firms	12.9%	3.7%	15.1%	7.9%	9.2%	25.2%	12.9%	13.9%
Size & BM- matched	7.2%	7.4%	15.0%	15.8%	12.2%	24.3%	13.7%	16.1%
Difference	5.8%	-3.7%	0.1%	-7.9%	-3.0%	0.9%	-0.7%	-2.2%
No. of IPOs	4,090	4,079	4,090	4,009	3,621	3,165	2,733	

Table 20-4
Percentage returns on IPOs from 2000-2015 during the first five years after issuing

	First six months	Second six months	First year	Second year	Third year	Fourth year	Fifth year	Geometric mean years 1-5
IPO firms	-3.5%	-4.1%	-3.7%	-0.5%	15.9%	23.1%	6.8%	7.8%
Size-matched	5.3%	3.1%	9.0%	5.7%	10.8%	17.0%	8.7%	10.2%
Difference	-8.7%	-7.2%	-12.8%	-6.3%	5.1%	6.0%	-1.9%	-2.3%
No. of IPOs	2,042	2,031	2,042	2,003	1,758	1,390	1,130	
IPO firms	-3.5%	-4.1%	-3.7%	-0.6%	15.4%	22.7%	6.8%	7.7%
Size & BM- matched	1.2%	1.9%	3.8%	7.2%	12.8%	20.2%	11.9%	11.0%
Difference	-4.7%	-6.0%	-7.5%	-7.7%	2.6%	2.5%	-5.1%	-3.4%
No. of IPOs	2,042	2,031	2,042	2,001	1,750	1,382	1,130	

Returns are through December 30, 2016. Thus, the fifth-year returns are only for those IPOs from 2000 to 2011, and the fourth-year returns are only for those IPOs from 2000 to 2012, etc. Note that the fifth-year returns are available only for those IPOs that survived for at least four years.

Table 21**The Mean and Median Percentage Public Float, 1980-2016**

The public float is calculated as the number of shares issued in the IPO (not including overallotment shares) divided by the post-issue number of shares outstanding in all share classes (using data from CRSP except for companies with dual-class shares), multiplied by 100%.

Year	Number of IPOs	Public Float, %		Percentiles	
		Mean	Median	25 th	75 th
1980	71	31.1	28.5	20.3	34.2
1981	192	28.2	25.7	20.0	34.5
1982	77	26.8	25.5	19.5	33.2
1983	451	30.1	28.6	22.0	36.1
1984	172	28.9	27.7	21.5	35.6
1985	187	32.3	30.8	23.7	38.5
1986	393	32.0	30.2	22.5	38.2
1987	285	31.5	29.1	22.0	39.2
1988	102	26.7	24.1	19.4	32.1
1989	113	30.3	29.8	23.1	34.4
1990	110	32.5	30.5	23.5	38.8
1991	286	33.6	31.7	25.3	38.4
1992	412	35.4	33.3	25.5	41.4
1993	509	35.7	33.3	25.9	42.4
1994	403	34.4	32.1	25.2	40.5
1995	461	32.5	30.5	23.9	38.8
1996	677	31.4	30.1	22.6	38.1
1997	474	32.9	30.2	23.7	39.5
1998	281	30.5	27.8	20.7	36.6
1999	477	23.2	20.5	15.5	28.5
2000	381	21.0	19.4	14.1	25.2
2001	79	26.2	21.9	17.7	33.4
2002	66	31.3	26.9	20.3	35.7
2003	63	33.4	29.9	21.0	38.9
2004	173	31.4	26.1	21.9	35.3
2005	159	34.6	31.5	24.9	42.4
2006	157	30.2	28.2	22.8	35.2
2007	159	28.4	26.3	19.4	33.9
2008	21	29.9	27.7	21.3	39.3
2009	41	30.0	28.0	19.4	34.2
2010	91	30.9	27.9	20.0	35.9
2011	81	24.6	22.5	15.8	29.0
2012	94	23.7	22.3	14.7	27.2
2013	157	25.5	23.9	17.7	30.0
2014	206	26.8	26.6	19.6	33.3
2015	115	24.9	23.0	17.3	30.5
2016	74	22.1	21.5	14.6	27.7
1980-2016	8,249	30.4	28.2	21.0	36.8

Table 22**Non-distress Delistings within Three Years of the IPO**

This is an updated Table 3 of the 2013 *Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis* article
 “Where Have All the IPOs Gone?” by Xiaohui Gao, Jay R. Ritter, and Zhongyan Zhu.

