

Features of Startup Founders

— in the US Health Care Industry —

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QUESTION & MOTIVATION



Startups are important


+ they take a leading role in the innovation



Founders are important

+ the success of a startup is largely related to them

+ relatively hard to quantitatively analysis their features through traditional databases



This project is interested in illustrating some brief common features of founders who have a higher probability of success or more favored by venture capitals (raised at least one round)

DATASETS - ANGELLIST, LINKEDIN, TWITTER

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- + **Networks:** former companies and schools
- + **Skill-sets:** former position, major, and self-reported skills
- + **Influence:** tweets, followers, retweets, likes

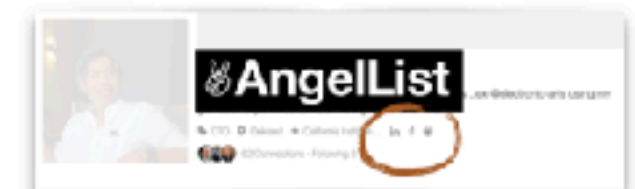
Step1: Startup Filtering Basic Information

Step2: Startup Info Funding Details

Step3: Founder Info Networks, Skills, Influence



Company	Logo	Location	Website	Employees	Stage	Total Raised
Element Health		San Francisco	elementhealth.com	1-50	-	-
Innovative (YO WHO)		San Diego	innovativehealth.com	-	-	-
Brainchild & Co.		New York City	brainchildco.com	10-50	-	-
Shenex		New York City	shenex.com	-	Series A	\$1,400,000
Hivve		San Francisco	hivve.com	10-50	Series A	\$85,000,000
Meadow		San Francisco	getmeadow.com	1-50	Seed	\$2,100,000

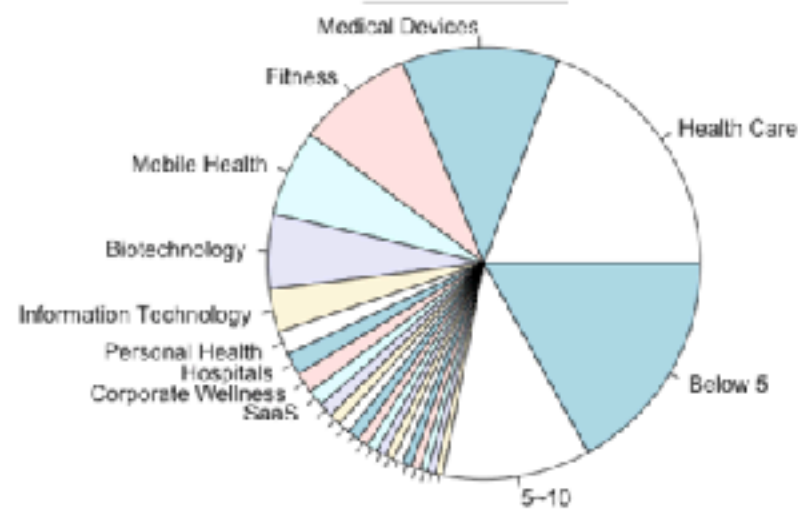


DATASETS - FILTERING CRITERIA

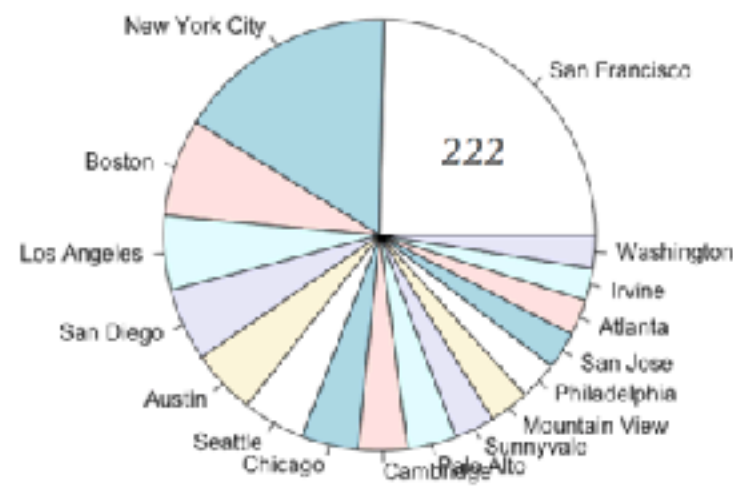
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- Industry: Health Care (15,693 Companies)
- Filter Range: US + Having Raising Amount (1,929 Companies)

