Prediction of Potential Market Value Using Patent Citation Index

HeeChel Kim^{1,2}, Hong-Woo Chun², Byoung-Youl Coh²

{kim, hw.chun, cohby}@kisti.re.kr

¹University of Science and Technology, 305-350, 217 Gajeong-ro, Yuseong-gu, Deajeon(South Korea) ²Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information, Dept. Of Technology Intelligence Research, 130-741, 66 Hoegiro, Dongdaemun-gu, Seoul (South Korea)

Introduction

Patent statistics have frequently been used as both technological and economic indicators, however, in order to fully utilize patent data in economic analyses, we must link patents to economic activity at a level of industry or product.

Many previous pieces of research showed the effectiveness of patents citation index (PCI), containing annual citation information, on economic indicators of respective firms. Hall et al. (2005) have studied the relation between a market value and PCI using the Tobin's q approach, and Patel and Ward (2011) have compared the stock market value of firms with the patent citation using the event study methodologies. Both studies showed that Patent statistics can be effectively used to micro-level economic analyses and the increase of PCI has the positive effect on the corresponding market value.

Meanwhile, our study aims to prove the effectiveness of PCI on the economic value of industry, so-called Meso-level study and, in this case, it is essential to develop technology-industry concordance method.

Method

The correlation analysis between Potential Market value (PMV) and PCI for the respective industry is carried out in three stages.

(1) Data concordance process. The market data was collected from Annual Survey of Manufactures (ASM) ¹ in the US Census Bureau (http://www.census.gov) and PCI ² data was collected from the patent set registered USPTO.

Next, we created an annual concordance matrix of IPC (international patent classification) 4-digit to NAICS (North American industry classification system) 6-digit (rev.2002, 2007, and 2012) by Algorithmic Links with Probabilities (ALP), ALP (Lybbert & Zolas, 2013), concordance method of the WIPO (http://www.wipo.int/). ALP is the most

up-to-date method compared with those of YTC (Kortum & Putnam, 1997), OECD (Johnson, 2002) and DG (Schmoch et al., 2003).

Each IPC 4-digit is connected to multiple NAICS 6digit probabilistically via a text mining-based matching rule.

PMV was calculated by model 1 as follows, and consequently, 593 annual pairs of PMV-PCI for each IPC were generated.

$$PMV_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{476} a_{ijk} \times b_{ik}}{\sum_{i=1}^{593} \sum_{k=1}^{476} a_{ijk} \times b_{ik}} \times \sum_{k=1}^{476} b_{ik} \dots \text{Model 1}.$$

a = Probability of IPC 4-digit to NAICS 6-digit

- b = Value of shipment by NAICS in ASM
- i = Year (2002 to 2013)
- j = IPC 4-digit code (A01G, A01H, ..., H05K)
- k = NAICS 6-digit code (311111, 311119, ..., 339999)



Figure 1. Process of IPC-NAICS Concordance and PMV Calculation.

(2) Statistical correlation analyses for all industry fields. We performed a statistical correlation analysis between the annual incremental of PMV and PCI. We used the Spearman's rho correlation analysis, a nonparametric correlation analysis algorithm, useful to calculate the correlation between the ranked variables (IBM, http://k:5172/help/index.jsp?topic=/com.ibm.spss.st atistics.tut/introtut2.htm).

(3) Statistical correlation analyses for 4 major industry fields. The correlation analyses between the annual incremental of PMV and PCI for 4 major industry fields - electrical engineering, instruments, chemistry, and mechanical engineering – were also performed.

Result

Figure 2 shows annual trends of PMV, PCI, and Patent registered. All kinds of variables are trending upward in an accelerating degree.

¹ASM is estimated sample statistics issued annually for more than one people employees firms in the manufacturing sector. ASM is classified industries by NAICS. In this study, using field of the value of shipment at the 2004 and 2006 edition of ASM that follow the revised NAICS 04 and 2008 to 2011 edition of ASM that follow the revised NAICS 07.

²PCI data was used granted patent of USPTO. During the year of from 2002 to 2013.



Figure 2. Structure of PMV, PCI and Patent.

PMV of each IPC

Table 1 shows the result of the PMV of each IPC calculated from model 1. It has a significant meaning that a set of patents can be expressed to market value.

Table 1. PMV (unit: million US\$).

No.	IPC	2002	2003	•	2013
1	A01G	282	301		229
2	A01H	3,057	3,831		15,227
593	H05K	6,556	6,166		5,055

Correlation Analyses

In the analysis results over the entire industry fields (Table 2), we could find out that significance of correlation and direction varies depending on the Lagging time (differences in data collection year between PMV and PCI). It has a relatively weak positive correlation when the lagging time is 0, meanwhile, it showed relatively strong negative correlation when the lagging time is "PCI+1" – the data collection year for PCI is one year after to that of PMV - . And in case of the lagging time of "PCI-1", it has relatively strong positive correlation, which reveals patent citation activity's positive relation to the corresponding market value "one year later".

Table 2. Results of PMV-PCI rate's correlation analyses (all fields, **significance level 0.01).

Lagging time(year)	Correlation coefficient	p-value (two- tailed)	Ν
PCI-1	0.136**	0.000	5337
0	0.093**	0.000	5930
PCI+1	-0.323**	0.000	5337

The analyses results of 4 major industry fields showed similar tendencies to all-field-analysis except electrical engineering field.

Field	Lagging time(year)	Correlation coefficient	p-value (two-tailed)
	PCI-1	-0.013	0.747
Electronic	0	0.143**	0.000
	PCI+1	-0.513**	0.000
	PCI-1	0.209**	0.000
Instrument	0	0.011	0.795
	PCI+1	-0.360**	0.000
	PCI-1	0.180**	0.000
Chemistry	0	0.022	0.434
	PCI+1	-0.265**	0.000
	PCI-1	0.167**	0.000
Mechanic	0	0.123**	0.000
	PCI+1	-0.266**	0.000

Table 3. Results of PMV-PCI rate's correlation analyses (4 major fields, ** significance level 0.01).

Conclusion

In this research, we made a systematic way for describing the technological impact on industry sector by using some indices, which has a significant meaning that a set of patents can be expressed to market value. We also had confirmed the potential of PCI to predict PMV of the industry. Experimental results showed that PMV in all industry fields was related by the corresponding field's patent-citation activity in one year before or after. After this work, we will deal with enhanced concordance approach to find out relationships between IPC 7-digit and NAICS 7-digit. Also, the self-citation ratio of patent-citation activity may affect economic activity at a level of industry or product, which is now on a study.

References

- Hall, B. H., et al. (2005). Market value and patent citations. *RAND Journal of Economics*, 16-38.
- Johnson, D., March (2002). The OECD Technology Concordance (OTC): Patents by Industry of Manufacture and Sector of Use, OECD Science, Technology and Industry Working Papers.
- Kortum, S. & Putnam, J. (1997). Assigning patents to industries: tests of the Yale technology concordance. *Economic Systems Research*, 9(2), 161-176.
- Lybbert, T.J. & Zolas, N.J. (2014). Getting patents and economic data to speak to each other: An 'algorithmic links with probabilities' approach for joint analyses of patenting and economic activity. *Research Policy*, *43*(3), 530-542.
- Patel, D. & Ward, M.R. (2011). Using patent citation patterns to infer innovation market competition. *Research Policy*, 40(6), 886-894.
- Schmoch, U., Laville, F., Patel, P., & Frietsch, R. (2003). Linking technology areas to industrial sectors. *Final Report to the European Commission, DG Research, 1.*