Innovative efficiency and stock returns: Should we care about nonlinearity?

Houdou Basse Mama

ESCP Europe, Berlin, Germany

1. Introduction

There is extensive evidence of under-investment of the private sector in research and development (hereafter, R&D). This is cause for concern given the important role economic theory confers upon R&D for innovation and productivity growth. In the current context of generalized concerns about economic slowdown, identifying mechanisms and policies to promote private-sector R&D investment has vaulted to the top of the policy-making and academic agenda (e.g., EC, 2010; Brown et al., 2017).

A recent line of research argues that firms have heterogeneous intrinsic abilities in translating R&D into something they value (e.g., sales, patents, new products; see, e.g., EC, 2010; Cohen et al., 2013; Hirshleifer et al., 2013). Thus, innovative-efficient firms should generate significantly more patents than their counterparts that invest the same levels of R&D but have poor track records in patent counts. Hirshleifer et al. (2013) find that the ratio of patents or citations over R&D capital (hereafter, innovative efficiency, IE) is positively related to future stock returns, market valuations, and operating performance. Gao and Chou (2015) add that the positive association between IE and firm value is more pronounced for multinational firms that diversify into developed markets or markets with better patent protection. These contributions are valuable given the increasing importance of intellectual property in evaluating corporate divisions and targets of mergers and acquisitions (Belenzon and Patacconi, 2013; Hall et al., 2014).

However, research so far has (implicitly) imposed linearity on the relationship between patent attributes and stock returns. The present study contends that nonlinearity inheres in studies relying on patent attributes for a simple reason: The
distribution of patent value is knowingly skewed (e.g. Gittelman, 2008; Hall et al., 2014) and firms may strategically seek patent protection for their inventions (Blind et al., 2006; 2009; Reitzig et al., 2007). Researchers have attempted to account for the skewed distribution of patent attributes by log transforming their patent attributes of interest. Yet, it is unclear whether such a transformation can fully account for the nonlinearity at stake.

This study revisits the relationship between IE and stock returns by explicitly allowing for nonlinearity. The sample includes 3084 international firms that held at least one patent approved by the European Patent Office (EPO) over the 1999–2015 period. The primary measure for IE used in this study is the ratio of patent counts over R&D capital. In turn, the identifying assumption is that, given market efficiency, the IE-returns relationship obtains from the association between IE and subsequent operating performance (Gu, 2005).

Portfolio tests and Fama and MacBeth (1973) regressions provide robust evidence that IE is nonlinearly related to future stock market and operating performance. For example, an investment in a value-weighted portfolio of firms that belong to the lowest (highest) quintile of IE earns on average an excess return of 4.78% (6.99%) p.a. By contrast, the average annualized excess return to the fourth quintile is 2.92%. The portfolio results are substantiated by Fama and MacBeth (1973) regressions that provide robust evidence of a U-shaped relationship between IE and future market valuations and operating performance.

These results have important implications. First, investment strategies that short firms in the lowest quintile (tertile) of IE and buy firms in the highest quintile (tertile) are unlikely to prosper. Therefore, the construction of the “Efficient minus Inefficient” (EMI) pricing factor introduced by Hirshleifer et al. (2013) appears to be disputable. Indeed, the EMI factor relies on similar assumptions as the Fama and French (1993) pricing factors “Small minus Big” (SMB) and “High minus Low” (HML). However, SMB and HML imply a linear relationship between the underlying variables (size and book-to-market, respectively) and stock returns, which is hardly tenable for IE.

Second, the nonlinearity uncovered in this study suggests that firms are not necessarily rewarded for slicing their innovations into “smallest possible patentable units”. By contrast, firms are rewarded when they limit costly patent applications to their most successful inventions. Slicing schemes can result in patent trolling, thereby squelching innovation and productivity growth (Jaffe and Lerner, 2004; Reitzig et al., 2007; Cohen et al., 2016). Therefore, policymakers have strong incentives to keep patentability standards high enough to discourage firms from increasingly patenting more marginal inventions. Third, studies that overlook nonlinearity are potentially misspecified (see, e.g., Basse-Mama, 2017 for similar conclusions).

2. Data and summary statistics

The sample consists of 3084 firms listed in 21 countries, operating in fourteen sectors, and that held at least one patent approved by the EPO over the period 1999–2015.1 Using patents granted by a single patent office bypasses differences in patent grant practices across jurisdictions (Belenzon and Patacconi, 2013; Squicciarini et al., 2013). The sample includes both dead and active firms.

Proprietary raw patent attributes are obtained from the Hamburg-based Ariad Asset Management GmbH (hereafter, Ariad).2 Therefore, the sample reflects different restrictions imposed by Ariad (see Web Appendix). Accounting and capital market data are from Datastream; pricing factors are taken from Wharton Research Data Services (WRDS).

IE is measured as the patents granted to a firm scaled by R&D capital (hereafter, PRDC). I build upon Hirshleifer et al. (2013) to measure PRDC as the ratio of firm i’s patents granted (PTCNT) in year t scaled by its 3-year cumulative R&D expenses given an annual depreciation rate of 1/3 in the fiscal year ending in year t−3:3

\[
PRDC_{it} = \frac{PTCNT_{it}}{R&D_{it-3} + 0.67 \times R&D_{it-4} + 0.33 \times R&D_{it-5}} \times 100
\] (1)

Because PRDC varies over time, across technology, and jurisdiction, the empirical analysis uses industry-year-region fractional ranks of PRDC (and for most variables used in Eqs. (3) and (4)). Proceeding this way ensures that, controlling for firms’ regional location, the median firm in each industry and in each year gets a ranking of 0.5.

Table 1 suggests that the average firm has a market capitalization of €5.84 billion, a cash flow to assets ratio of 7.56%, an ROA of 3.62%, and 8.95% of its shares held by institutional investors. More importantly, the average firm has a PRDC of 0.23%, which implies that the average patent requires an R&D capital of approximately €430,663. However, the sample firms exhibit substantial heterogeneity.

3. Empirical analyses

The empirical analysis proceeds in three stages. The first stage consists of portfolio tests. I form quintile portfolios on each 30 June of year t, based on the fractional rank of PRDC at year-end t-1. Stocks are sorted from the lowest quintile (Q1) to the highest quintile (Q5). The 6-month time lag between the conditioning information and portfolio construction

---

1 The construction of the measure for IE requires historical data prior to 1999, while portfolio returns are computed from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2016 due to data requirements imposed when computing PRDC.

2 URL: https://www.ariad.de.

3 Using the crude alternative (patents/R&D in t−2) allows, albeit weaker, similar inferences (available upon request).
دریافت فوری متن کامل مقاله

امکان دانلود نسخه تمام متن مقالات انگلیسی
امکان دانلود نسخه ترجمه شده مقالات
پذیرش سفارش ترجمه تخصصی
امکان جستجو در آرشیو جامعی از صدها موضوع و هزاران مقاله
امکان دانلود رایگان ۲ صفحه اول هر مقاله
امکان پرداخت اینترنتی با کلیه کارت های عضو شتاب
دانلود فوری مقاله پس از پرداخت آنلاین
پشتیبانی کامل خرید با بهره مندی از سیستم هوشمند رهگیری سفارشات