Year	No of IPOs	No. of cohort IPOs Delisted for Non-distress reasons	Number of acquisitions and buyouts by				
			Strategic Buyer			Financial Buyer	
			Public	Private	Percentage	Public	Private
1980	73	2	2	0	2.7%	0	0
1981	196	13	11	1	6.1%	0	1
1982	78	6	4	2	7.7%	0	0
1983	451	29	27	2	6.4%	0	0
1984	175	16	14	2	9.1%	0	0
1985	185	18	14	2	8.6%	0	2
1986	391	40	31	5	9.2%	0	4
1987	283	44	26	4	10.6%	0	14
1988	102	7	7	0	6.9%	0	0
1989	113	8	8	0	7.1%	0	0
1990	110	5	4	1	4.5%	0	0
1991	286	9	6	3	3.1%	0	0
1992	412	36	34	2	8.7%	0	0
1993	510	44	38	4	8.2%	0	2
1994	404	42	37	4	10.1%	0	1
1995	461	79	72	6	16.9%	0	1
1996	676	115	101	11	16.6%	0	3
1997	474	82	69	6	15.8%	0	7
1998	282	40	33	3	12.8%	0	4
1999	477	106	96	8	21.8%	0	2
2000	381	56	51	4	14.4%	0	1
2001	79	8	8	0	10.1%	0	0
2002	66	11	10	1	16.7%	0	0
2003	62	8	7	0	11.3%	0	1
2004	174	24	21	0	12.1%	0	1
2005	160	24	19	4	14.4%	0	1
2006	157	19	16	1	10.8%	0	2
2007	159	17	14	2	10.7%	2	1
2008	21	3	3	0	14.3%	0	0
2009	41	6	4	1	14.6%	0	1
2010	91	8	3	2	8.8%	0	1
2011	81	7	0	0	8.6%	0	2
2012	93	14	0	0	15.1%	0	2
2013	157	14	1	0	8.9%	0	0
2014	207	5	1	0	2.4%	0	1
2015	115		0	0		0	1
2016	74						
1980-2016	8,249	967	794	81	11.4%	4	56

Table 23
Dual Class IPOs

This table lists the number of IPOs each year that have dual class shares among tech IPOs and among non-tech IPOs. For example, in 1980 there were 22 tech stock IPOs, none of which were dual class, and 49 non-tech stock IPOs, 1 of which used a dual class structure. The sample is IPOs with an offer price of at least \$5.00, excluding ADRs, unit offers, closed-end funds, REITs, natural resource limited partnerships, small best efforts offers, banks and S&Ls, and stocks not listed on CRSP (CRSP includes Amex, NYSE, and NASDAQ stocks).

	Tech IPOs			Non-tech IPOs		
	Dual	Total	%	Dual	Total	%
1980	0	22	0%	1	49	2.0%
1981	2	72	2.8%	4	120	3.3%
1982	0	42	0%	0	35	0.0%
1983	3	173	1.7%	3	278	1.1%
1984	2	50	4.0%	5	122	4.1%
1985	2	37	5.4%	6	150	4.0%
1986	3	77	3.9%	21	316	6.6%
1987	1	58	1.7%	23	227	10.1%
1988	3	28	10.7%	6	74	8.1%
1989	1	35	2.9%	6	78	7.7%
1990	0	31	0%	7	79	8.9%
1991	7	70	10.0%	16	216	7.4%
1992	2	113	1.8%	16	299	5.4%
1993	3	126	2.4%	30	383	7.8%
1994	8	117	6.8%	25	286	8.7%
1995	8	204	3.9%	22	257	8.6%
1996	16	274	5.8%	46	403	11.4%
1997	10	173	5.8%	41	301	13.6%
1998	9	113	8.0%	21	168	12.5%
1999	22	371	5.9%	19	106	17.9%
2000	19	261	7.3%	7	120	5.8%
2001	2	23	8.7%	5	56	8.9%
2002	2	20	10.0%	12	46	26.1%
2003	3	18	16.7%	5	45	11.1%
2004	3	61	4.9%	10	112	8.9%
2005	9	45	20.0%	13	114	11.4%
2006	1	48	2.1%	10	109	9.2%
2007	4	75	5.3%	14	84	16.7%
2008	0	6	0%	3	15	20.0%
2009	2	14	14.3%	3	27	11.1%
2010	2	33	6.1%	7	58	12.1%
2011	5	36	13.9%	9	45	20.0%
2012	5	39	12.8%	11	54	20.4%
2013	5	43	11.6%	23	114	20.2%
2014	6	53	11.3%	18	153	11.8%
2015	13	35	37.1%	9	80	11.3%
2016	4	19	21.1%	6	54	11.1%
1980-2016	187	3,015	6.2%	483	5,233	9.2%

