



IS INNOVATION IN A PLACE?

Accelerator Program Impacts On Firm Performance

a paper with Bokhari, Frenchman and Tausendshoen



THE REAL ESTATE INNOVATION LAB
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Dr. Andrea Chegut

DIRECTOR, MIT REAL ESTATE INNOVATION LAB



LINKING PERFORMANCE TO PEOPLE AND PLACES

PRIVATE EQUITY RESEARCH MEETS REAL ESTATE AND DESIGN RESEARCH



Firms

- Young private equity firm growth
- Growth in private equity to young firms
- Regional economic incentives



Places

- Rise in accelerator programs
- Increase in Firm Demand
- Increase in Venture Capital Funding
- Decrease in Seed and Angel Capital



Performance

- Accelerator program literature (4 studies)
- Increases in regional economic growth
- Coworking as high performance space in real-estate

IDENTIFYING FIRMS

FINDING FIRMS ENGAGED IN INNOVATION



Firms

“Startups”

A Moving Definition

A distinction is usually made between ‘Small and Medium Enterprises’ (SME) and ‘Innovation Driven Enterprises’ (IDE)

An IDE is an entrepreneurial venture which is represented by innovative product, service, process or a platform. Typically a newly emerged, fast-growing business that aims to meet a marketplace need by developing a viable model that can serve a global need.

Usually, it is not prohibited in scale of quantity in time or place.

“IDEs – startups focused on addressing global markets based on technological, process or business model innovation – can potentially create hundreds or even thousands of high-skill jobs if they succeed.”

Aulet and Murray (2013)

IDENTIFYING PLACES

ACCELERATOR PROGRAMS FOR CATALYZING FIRM PERFORMANCE



Place



Accelerator Programs

A Definition

Accelerators are nascent firm development programs that utilize physical space, networks, mentorship, capital financing, and community engagement to accelerate the financial feasibility of a pool of firms.

These programs are generally a private sector initiative that aims to transition firms out of early stage development challenges to advance their skills and networks through their programs.

Importantly, accelerator programs are differentiated by accepting a cohort of firms from an applicant pool to a program that has a start and end date.

“A fixed-term, cohort-based program, including mentorship and educational components, that culminates in a public pitch event or demo-day.”

Cohen and Hochberg (2014)

DO PROGRAMS IMPACT FIRMS

A LOOK AT THE EXISTING LITERATURE



Performance



Analysis of Impacts

Planning for Regional Growth

The expectation within the urban economics, urban planning and regional economic and development literature that certain characteristics of physical, human and equipment capital lead to the formation of entrepreneurial outcomes.

Entrepreneurship, Innovation and Growth

The link within the business strategy, corporate finance and innovation literature that there is a connection between the arrival of entrepreneurship and innovation driven enterprises.

Accelerator Program Impacts

The link within the business strategy, corporate finance and innovation literature that there is a connection between the arrival of entrepreneurship and innovation driven enterprises.

A CONTRIBUTION

WHAT THIS PAPER ADDS TO KNOWLEDGE IN THIS GROWING FIELD

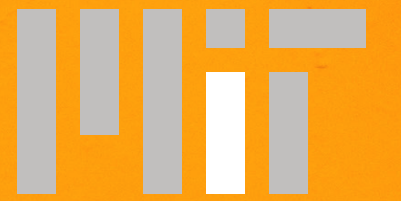


Study	Approach	Dependent variables	Results	Sample	Time period
Hallen, Bingham and Cohen (2014)	Examine the performance of accelerated companies vs non-accelerated companies	Time to raising an initial round of venture capital and time to reach a certain level of customer traction (as measured with web traffic).	Significant effects were unevenly observed across accelerators No overall effect was found;	8 accelerator programs: <i>500 Startups, AngelPad, Dreamit Ventures, Excelebrate Labs, LaunchBox Digital, Seedcamp, TechStars, Y Combinator</i> 328 Ventures (164 accelerator startups / 164 non-accelerated startups)	2011
Smith and Hannigan (2015)	Analyse the performance of accelerator-backed companies vs angel-backed companies	Exit via acquisition or failure	Accelerator startups have higher acquisition rates and failure rates than the angel-funded startups	2 accelerator programs: <i>Y Combinator, TechStars</i> 619 companies (389 accelerator-backed startups / 230 angel group backed startups)	2005-2011
Fehder and Hochberg (2014)	Local impacts of accelerators on MSAs	Seed and early-stage entrepreneurial financing activity (Number of seed and early stage VC deals; Sum of seed and early stage VC dollars invested each year at the MSA level; Number of distinct investors)	MSAs where an accelerator is established subsequently have more seed and early-stage entrepreneurial financing activity	59 accelerator programs in 38 metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) in the US	2005-2012
Barnes (2016)	Impact of increased cohort-sizes on startup performance	Timeframes for companies to achieve an exit via acquisition or IPO	Time until an exit for Y Combinator startups is reducing even while the cohort sizes has been increased	Accelerator program: <i>Y Combinator</i> 991 startups	2005-2016
Bokhari, Chegut, Frenchman, Tausendschoen (2018)	Measure the impact of accelerator programs on cumulative funding of firms	Funding activity, deal history, investor experience, funding stages accelerator program amenities, accelerator timing and physical space impacts	Increase cumulative funding by 7 percent relative to control firms, programing, space matters across acclerators	Accelerator program: 56 programs 16,720 firms 38,365 funding events	2005-2015



IDENTIFYING IMPACTS OF ACCELERATOR PROGRAMS

MEASURING DIFFERENCES IN FIRM PERFORMANCE



THE REAL ESTATE INNOVATION LAB
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

Sample Firms:

Panel for 2005 to 2015

- 16,720 firms
- 38,365 funding events
- 145 urban areas
- 32 sectors



Control Firms

- 13,151 firms
- 31,237 funding events
- funding details



Treated Firms

- 3,569 firms
- 7,628 funding events



Startup Accelerators

- 56 programs
- capital invested
- equity stake
- time spent in program
- firms per class
- space provided