Submarkets

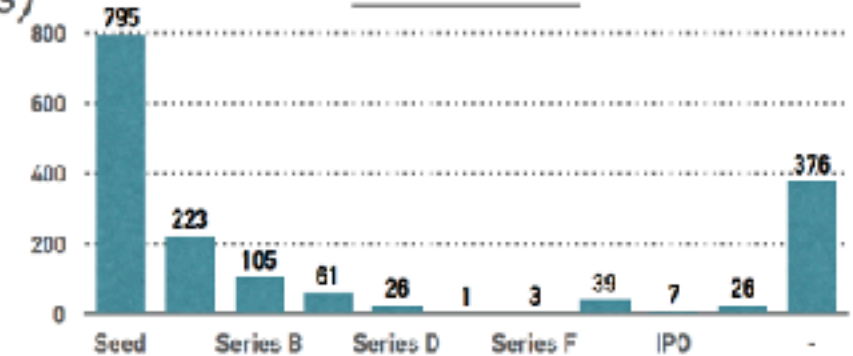


Locations

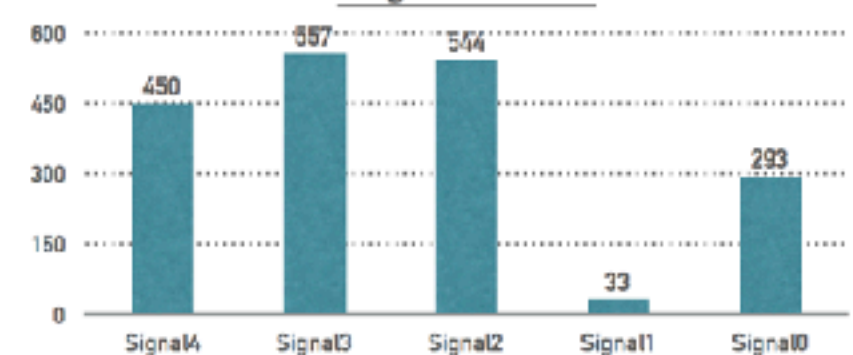


- Selected Range: (200+)

Latest Round



Angellist Score



4 QUESTIONS

Q1: How' s their social networks?

+ Do they form communities or have close relationships

Q2: What are the most frequent schools or companies?

Q3: What are they good at?

+ What are the most important / popular skills or experiences to be a good founder?

Q4: Social media vs funding rounds?

Q1: HOW'S THEIR SOCIAL NETWORKS?

Data Processing Steps

- Load & Clean Data; CSV → Dataframe

```
1 # load data
school.data <- data.table(read.csv('startups_founder_networks_total_schools.csv'))

# clean data
school.cleaned <- list()
count <- 0
for (i in 1:nrow(school.data)) {
  startup <- as.character(school.data[i,1][[1]])
  founder1 <- as.character(school.data[i,2][[1]])
  schools <- str_split(school.data[i,3][[1]], '\\|')
  for (j in 1:length(schools[[1]])) {
    count <- count + 1
    school.cleaned[[count]] = c(startup, founder1, schools[[1]][j])
  }
}
school.cleaned <- as.data.frame(school.cleaned)
school.cleaned <- as.data.frame(t(school.cleaned))
names(school.cleaned) <- c('Startup', 'Founder.Name', 'School')
```

