## Heterogeneity in Knowledge Flows of Regions: Impact on Invention Quality

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30<sup>th</sup> October, 2017 SMS 37<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference, Houston

## Knowledge flows as outcome of search?

#### Region and firm boundaries

	Same Region	Different Region		
Same Assignee	Independent Research Center	Geographic Diversification		
Different Assignee	Cluster	Diffusion		

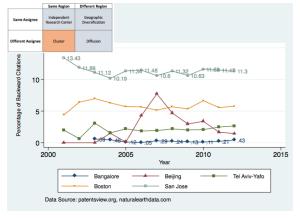
Categories of knowledge flows

#### Research Question

How do the **nature** of knowledge flows in a region affect the **quality** of inventions generated in the region?

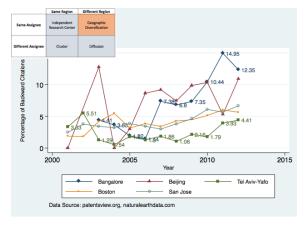


### Heterogeneity in knowledge flows of clusters



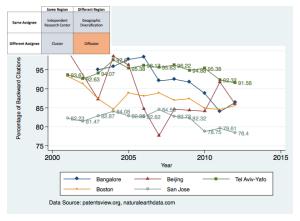
Clusters

# Heterogeneity in knowledge flows in geographic diversification



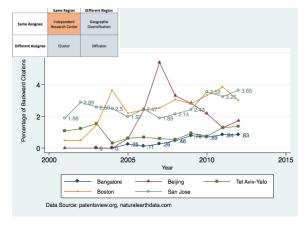
Geographic Diversification

### Heterogeneity in knowledge flows under diffusion



Diffusion

# Heterogeneity in knowledge flows of independent research centers



Independent Research Centers

#### Research Question

How do the **nature** of knowledge flows in a region affect the **quality** of inventions generated in the region?

	Same Region	Different Region		
Same Assignee	Independent Research Center	Geographic Diversification		
Different Assignee	Cluster	Diffusion		

Categories of knowledge flows

## Prior art on knowledge flows

Patent citation analysis

#### **Economic Geography Literature**

- Knowledge spillovers are localized (Jaffe, Trajtenberg, & Henderson, 1993)
- Innovation is more spatially concentrated than is production (Feldman, 1994)

#### International Business Literature

- Firms profit from offshoring R&D by leveraging better organizational linkages (Zhao, 2006)
- Subsidiary MNC parent flows are as strong as MNC parent -Subsidiary knowledge flows (Singh, 2007)

## Underlying effects across region and firm boundaries

	Same Region	Different Region		
Same Assignee	(+) Specialization (-) Lack of Related Variety	(+) Agglomeration Benefits (+) Complementary Assets		
Different Assignee	(+/-) Marshallian Externalities (+/-) Jacobs Externalities (-) Incremental Innovation (Schumpeter 1942)	(+/-) Social proximity (+/-) Complexity of search		

Underlying effects affecting of knowledge flows

## On the Localization of Knowledge Spillovers

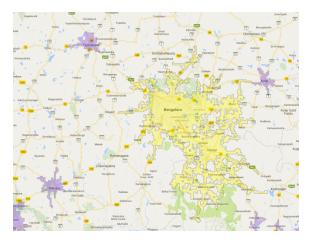
- Proximity is beneficial due to lower costs of collaboration, opportunities for serendipitous encounters
- Tacit knowledge is not easily transferred across long distances
- Institutions and Regional innovation systems contribute to localization of knowledge flows
- Related variety (Boschma & Iammarino, 2009; Frenken, Oort, & Verburg, 2007; Jacobs, 1969) in urban clusters promotes generation of new ideas

## Geographic Mapping San Jose



Geographic Definition of San Jose, CA

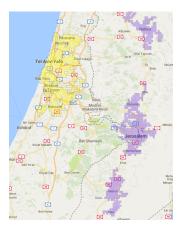
## Geographic Mapping Bangalore



Geographic Definition of Bangalore

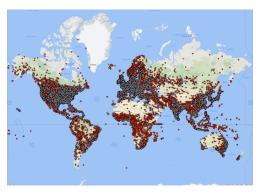
## Geographic Mapping

Tel Aviv-Yafo



Geographic Definition of Tel Aviv-Yafo

### Patenting in Urban Centers



128,044 inventor locations since 1976

Colored Gray - 31,208 urban center locations Colored Red - 96,836 locations outside of urban centers

#### Data sources and estimation

- Data Source: Patents from USPTO, source: patentsview.org
- Data Source: Regions using Remote Sensing Data, source: naturalearthdata.com
- Unit of Analysis: Region-Year
- Dependent Variables: Total Citations Received, Non-Self Citations Received
- Independent Variables: Share of citations made within/outside region, within/outside assignee
- Control Variables: Technology subcategories (Hall, Jaffe, & Trajtenberg, 2001), Region fixed effects, Year effects
- Estimation Method: Negative Binomial

#### Results

#### Applicant citations

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Total	Total	Total	Non-Self	Non-Self	Non-Self
	Citations	Citations	Citations	Citations	Citations	Citations
	Received	Received	Received	Received	Received	Received
Share Citations Made[Same Region, Same Assignee]	-0.125	-0.156	-0.0437	-0.0698	-0.0575	-0.113
	(0.372)	(0.468)	(0.809)	(0.613)	(0.782)	(0.560)
Share Citations Made[Same Region, Different Assignee]	-0.0501	-0.250	0.0494	0.214	0.0341	0.267
	(0.677)	(0.305)	(0.704)	(0.052)	(0.889)	(0.035)
Share Citations Made[Different Region, Same Assignee]	0.260	0.316	0.326	0.215	0.209	0.247
	(0.002)	(0.015)	(0.003)	(0.013)	(0.105)	(0.040)
Share Citations Made[Different Region, Different Assignee]	0.00251	0.0382	0.0123	0.0426	0.0336	0.0615
	(0.933)	(0.383)	(0.760)	(0.160)	(0.447)	(0.143)
Log (Total Citations Made)	0.0194	0.0126	0.0220	0.0131	0.00662	0.0152
	(0.000)	(0.031)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.258)	(0.012)
Log (Num Patents)	0.788	0.860	0.830	0.799	0.826	0.849
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Log (Patent Pool Size)	-0.124	-0.303	-0.110	-0.0871	-0.157	-0.108
	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)
Constant	-0.911	0.510	-1.368	-1.296	-0.557	-1.677
	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.002)	(0.000)
Observations	9358	3974	5384	9037	3868	5169
Groups	1359	539	820	1255	503	752
Sample	All	U.S.	Non-U.S.	All	U.S.	Non-U.S.
	Locations	Locations	Locations	Locations	Locations	Locations

p-values in parentheses

All models include region fixed effects, year dummies and technology subcategory controls



#### Contributions

- Addresses the question of the relative effects various types of knowledge flows affect invention quality
- Extends past work that have looked at single industry, cross-section or a sample of regions by analyzing patents from all industries, from all regions over the duration for which data is available
- Extends a line of inquiry on clusters, attempting to explore reasons why not all regions seem to benefit from the clustering effect

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