Figure 2: See Table 9 for details.

Percentage of IPOs with Negative EPS and Fraction of Tech Stocks, 1980-2016

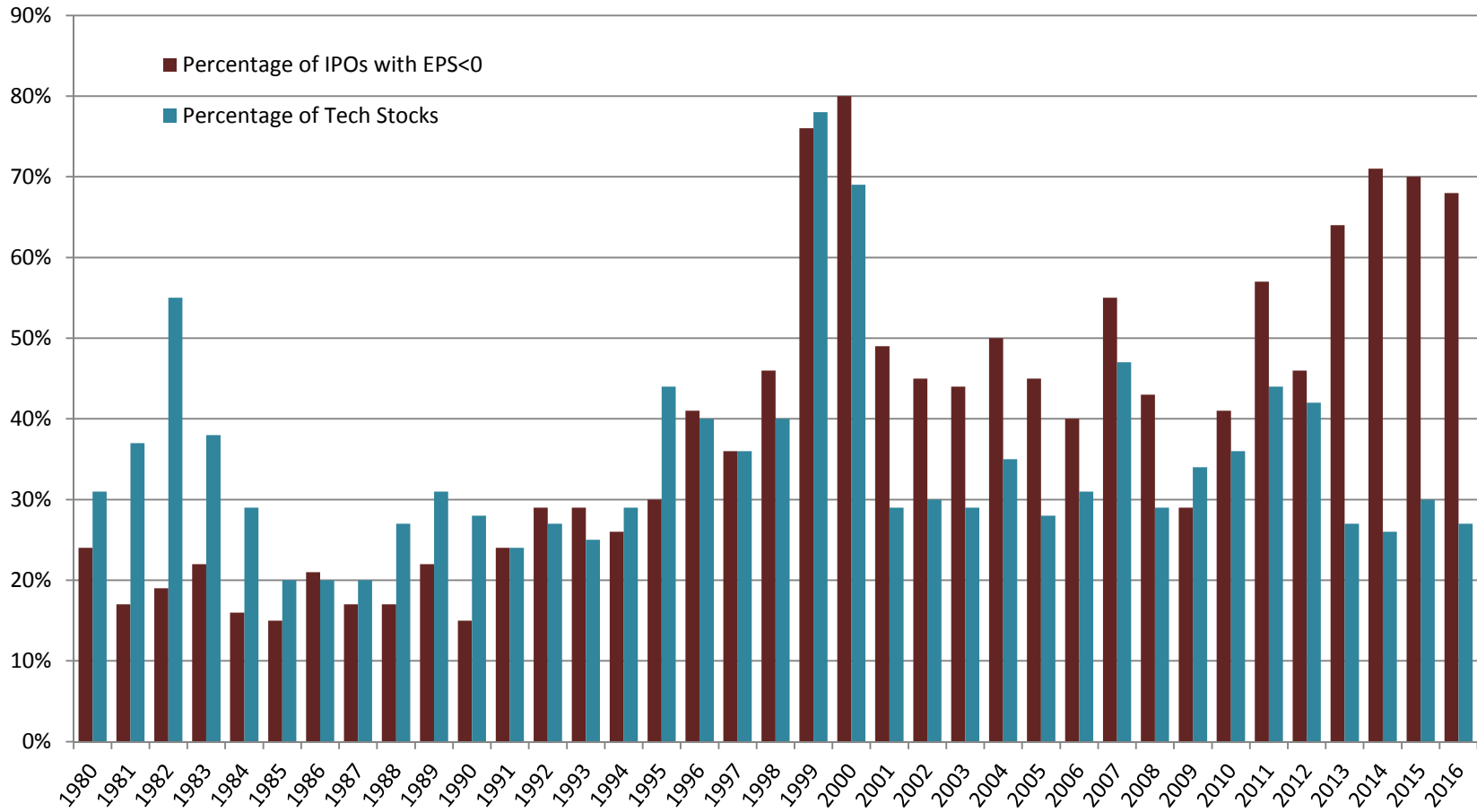


Figure 3

The public float is the number of shares issued in the IPO divided by the post-issue