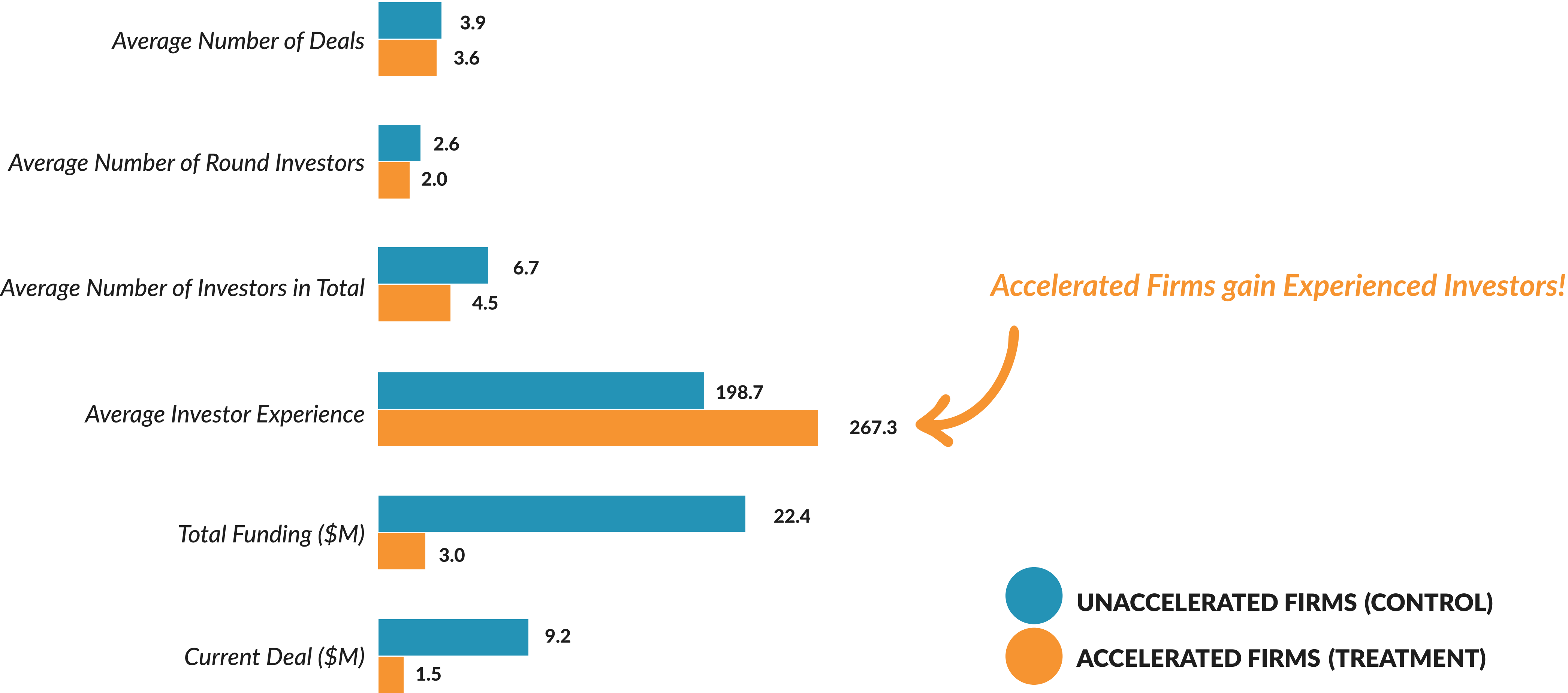
Total Accelerators:

Panel for 2005 to 2015

- 512 programs
- program details
- space details
- cohort details

Firms that went through Accelerators

VARIATION BETWEEN ACCELERATED AND NON DEAL AND INVESTOR CHARACTERISTICS

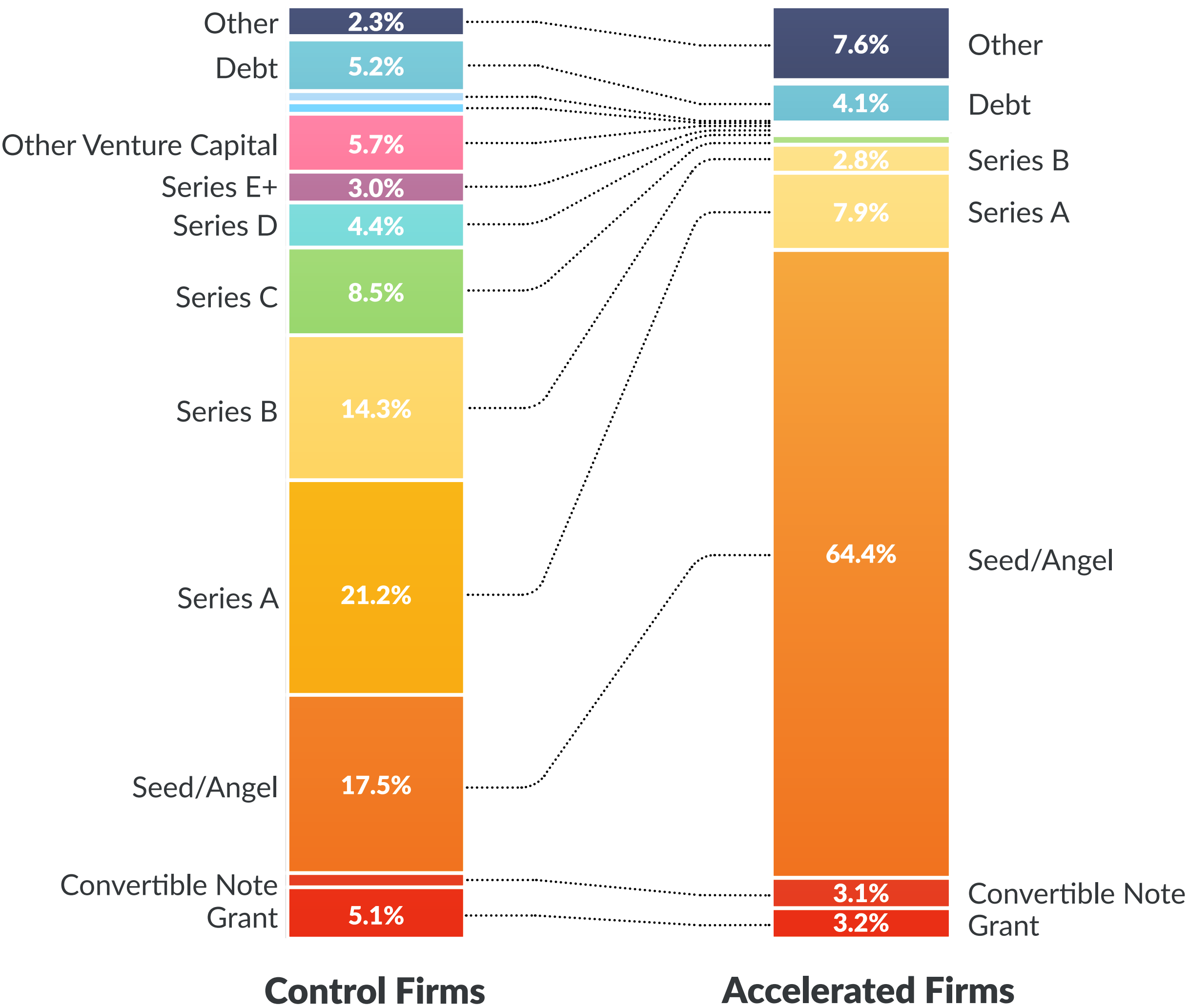


FUNDING LIFECYCLE

DEAL AND INVESTOR CHARACTERISTICS



*Control firms
have a much more
diverse capital
experiences*



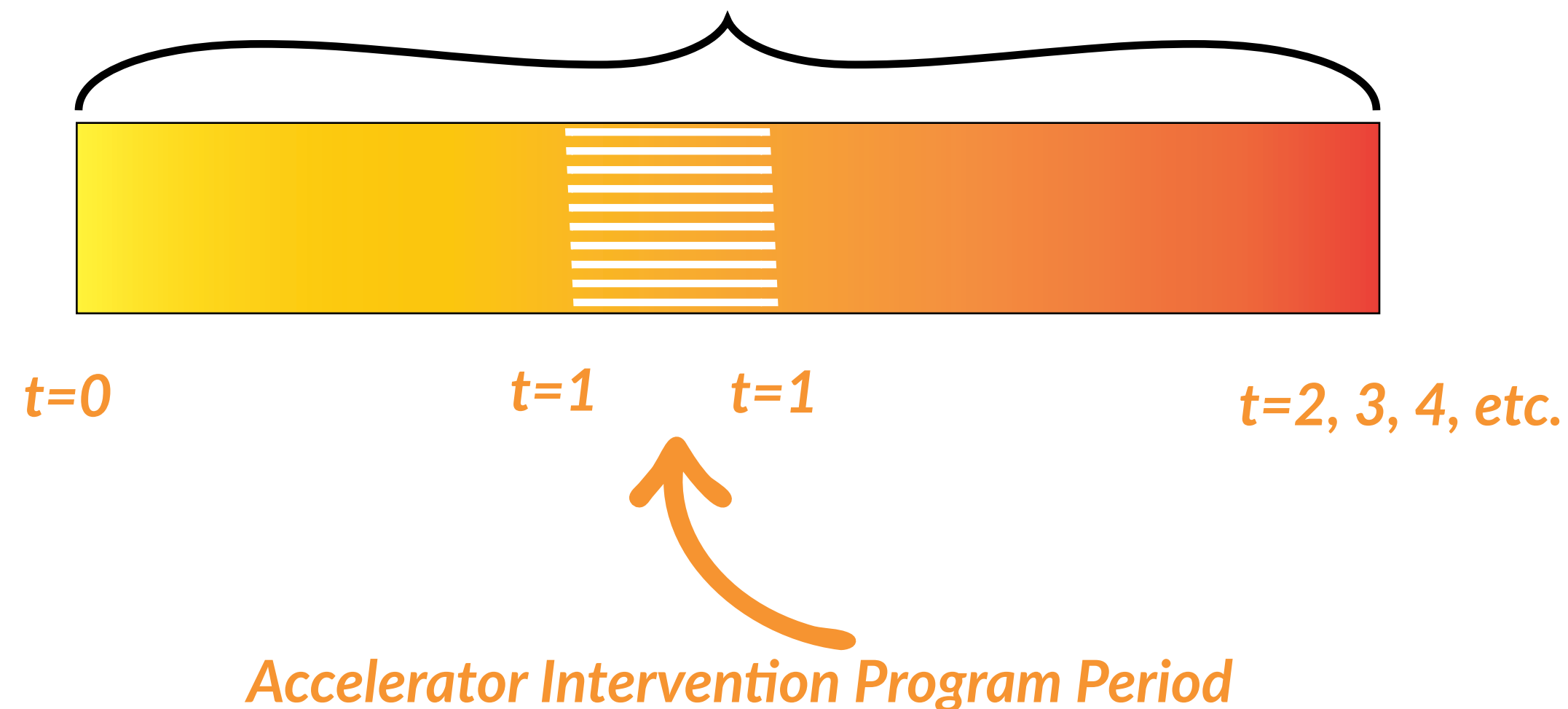
*Accelerator Programs
are still young
could be seen as still
developing*

METHODS FOR MEASURING IMPACT

AN ACCELERATOR PROGRAM AS A POLICY INTERVENTION

Policy Intervention Period

Cumulative Funding for startup i in accelerator programs



Measure the incremental impact of an accelerator intervention period with a simple binary flag over the intervention period (the period that the firm is in the accelerator program).

We know, the accelerator program duration and the start date of entering the accelerator program.

Measuring Cumulative Funding

$$\log(CF_{i,t}) = \alpha + \beta E_{i,t} + \theta X_{i,t} + \delta T_{i,t} + F_i + \varepsilon_{i,t}$$

- *where CF is the logged cumulative funding for firm i in period t.*
- *Our principal variable of interest is the policy event period defined as the accelerator experience E, which equals one if firm i is in the accelerator program in period t, and zero otherwise.*
- *X captures factors contributing to the firms accumulation of funding as a vector of control variables.*
 - *Firm's number of deals*
 - *Number of current round investors*
 - *The cumulative number of investors to date*
 - *The investors deal experience*
 - *The current round of investment in period t.*
- *T is a vector of time dummies to capture macro-economic conditions in the capital markets*
- *F is a vector of firm dummies, that controls for individual firm fixed-effects that also absorbs urban area and industry fixed-effects.*
- *The estimated parameters are α , β , θ , X , δ , T and ε .*
- *Our estimation procedure for the equation employs OLS corrected with firm clustered standard errors.*

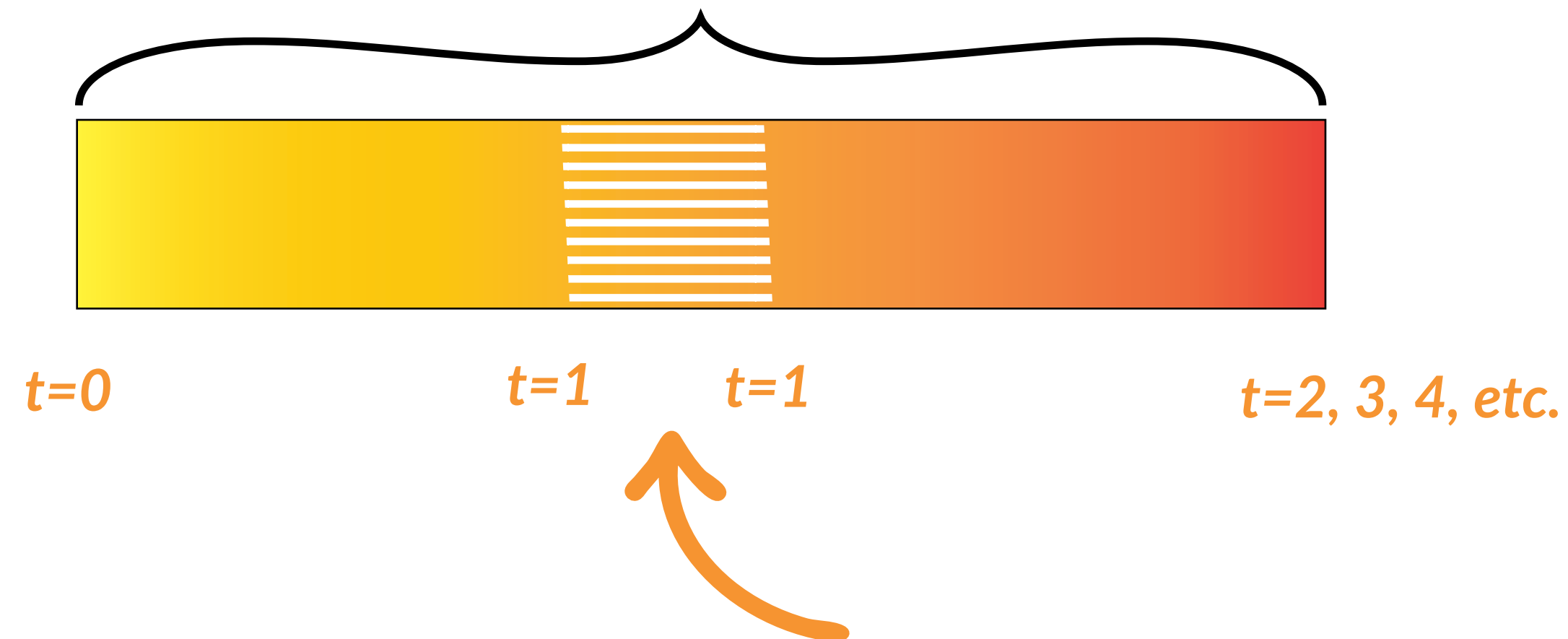
IMPACT WITH ENDOGENOUS ACCEPTANCE

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT GETTING INTO THE PROGRAM



Policy Intervention Period & Endogenous Acceptance

Cumulative Funding for startup i



An Instrument for the Accelerator Program Period

Now the period is the probability of being accepted in an accelerator program is taken as the intervention period

Probability of Acceptance

$$Pr(E_{i,t}=1|Z_{i,t})=E(E_{i,t}|Z_{i,t})=a+b Z_{i,t}+v_{i,t}$$

- where Z is the urban area metrics for the number of accelerators, pool of firms that can be accepted in accelerators, total capital invested and average program accelerator length

Measuring Cumulative Funding

$$\log(CF_{i,t})=\alpha+\beta E_{i,t}+\theta X_{i,t}+\delta T_{i,t}+F_i+\varepsilon_{i,t}$$

- where E is now a probability measure, a number between 0 and 1 during the intervention period for accelerator programmed firms.