- Use walktrap to illustrate communities
- Use R shiny to draw an interactive graph with different random walk steps for walktrap

```
4 # walktrap to illustrate the potential communities
# use R shiny to draw an interactive graph with different random walk steps for walktrap
library(school)
input$number <- readInput({
  m <- cluster_walktrap(proj1[[2]], weights = E(proj1[[2]])$weight, steps = input$number, merges = TRUE,
  modularity = TRUE, membership = TRUE)
  plot(proj1[[2]], layout = layout_fruchterman_reingold,
  vertex.size = 1, vertex.color = adjustcolor(membership(m), alpha.f = 0.6),
  vertex.frame.color = adjustcolor('grey', alpha.f = 0.5),
  vertex.label = NA,
  vertex.label.cex = 1.2, vertex.label.font = 2, vertex.label.color = adjustcolor('black', alpha.f = 0.6),
  vertex.label.degree = -pi/2,
  edge.arrow.size = 0.8, edge.color = adjustcolor('grey', alpha.f = 0.5))
})

inputPanel(
  sliderInput('number', label = 'Walktrap Steps', value = 3, min = 1, max = 10)
)

renderUI({
  plotOutput('school', height = 400, width = 400)
})
```

- Build 2 node sets — founders & schools
- Combine them by their relationship

```
2 # build founders nodeset on one side
founder_set1 <- as.data.frame(unique(school.cleaned[,2]))
founder_set1 <- cbind(founder_set1, c(1:nrow(founder_set1)))
names(founder_set1) <- c('Founder.Name', 'Founder.ID')
founder_nodeset1 <- founder_set1$Founder.ID

# build schools nodeset on the other side
school_set <- as.data.frame(unique(school.cleaned[,3]))
school_set <- cbind(school_set, c(1:nrow(school_set)))
names(school_set) <- c('School', 'School.ID')
school_nodeset <- school_set$School.ID

# build their relationship
school_school <- full_join(school_set, school.cleaned[,2:3], by = 'School')
school_school <- full_join(founder_set1, school_school, by = 'Founder.Name')
school.draw <- data.frame(school_school$School.ID, school_school$Founder.ID)
names(school.draw) <- c('School.ID', 'Founder.ID')
```

- Use igraph to generate the network
- Build a bipartite projection on the founder's side

```
3 # use igraph to draw the bipartite graph and its projection graph
g <- graph.empty()
g <- add.vertices(g, nv=length(founder_nodeset1), attr=list(name=paste0('A', 1:length(founder_nodeset1)),
type=rep(TRUE,length(founder_nodeset1)))
g <- add.vertices(g, nv=length(school_nodeset), attr=list(name=paste0('B', 1:length(school_nodeset)),
type=rep(FALSE,length(school_nodeset)))
edgeListVec <- as.vector(t(as.matrix(data.frame(B1=paste0('A', school.draw$Founder.ID),
B2=paste0('B', school.draw$School.ID)))))
g <- add.edges(g, edgeListVec)

proj1 <- bipartite_projection(g, multiplicity = TRUE)
```

Q1: HOW'S THEIR SOCIAL NETWORKS?

■ Networks based on Schools...



■ based on Former Companies...



