

1 Empirical Approach

1.1 Data

I employ a novel administrative dataset from the Canadian Intellectual Property Office, the IP Horizons Patent Researcher Datasets (2023). The data identify patent applications in Canada, including all involved parties and the filing date received by the CIPO. Parties can be mapped to provinces based on their location, which can be in Canada or other countries.

With these data, I compute quarterly patent application counts at the province level from January 2001 to June 2021. This period corresponds to the modern Canadian institutional context, as reviewed in Section ??, where most provinces had already implemented their SR&ED programs. I assign patents to provinces based on where the majority of parties involved in a patent application report their location¹. I only include the first two quarters of 2021 as the other quarters present an unusual downward trend, suggesting patent applications are yet to be updated². Further, I drop Newfoundland and Labrador (NL), Prince Edward Island (PE), Yukon (YU) and Nunavut (NU) due to missing observations on explanatory variables.

The main explained variable is patent application count. Further, I separate patents by their International Patent Classification (IPC) section. I patent applications by IPC section as separate explained variables for some models. For my explanatory variables, I extract province-level data at the monthly frequency from Statistics Canada and aggregate it at the quarterly frequency. These include data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), such as labour force characteristics, employment wages, among others (2024a, 2024b, 2024j, 2024k). Further, I also consider the consumer price index (2024e), international merchandise exports and imports (2024h), retail, wholesale and manufacturing trade sales (2023, 2024c, 2024d), food services receipts (2024g), the new housing price index (2024f) and electric power generation (2008, 2024i). I also include the number of business insolvencies as reported by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (2024) and the number of foreign parties involved

¹Patent applications without information of party provinces or with an equal number of interested parties from two provinces are dropped from the sample.

²Canadian Intellectual Property Office (2023) states that the IP Horizons datasets are updated with 18-month lags. While 2021 data should be included as of this date, it is subject to revision in the next update of the dataset in December 2024.

Table 1: Descriptive statistics for the province-quarter sample

	Mean	SD	Min	Median	Max
Ln +1 Patent applications	4.261	1.405	1.099	4.107	6.691
Ln Full-time employment	8.026	1.034	6.726	7.831	9.814
Ln Median wage	2.949	0.192	2.523	2.956	3.395
CPI	119.145	12.668	95.400	119.400	148.900
Ln +1 Business insolvencies	4.403	1.396	0.693	4.197	6.957
Ln Intl. exports	15.810	1.139	13.694	15.848	17.804
Ln Intl. imports	15.646	1.198	13.715	15.369	18.372
Ln Retail sales	15.963	1.028	14.424	15.774	17.913
Ln Wholesale sales	15.910	1.292	13.907	15.892	18.490
Ln Manufacturing sales	16.027	1.179	14.398	15.729	18.213
Ln International travellers	12.470	1.779	4.344	12.387	15.929
Ln Arriving vehicles	11.944	3.562	0.000	12.516	15.801
Ln Electric power generation	16.213	0.997	14.344	16.219	17.990
Ln Average actual hours	3.545	0.050	3.311	3.550	3.676
New housing price index	88.064	16.987	42.900	94.250	129.500
Ln Food services receipts	13.737	1.108	12.255	13.575	15.857
Ln Average job tenure	4.636	0.088	4.399	4.653	4.830
Ln +1 Foreign patent parties	3.609	1.918	0.000	3.842	6.671

Notes: All statistics based on a balanced panel of $N = 656$ province-quarter observations from 2001Q1 to 2021Q2. The sample includes all Canadian provinces except NL, PE, YU and NU.

in patent applications from the IP Horizons data. I aggregate data at the quarterly level by summing all variables except the consumer and new housing indices, which I average over months. Table 1 presents descriptive statistics for total patent counts and all explanatory variables.

1.2 Empirical Strategy

The AITC, as an investor tax credit, did not directly affect innovation inputs such as R&D expenditures. However, since it directly provided cheaper financing for innovative firms, it may have affected innovation output in the form of patent applications. To estimate the effect of the AITC on patent applications, I implement a two-way fixed effects (TWFE) difference-in-differences (DD) design, where I define treatment and control groups based on when the program was passed (2017Q1) (Alberta Economic Development and Trade, 2017). While the first investment eligibility date was in 2016, businesses only started receiving AITC funding after 2017Q1, hence any effect would only be observed then. The treatment group is Alberta, and the treatment period is composed of all periods after 2017Q1. The control group is all remaining Canadian provinces in the sample. Treated observations are those from Alberta after 2017Q1, where the AITC may have affected Albertan patent applications. The DD design is implemented in a regression framework according to Equation 1 below.