number of shares outstanding in all share classes. See Table 21 for details.

Mean and Median Public Float as a Fraction of Post-Issue Shares Outstanding, 1980-2016

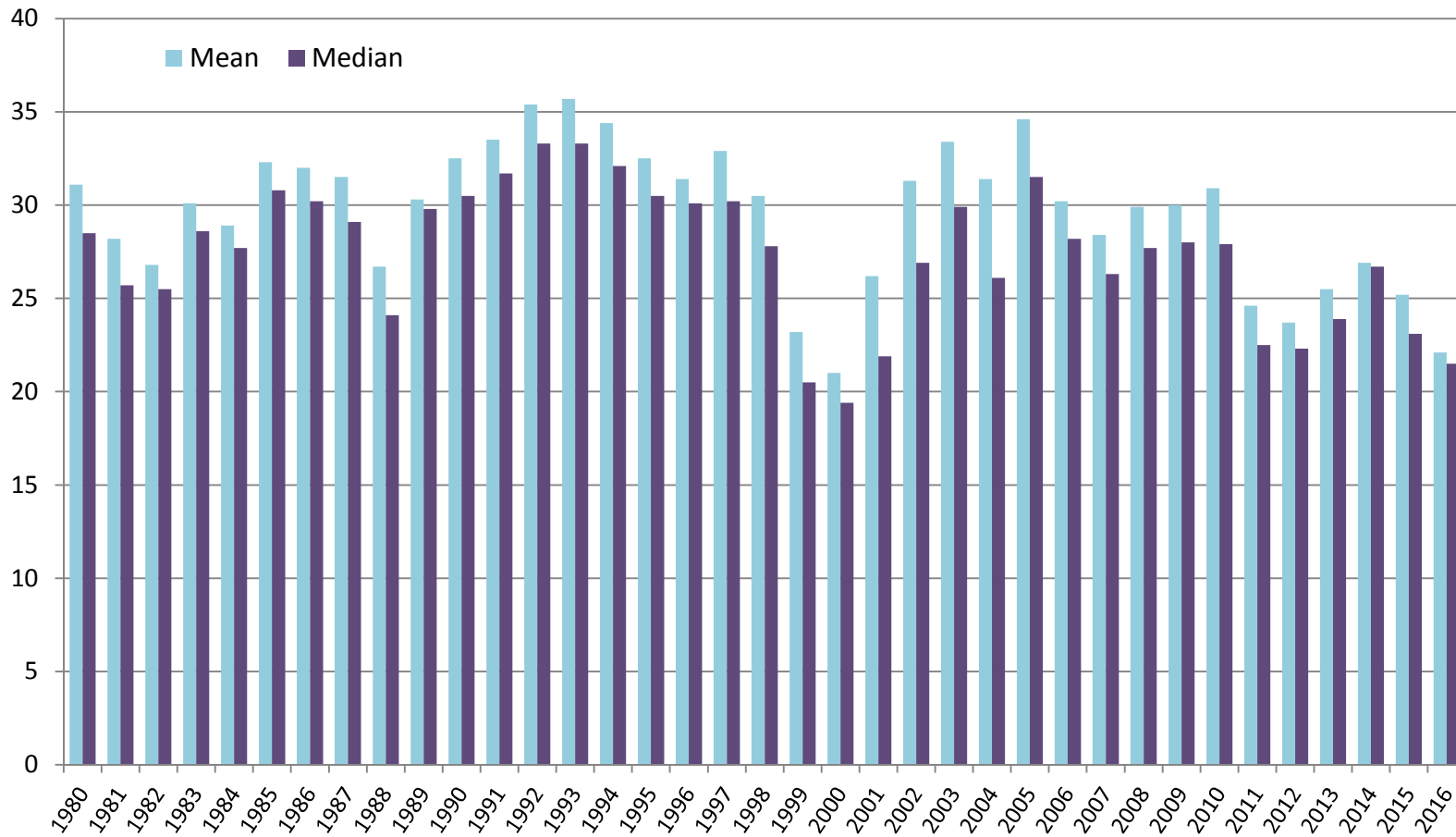


Figure 4: See Table 1 for details.