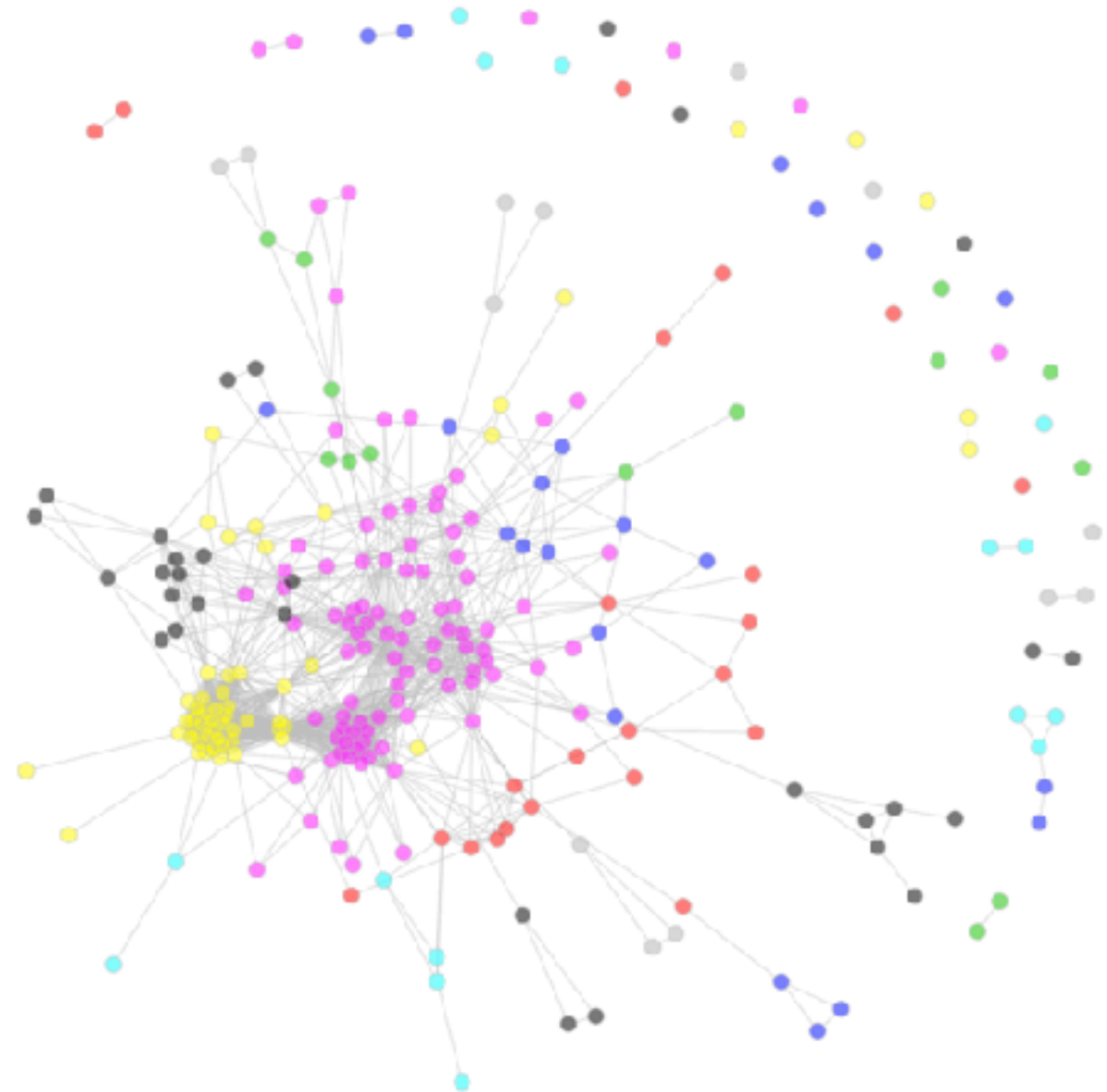
- + 60% founders are connected in the largest group
- + Several sub communities

- + 14% founders are connected in the largest group

Q1: HOW'S THEIR SOCIAL NETWORKS?