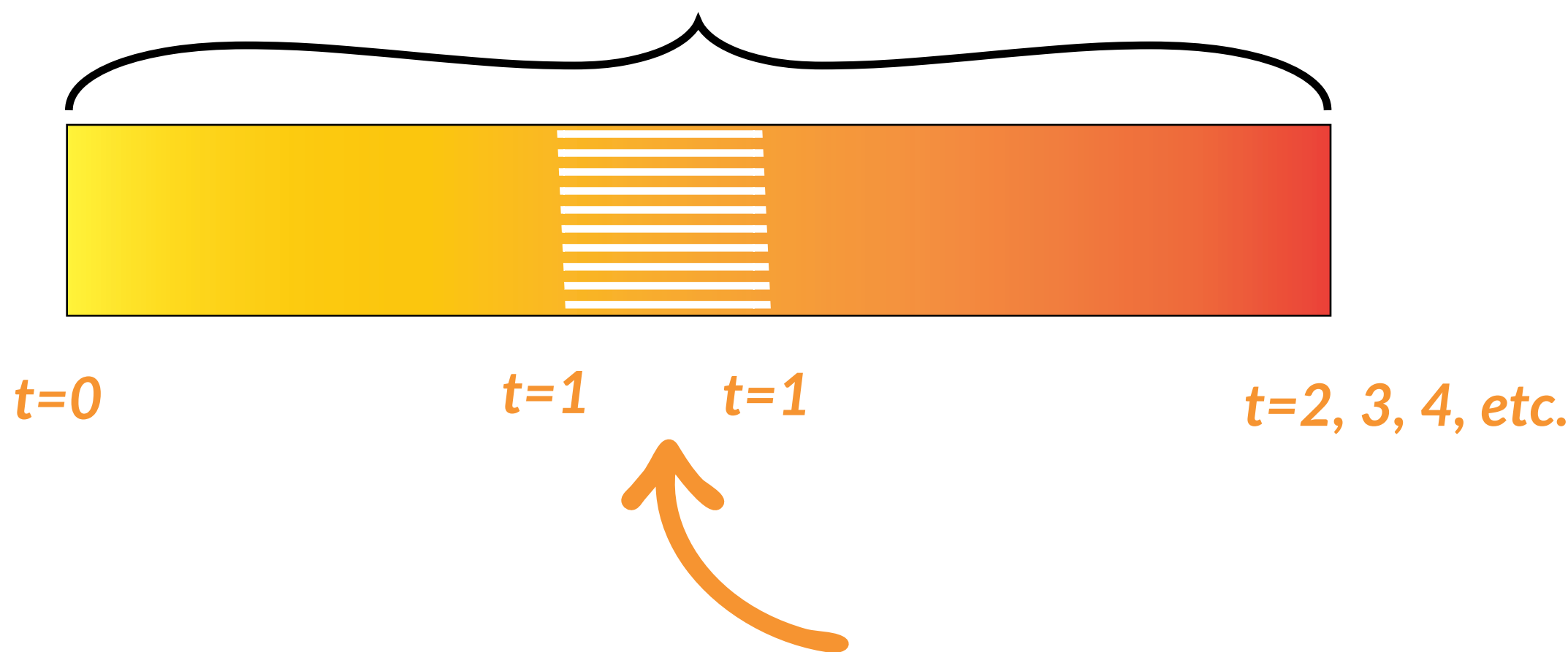
IMPACT OVER THE FUNDING CYCLE

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE STAGE OF FUNDING



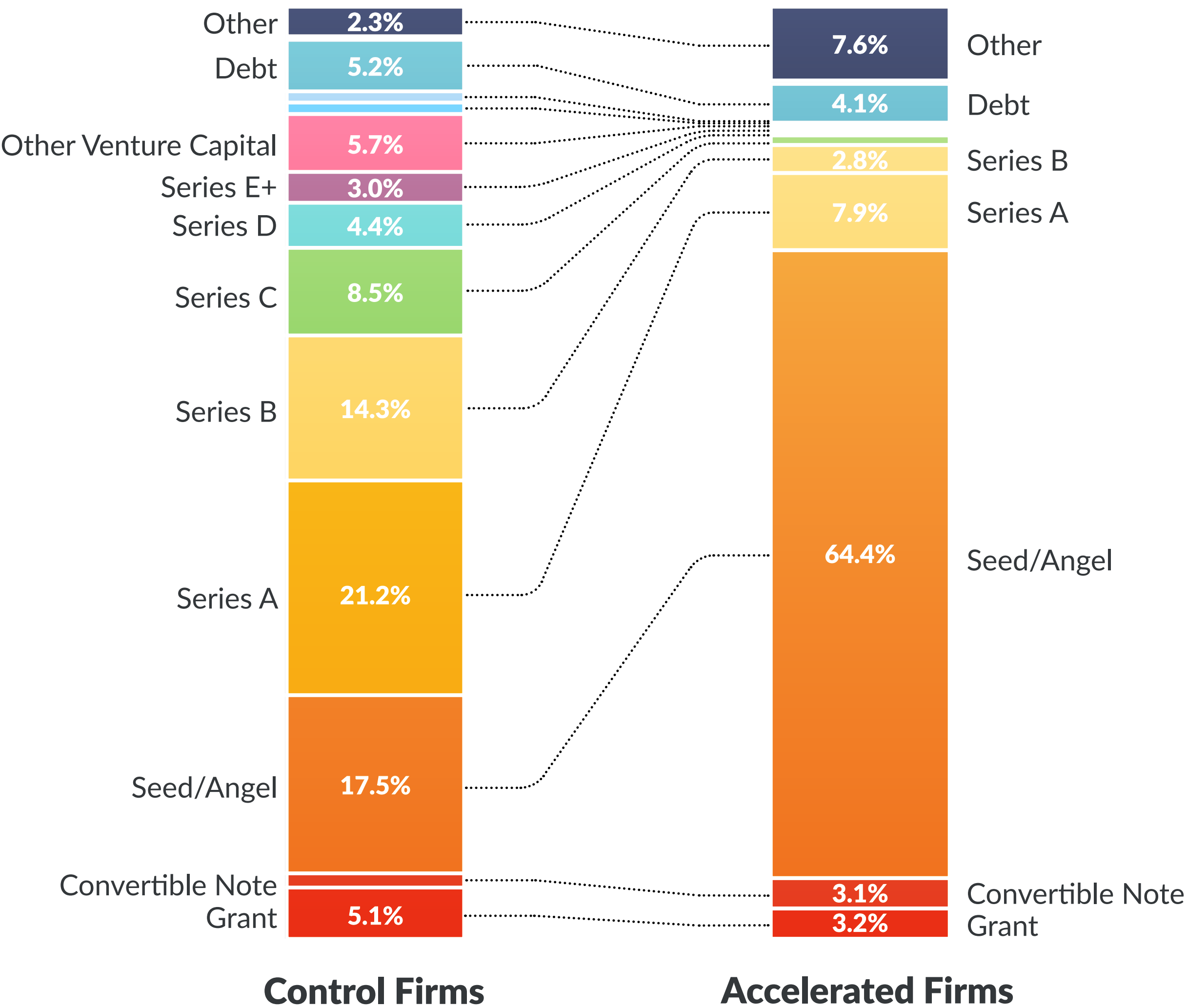
Policy Intervention Period & Endogenous Acceptance

Cumulative Funding for startup i



An Instrument for the Accelerator Program Period

Now the period is the probability of being accepted in an accelerator program is taken as the intervention period