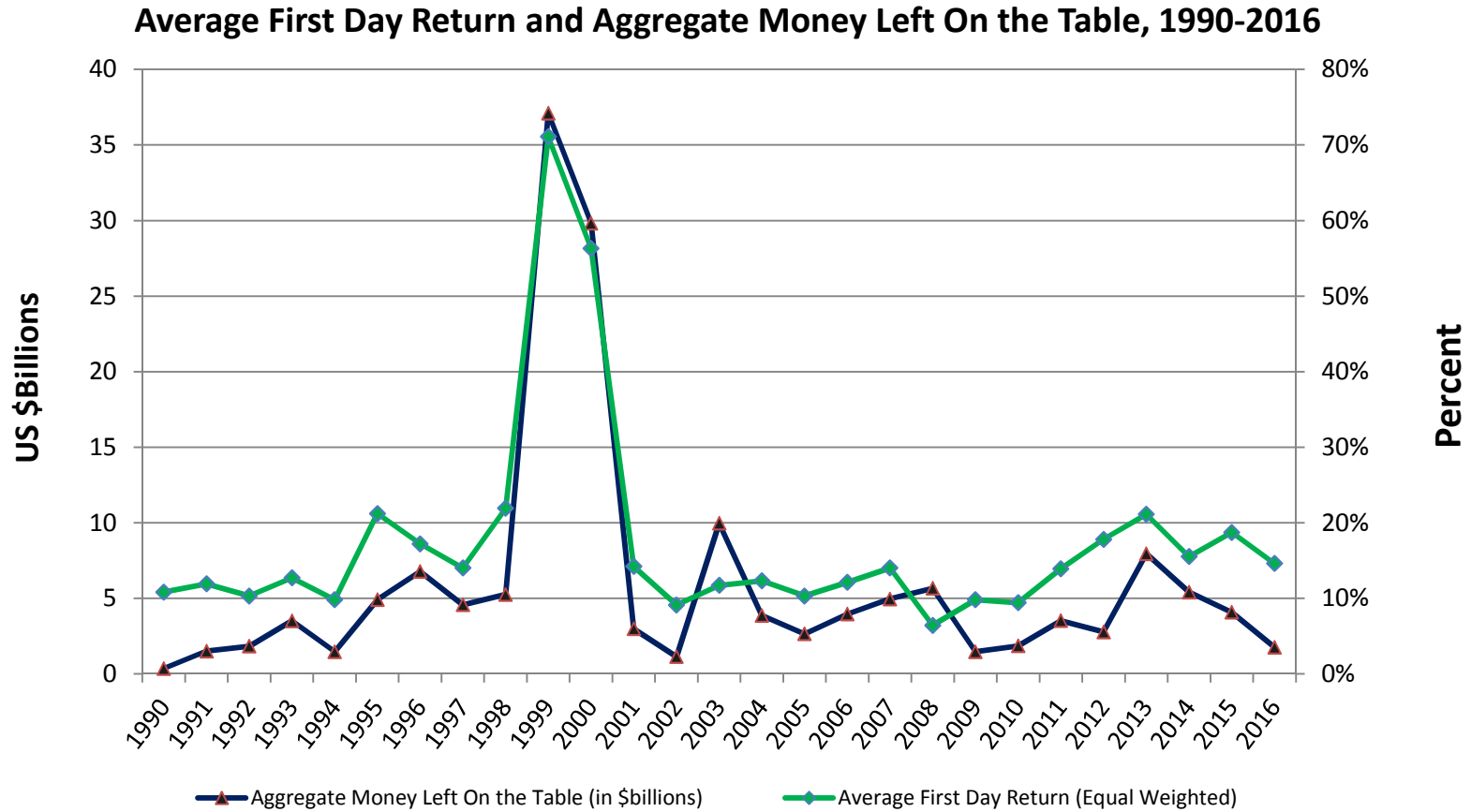


Figure 5. See Table 1 for details. A PowerPoint of this slide can be downloaded from elsewhere on Jay Ritter’s IPO Data page.