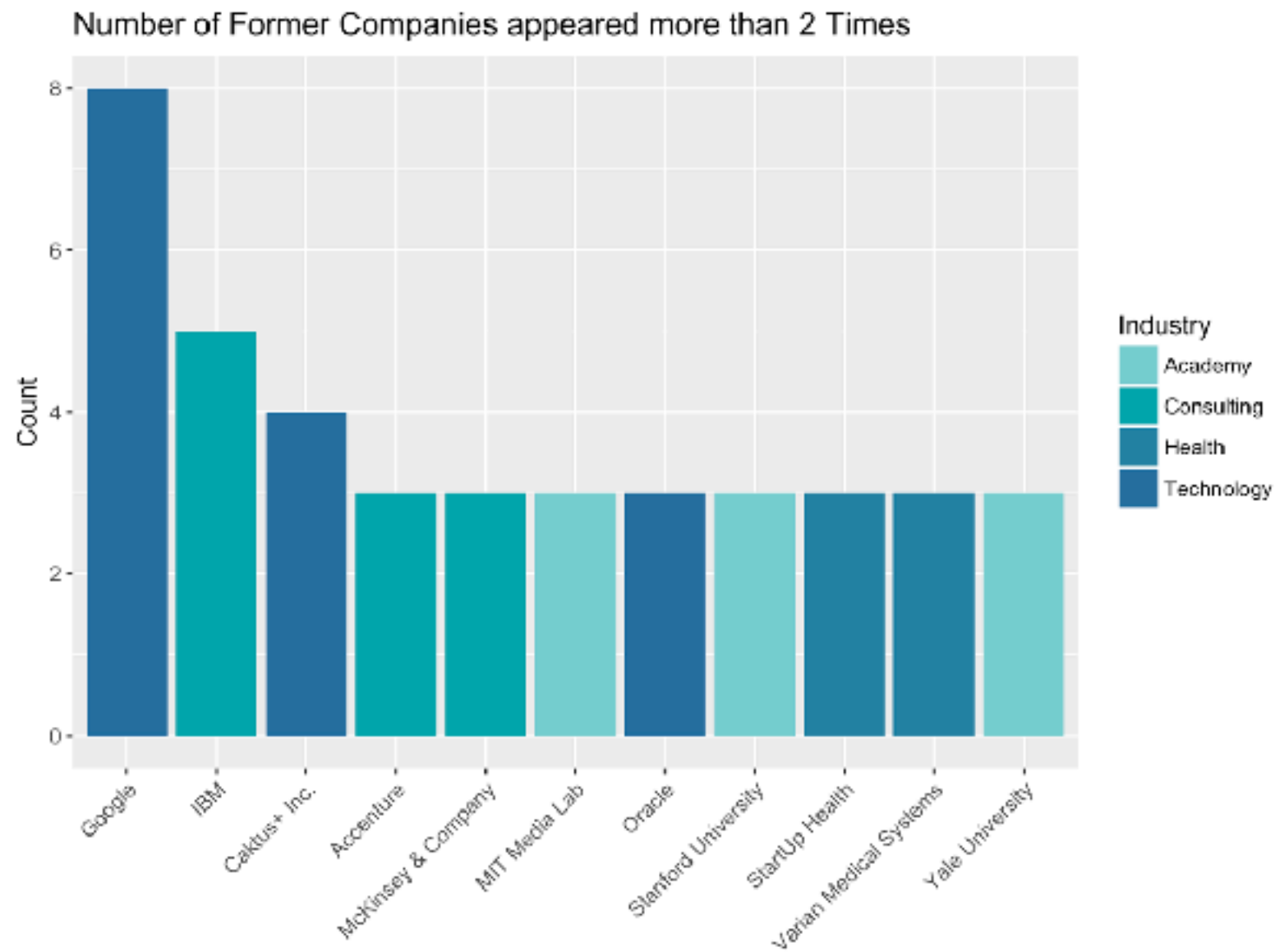
including Schools, Former Companies, and Current startup...

- + 82% founders are connected in the largest group
- + Two major communities
- + Average shortest path is 3.1



Q2: MOST FREQUENT SCHOOLS AND COMPANIES?

