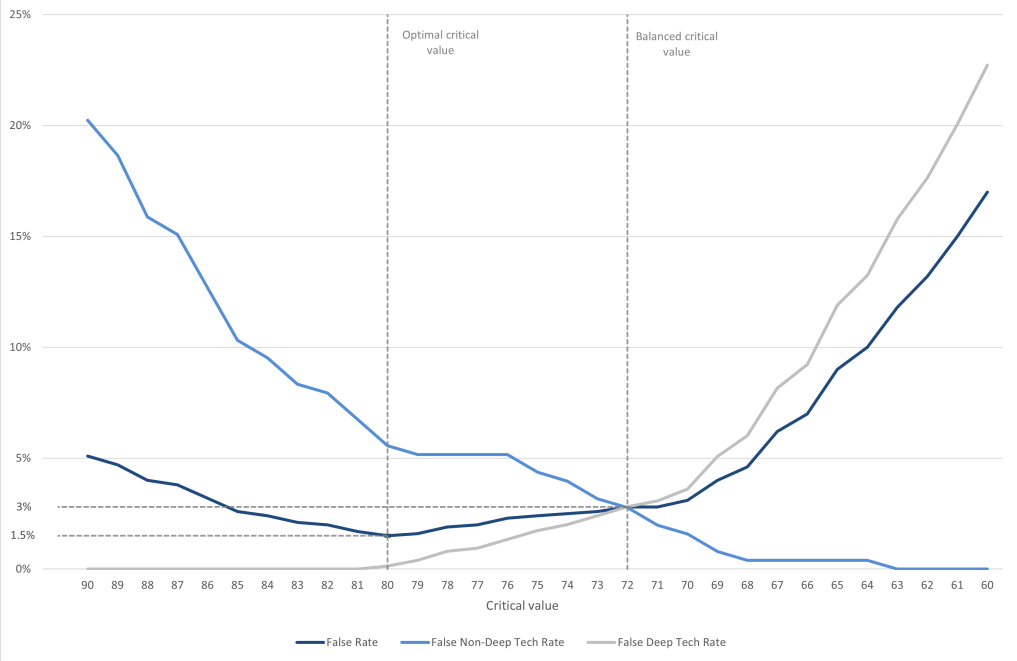
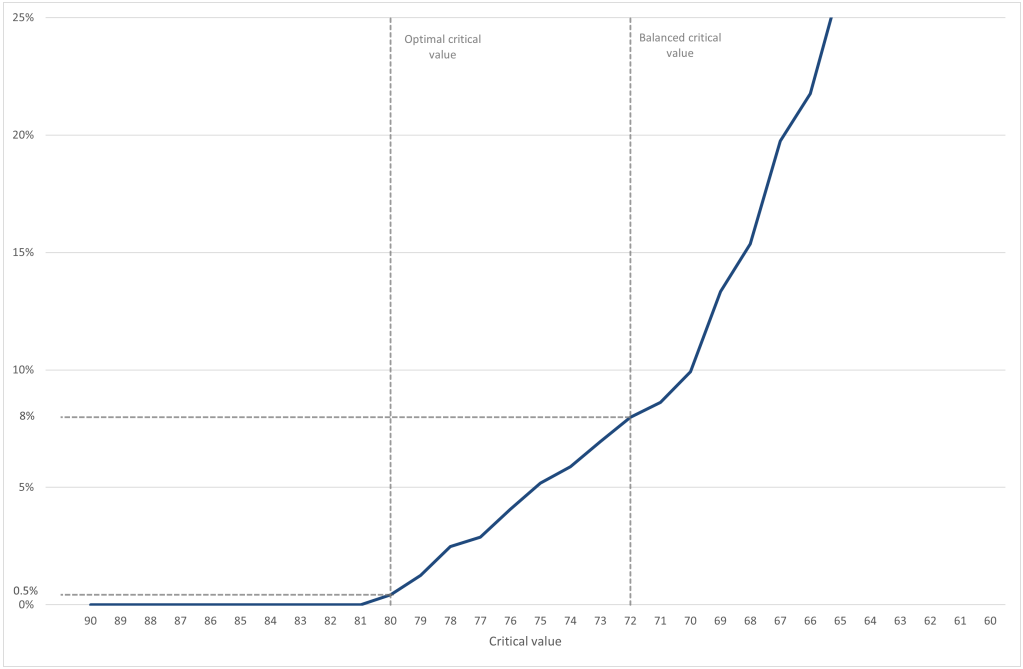
8.2 Evaluation of the matching procedure on a random sample