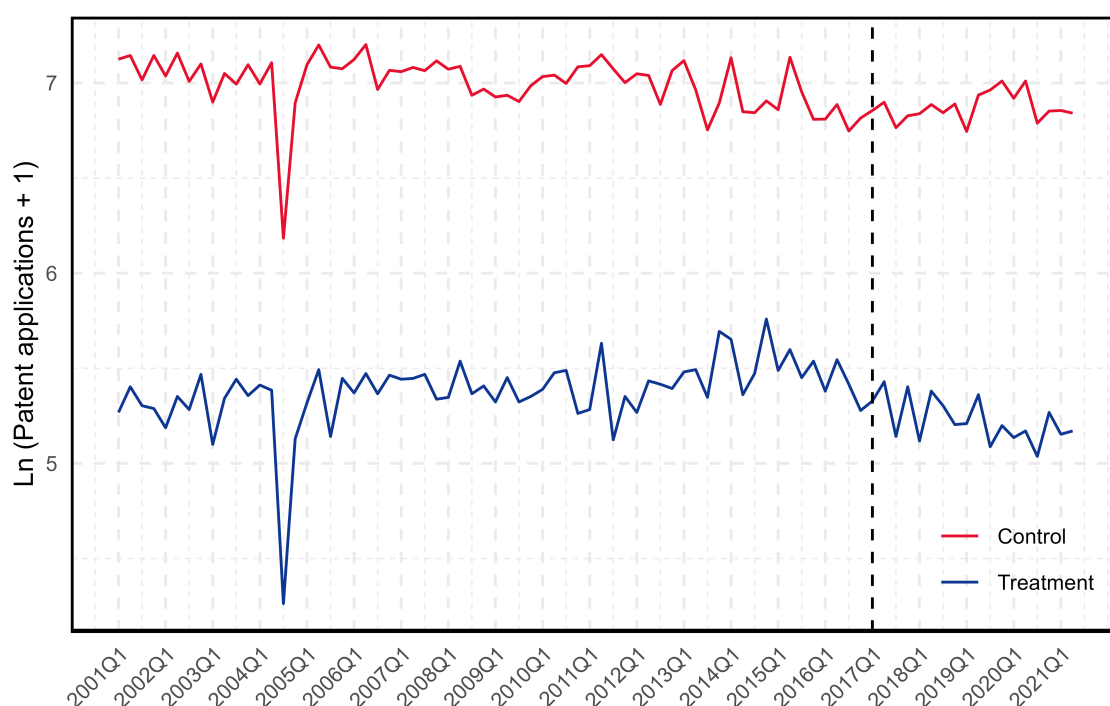
$$\ln(P_{it} + 1) = \theta_i + \theta_t + \beta T_{it} + \mathbf{x}_{it}'\gamma + u_{it} \quad (1)$$

where P_{it} is patent applications in a province i and period t . θ_i and τ_t are sets of province and period fixed effects. I use a natural logarithm transformation with the addition of one to correct for provinces with small amounts of patent applications on some periods. The logarithm will give percent interpretations to the coefficients on the right-hand side. T_{it} is a binary variable equal to unity for observations for treated observations and zero otherwise. Hence, the estimated parameter $\hat{\beta}$ is the coefficient of interest, which is my estimate for the effect of the AITC on P_{it} . \mathbf{x}_{it} is a vector of time and province-varying controls, as described in the previous subsection, and γ is the associated vector of parameters. u_{it} is a province and time-varying error term. I cluster standard errors at the province and period level, as the

variance of the error term may be spatially and temporally correlated.

Tables 2 present the difference in means between treated and control provinces for all explained variables. This presents the simplest version of the DD estimate, where I compare the average number of patent applications between Alberta and the control provinces before and after the AITC intervention. This simple comparison suggests a small or null effect; the regression analysis described above will provide a more robust estimate, controlling for other factors that may affect patent applications.

Figure 1: Quarterly time series of patent applications between treatment and control groups



Notes: The figure shows the quarterly time series of patent applications between the treatment and control groups from 2001Q1 to 2021Q2. The vertical line represents the start of the AITC intervention in 2017Q1. The treatment group is Alberta, and the control group consists of all remaining provinces except NL, PE, YT and NU.