ACCELERATOR PROGRAM IMPACT

INCREMENTAL INCREASE IN CUMULATIVE FUNDING



Accelerator experience

When considering accelerator programs like a policy intervention and invoking a natural experiment framework

7.6%

Ceteris Paribus

- *Number of Deals*
- *Cumulative Investors*
- *Investor Experience*
- *Investment Round*
- *Selection Endogeneity*
- *Funding Lifecycle*

An endogenous choice

After considering endogenous selection by programs to accept a firm, and the choice by a firm to access a program, cumulative funding increases by close to 16 percent

16%

Funding lifecycle vintage

Series B and C staged firms that have experienced an accelerator document higher cumulative funding

9.5%

7.6 - 16 %
more in
cumulative
funding



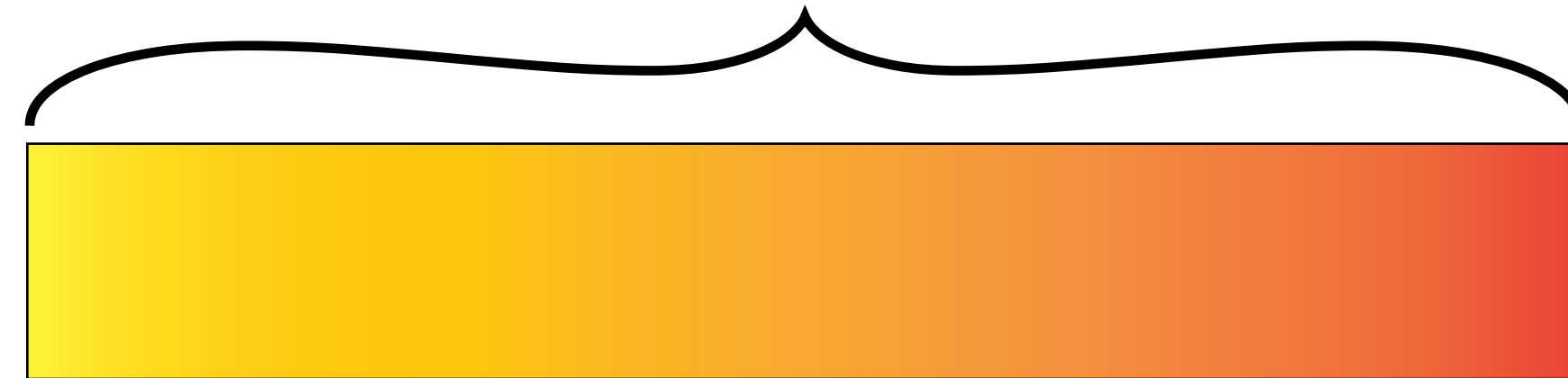
*Firm Performance
across
Accelerator Programs*

MEASURING PERFORMANCE ACROSS PROGRAMS

THE ROLE OF TIMING, PROGRAMING AND SPACE



Cumulative Funding for startup i across accelerator programs



Timing:

Accelerators are not always the start or end

- Startups receive grants, seed funding and sometimes debt
- Numerous types of programs give forms of follow on funding
- Can accelerate multiple times

Program:

Programs vary significantly over several areas:

- Duration
- Cohort size
- Equity stake
- Capital injection
- Demo Day exposure

Space:

Physical space is not the norm:

- Co-working space
- Shared-space
- Lab office space

U.S. ACCLERATOR PROGRAMS

SAMPLE PROGRAM VARIATION



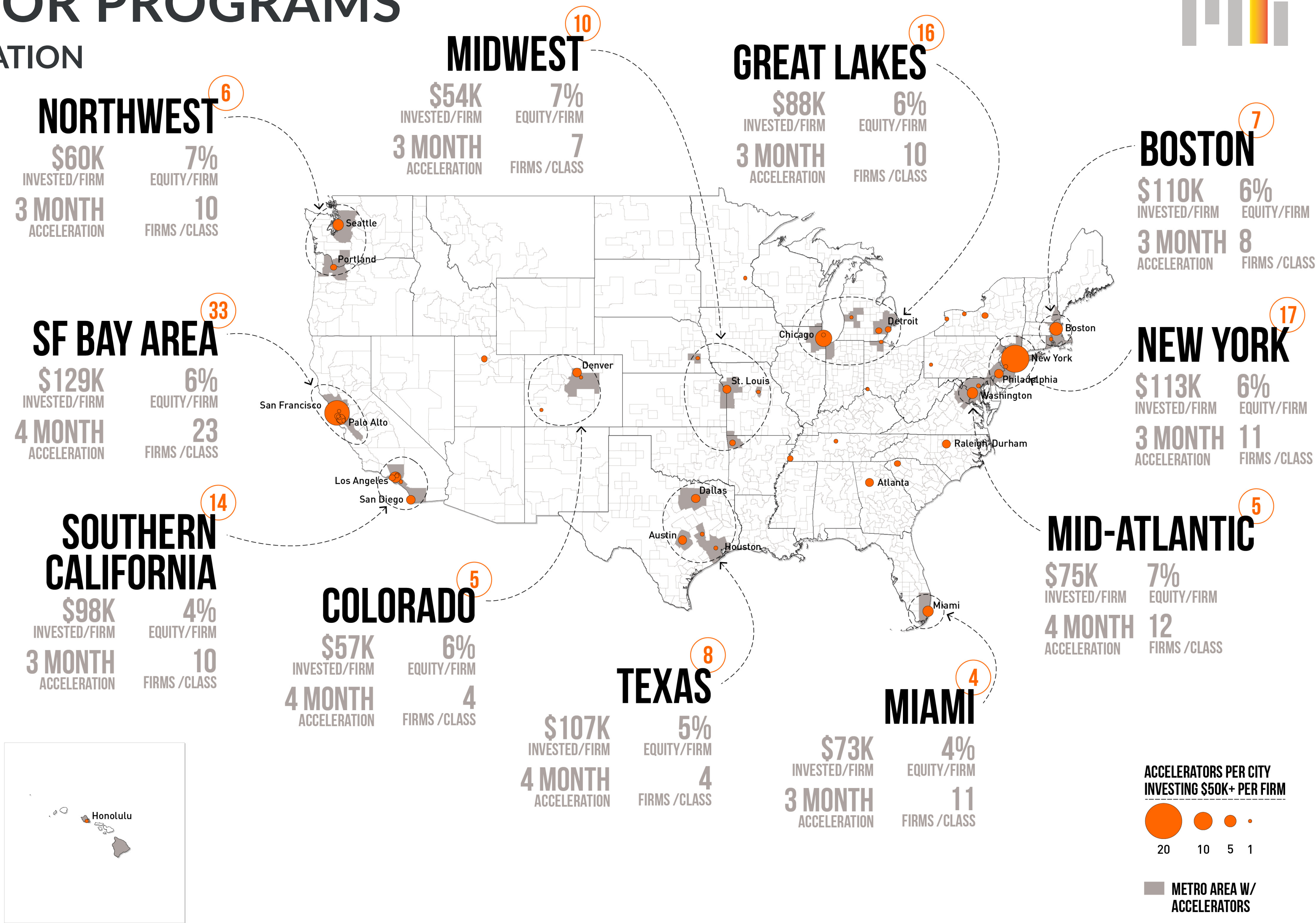
5.8%
EQUITY
STAKE

\$90K
INVESTMENT

3.4MTHS
DURATION

13 FIRMS
FIRMS/CLASS

95%
DEMO DAY



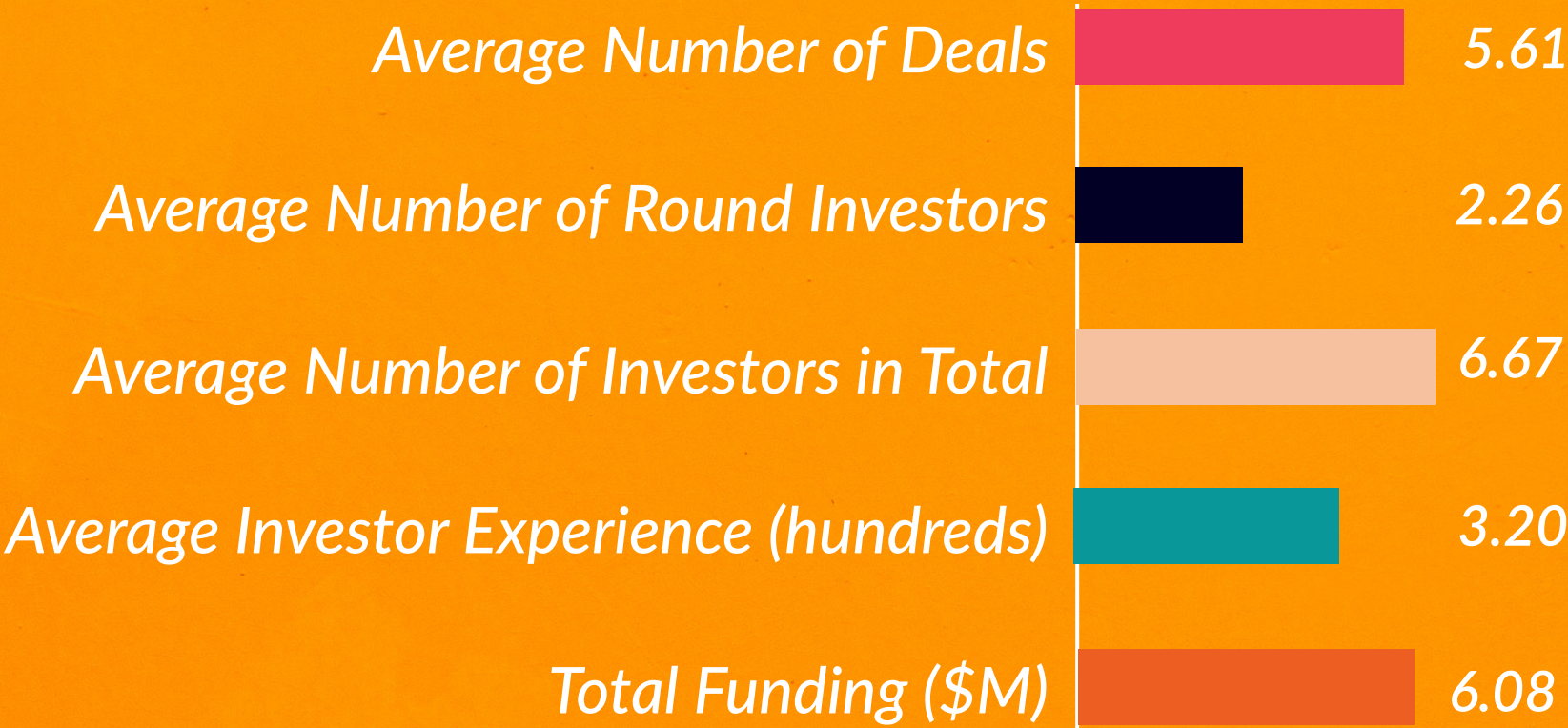
ACCELERATOR PROGRAM TIMING

FUNDING AND PROGRAM EVENTS



Funding Signals

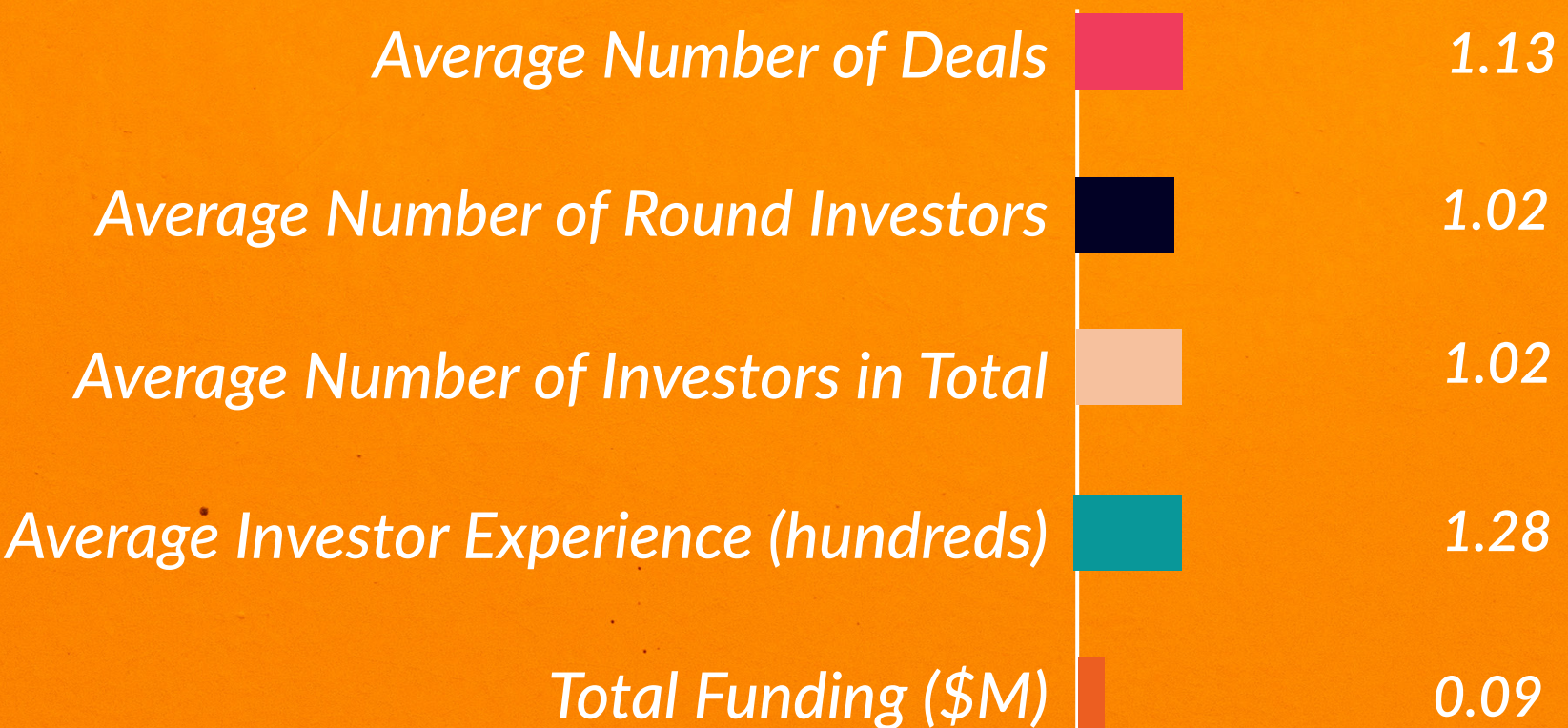
Accelerated Once
+
Pre- and Post-
funding:



Pre- & Post-
only
Funding
perform
similarly

Accelerating
multiple
times
performs too

Accelerated Once
+
No Funding:



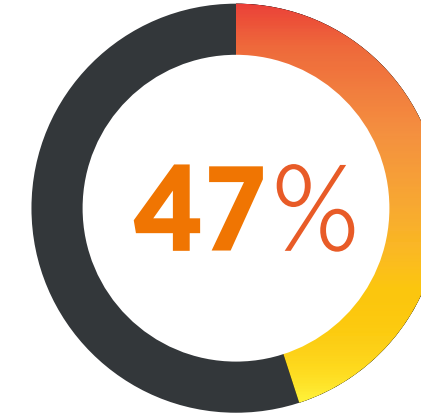
Funding
acts as a
signal to
later investors