Figure 23: Evaluation metrics for the critical value of the matching procedure



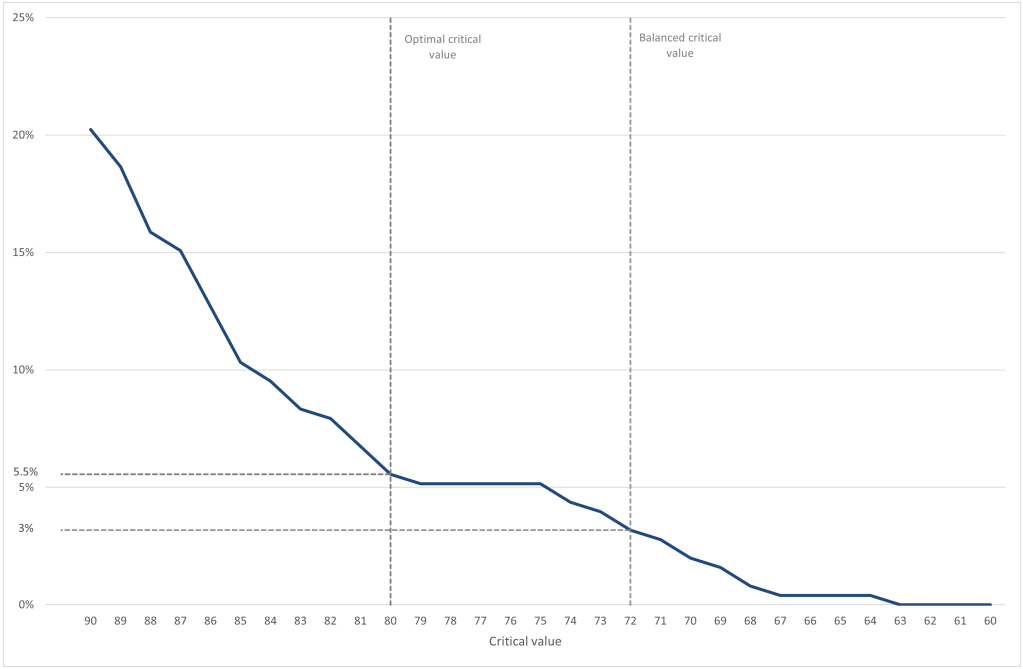
Source: Orbis and a random sample of 1.000 company names from Preqin.
Note [1]:
The optimal critical value is the value that minimizes the false rate. The Balanced critical value is the value that equalizes the false deep tech rate and the false non-deep tech rate.
Note [2]:
The false rate is the sum of false negatives and false positives from the matching divided by the total number of companies (1.000). The false non-deep tech rate is the amount of false non-deep tech matches divided by the total number of non-deep tech companies (751). The false deep tech rate is the amount of false deep tech matches divided by the total amount of deep tech companies (249).

Figure 24: Percentage of non-deep tech companies within the Deep tech matching categorization



Source: Orbis and a random sample of 1.000 company names from Preqin.
Note [1]:
The optimal critical value is the value that minimizes the false rate. The Balanced critical value is the value that equalizes the false deep tech rate and the false non-deep tech rate.

Figure 25: Percentage of deep tech companies outside the Deep tech matching categorization (False Non-Deep Tech Rate)



Source: Orbis and a random sample of 1.000 company names from Preqin.
Note [1]:
The optimal critical value is the value that minimizes the false rate. The Balanced critical value is the value that equalizes the false Deep tech rate and the false nondeep tech rate.