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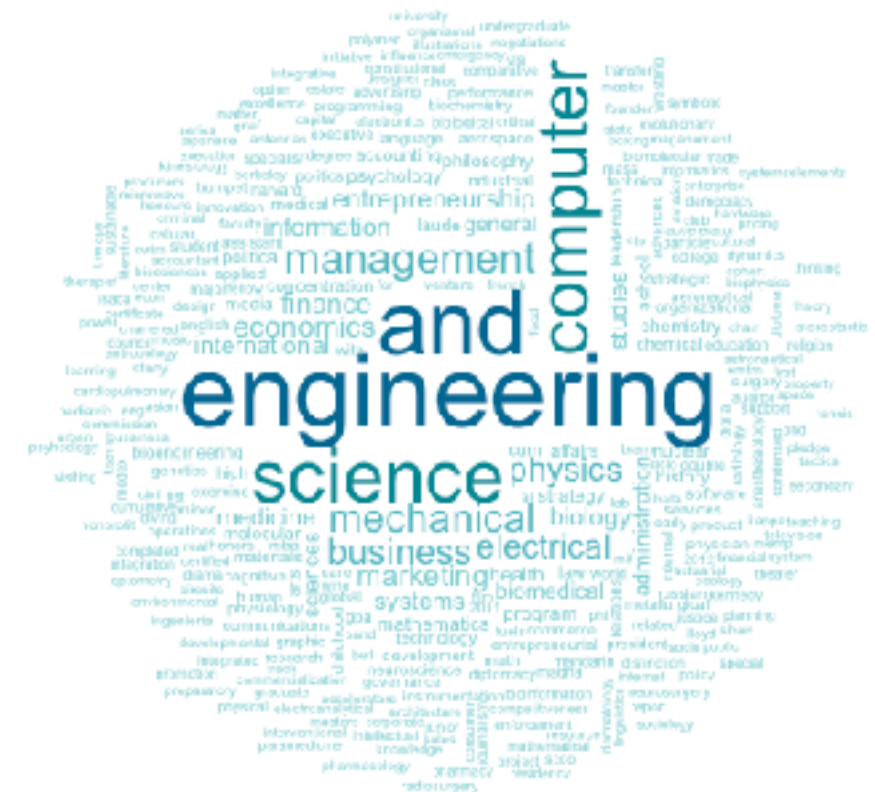