PHYSICAL SPACE TYPOLOGY

ANCHORING PRODUCTIVITY TO A PLACE

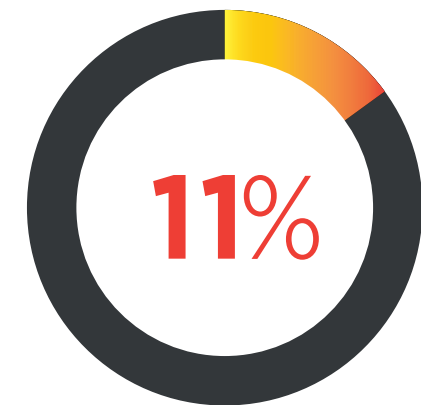


Physical
space
is NOT
standard



Coworking

The vast majority of space offered is in open and shared coworking space. In many cases, it is in rented coworking space by other providers



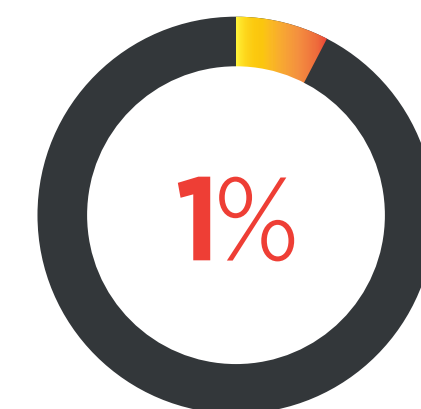
Shared

In some situations shared office spaces are available



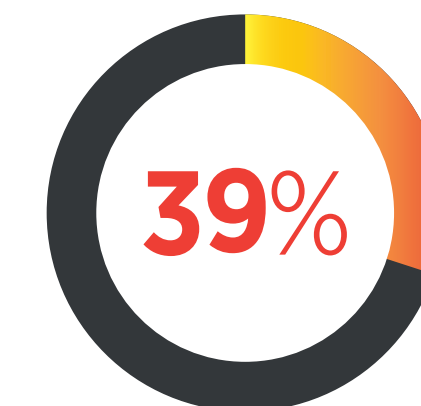
Discounted

In some situations discounted space is promoted for the programs



Lab space

In rare occurrences, singular lab spaces are offered to each firm



NO space

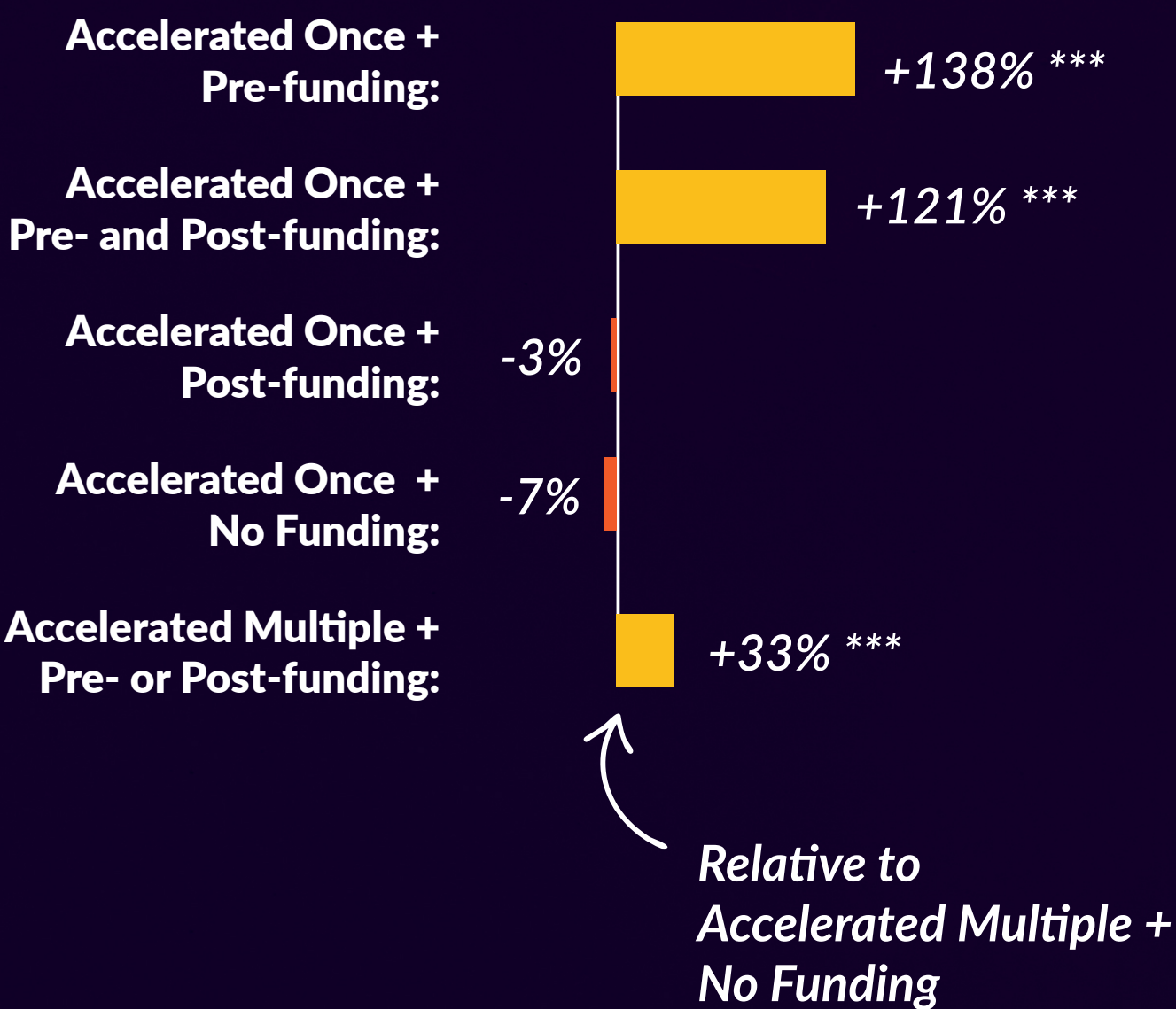
In numerous cases accelerator programs do not and cannot offer physical space due to budget constraints