Number of Offerings and Average First-day Return, 1980-2016

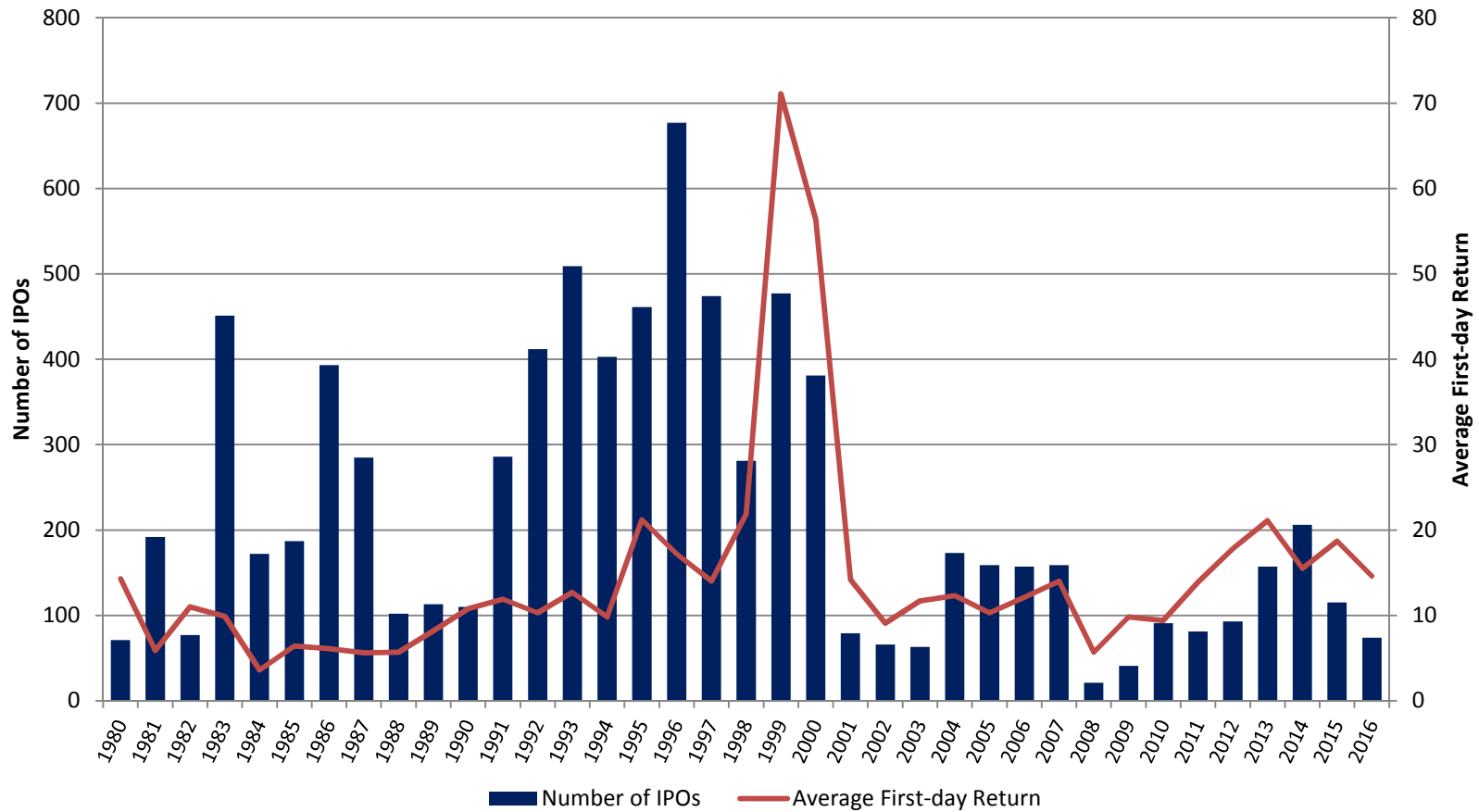
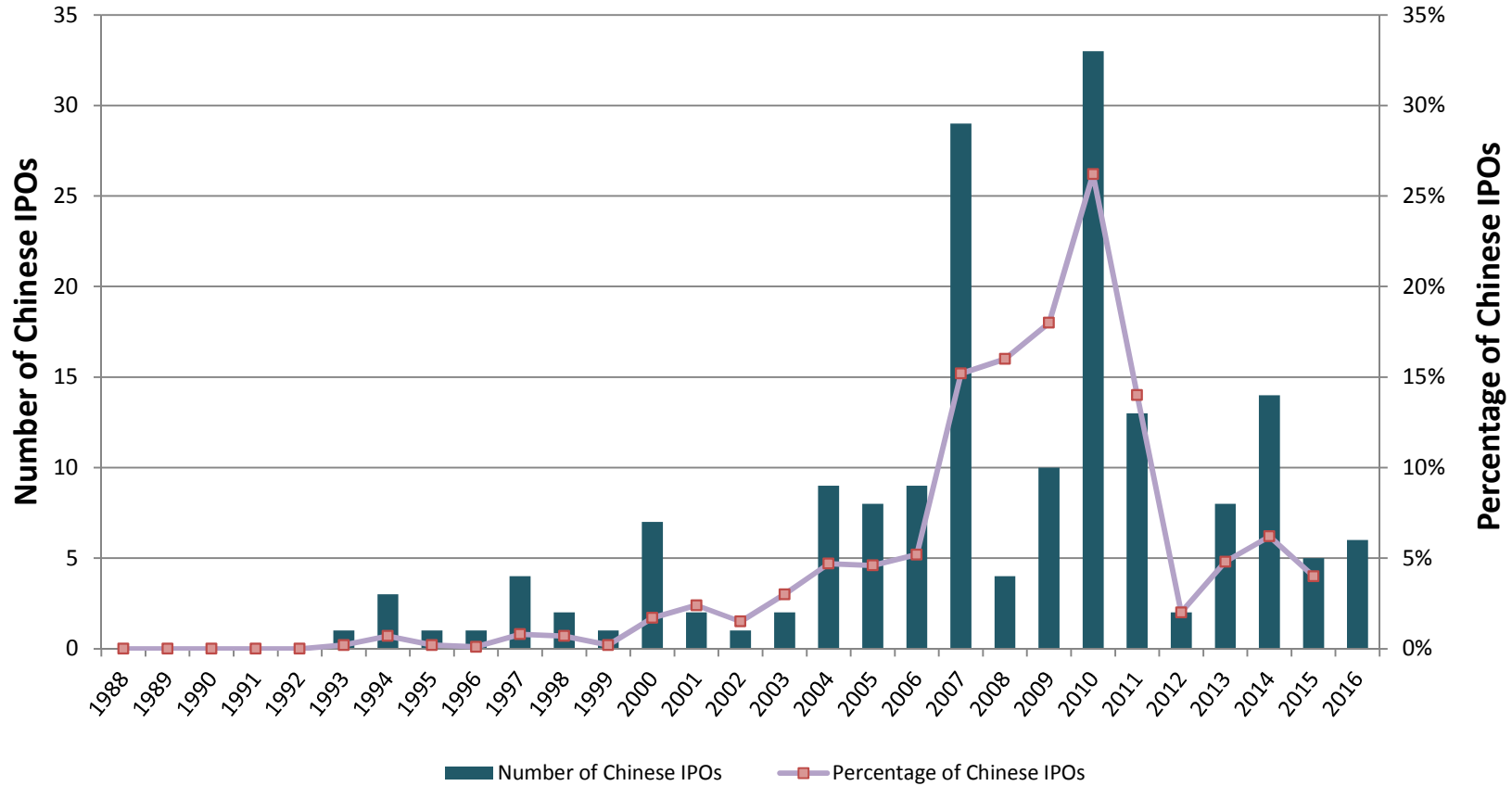


Figure 6: See Table 14 for details.

Number and Percentage of Chinese companies among U.S. IPOs



ADRs from China, but not from other countries, are included in the counts