The key identifying assumption of DD is that absent the intervention, the trend of patent applications in Alberta would follow a similar pattern to that in control provinces. Figure 1 shows the time series of patent applications between Alberta and control provinces. Alberta's patent applications follow a similar pattern to control provinces before the intervention, however, some deviations are present before 2016Q2.

To allay the concern of unobservable factors impacting patent application trends across provinces, I estimate event study regressions following Equation 2 below and provide sup-

porting evidence for causal identification of $\hat{\beta}$.

$$\ln(P_{it} + 1) = \theta_i + \tau_t + \beta_t(\tau_t \cdot A_t) + \mathbf{x}_{it}'\gamma + u_{it} \quad (2)$$

θ_i , τ_t , \mathbf{x}_{it} , γ and u_{it} represent the same as in Equation 1. τ_t has its reference level set to one period before the treatment start period (2016Q4). A_t is a binary variable equal to unity for Alberta observations and zero otherwise. $\tau_t \cdot A_t$ is the interaction term between these two variables. β_t is the associated vector of coefficients, which will show the difference between the treatment and control groups in the explained variable for all t . For these regressions, I show the values of the interaction terms in event study plots, along with 95% confidence intervals. I cluster standard errors at the province and period level.

Evidence in favour of the identifying assumption will be observed if the β_t before 2016Q4 are not statistically significant. This supports the idea that Alberta had no significant differences in the trend of patent applications to other provinces before the intervention. Thus, I use the event study regressions to provide evidence of the causal identification of the effect of the AITC. Further, I use event study regressions in the form of 2 to examine the effectiveness of the AITC by looking at post-treatment interaction terms.

1.3 Patent parties and province-month panel

I perform two robustness checks on DD and event study analyses to ensure the validity of my results. First, to the extent that results could be driven by the patent-province mapping, I consider the number of Canadian parties involved in a patent application as an alternative explained variable. I separate parties by type (all parties, inventors, owners and applicants³). Table 2 also presents the difference in means between treated and control provinces for parties involved in patent applications.

Second, I reestimate models on a province-month panel, to ensure that the results are not driven by the aggregation of data at the quarterly level. I present descriptive statistics of the monthly data in Appendix ??.

³I do not consider agents as a separate category due to them being hired professionals, which is not informative about the patent application team.

Table 2: Differences in means between treated and control provinces in province-quarter panel

Treatment		Pre	Post
Control	Ln +1 Patent applications	4.119	4.060
	Ln +1 Interested parties	5.674	5.459
	Ln +1 Inventors	4.732	4.730
	Ln +1 Applicants	4.155	4.095
	Ln +1 Owners	4.723	4.167
	Ln +1 Total population	8.636	8.735
	Ln +1 Section A applications	2.554	2.588
	Ln +1 Section B applications	2.237	2.007
	Ln +1 Section C applications	1.458	1.301
	Ln +1 Section D applications	0.347	0.167
	Ln +1 Section E applications	1.499	1.502
	Ln +1 Section F applications	1.613	1.399
	Ln +1 Section G applications	1.841	2.016
	Ln +1 Section H applications	1.611	1.373
	Ln +1 Multiple section applications	2.873	3.006
Treatment	Ln +1 Patent applications	5.380	5.228
	Ln +1 Interested parties	6.800	6.645
	Ln +1 Inventors	5.731	5.930
	Ln +1 Applicants	5.380	5.245
	Ln +1 Owners	5.886	5.322
	Ln +1 Total population	9.050	9.241
	Ln +1 Section A applications	2.714	2.893
	Ln +1 Section B applications	2.939	2.992
	Ln +1 Section C applications	2.634	2.626
	Ln +1 Section D applications	0.181	0.301
	Ln +1 Section E applications	4.076	3.699
	Ln +1 Section F applications	2.513	2.377
	Ln +1 Section G applications	3.067	2.844
	Ln +1 Section H applications	1.945	1.780
	Ln +1 Multiple section applications	4.104	4.096

Notes: Calculations based on a balanced panel of $N = 656$ province-monthly observations from 2001Q1 to 2021Q2. The sample includes all Canadian provinces except NL, PE, YU and NU. The treatment group is Alberta, and the control group consists of all remaining provinces. Post-intervention periods are those after 2017Q1.