RESULTS: FIRM PERFORMANCE ACROSS PROGRAMS



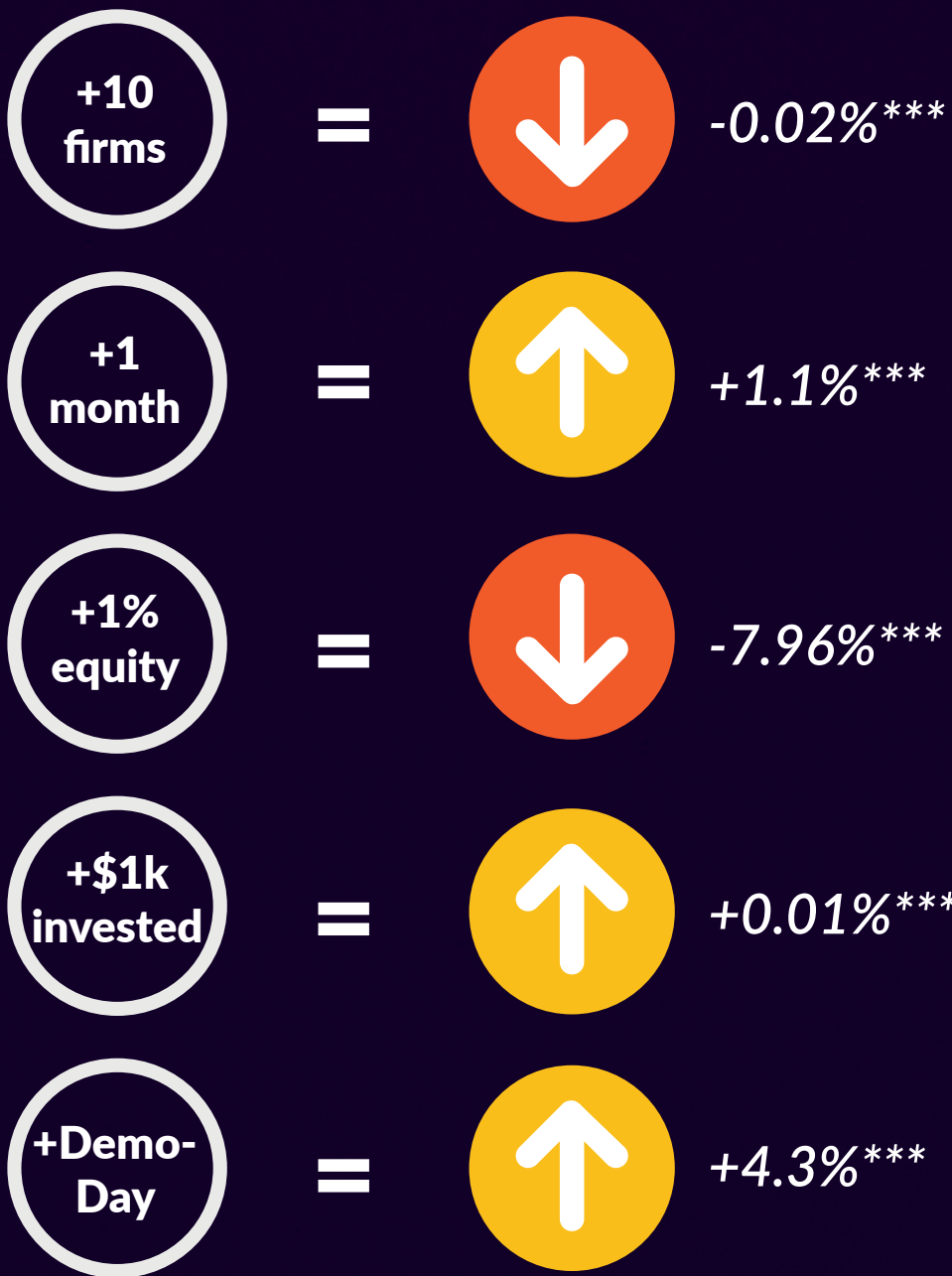
CHANGES IN CUMULATIVE FUNDING FROM TIMING, PROGRAM AND SPACE

Timing:



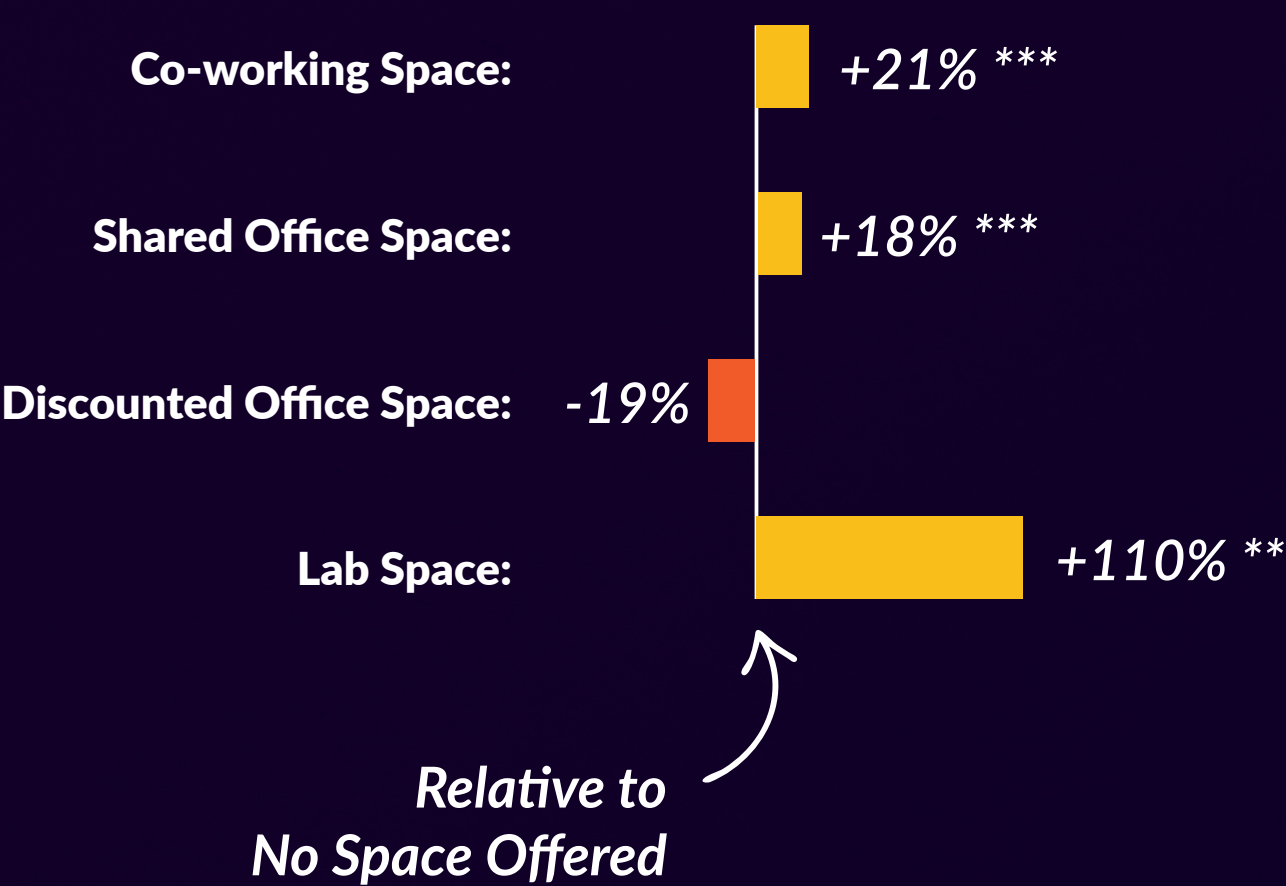
Signals investment screening

Program:



Programming impacts later firm funding

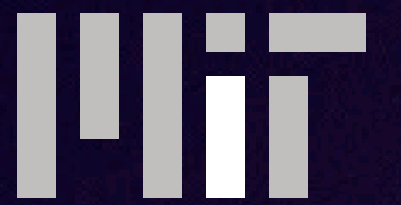
Space:



Space matters

KEY TAKE AWAYS FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP STUDIES

TIMING, PROGRAM AND SPACE MATTER



Investor Experience Counts

Accelerator programs make a difference in cumulative funding when considering their endogeneity for firm selection and choice

Program Benefits Help Firms

Accelerator programs that take too many firms, are too short, take too much equity, that don't give capital and/or don't have a demo day hurt firms cumulative funding

Funding Signals Build Rhythm

Accelerator programs receive signals from pre-funding and give signals to private sector investors for follow-on funding. This matters for long-term investment outcomes

Space Matters

Space is not a given by programs and this can actually make a difference in the long-term performance of firms