+ Technology

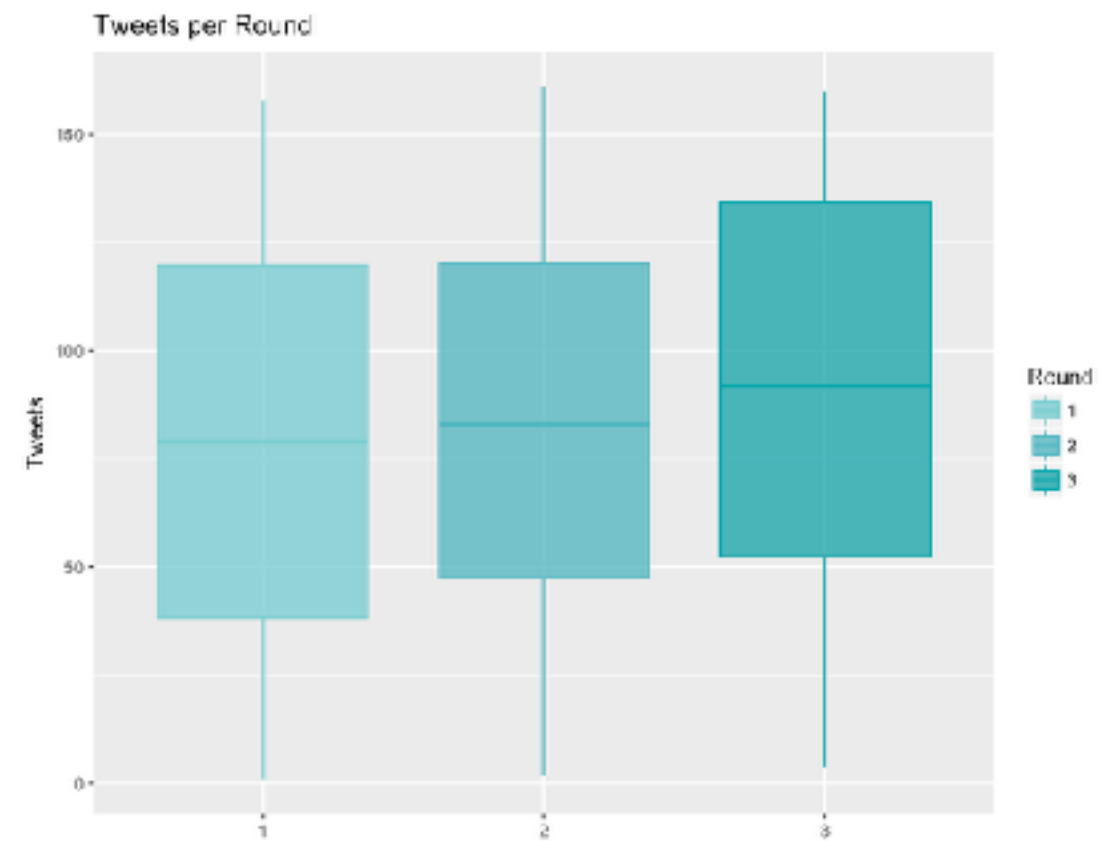
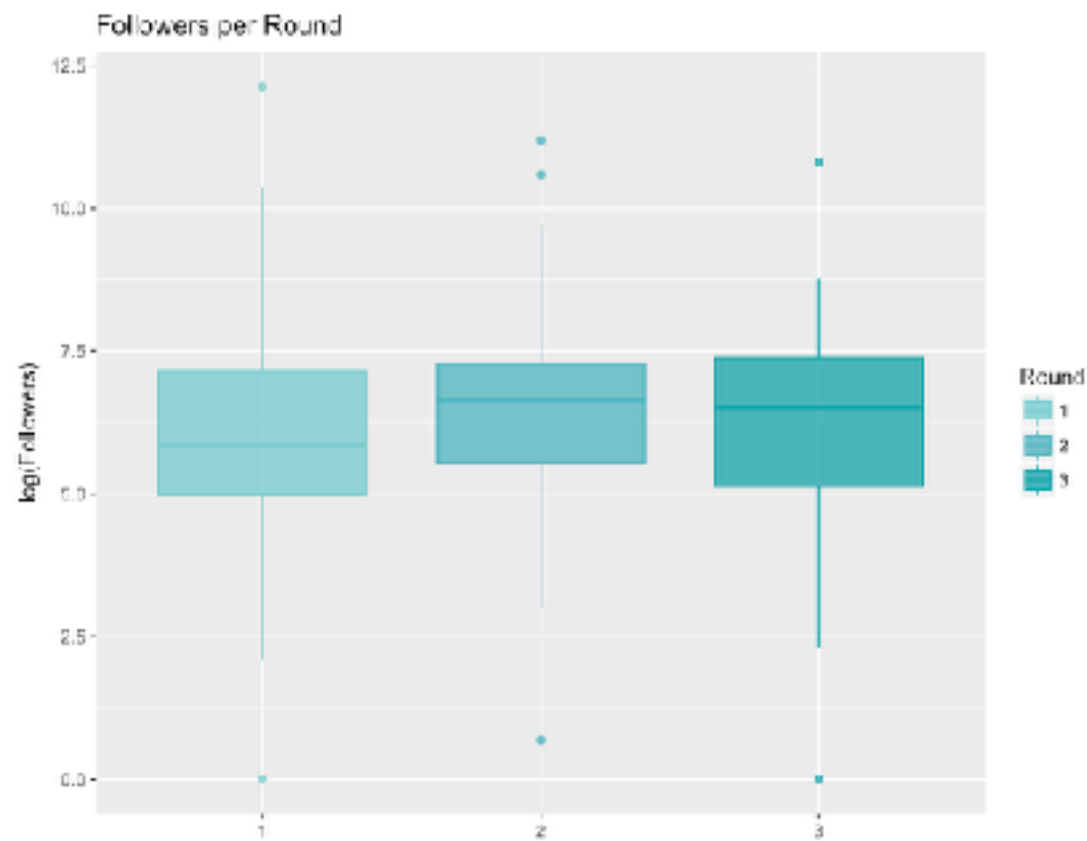
Likely to have former leading experience



Science and engineering background



Q4: SOCIAL MEDIA VS FUNDING ROUNDS?



Q4: SOCIAL MEDIA VS FUNDING ROUNDS?

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