

# Replication Results

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Table 1: Table 2 Replication: OLS regressions, Dependent variable = US patents per subclass-year (1875–1939)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Subclass has at least one license	0.1505*** (0.0356)	0.2553*** (0.0376)		
Number of licenses			0.1095*** (0.0246)	0.0715*** (0.0172)
Number of licenses squared			-0.0068*** (0.0022)	
Number of patents by foreign inventors	0.2830*** (0.0176)		0.2821*** (0.0176)	0.2828*** (0.0176)
Subclass fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	471,120	471,120	471,120	471,120
Number of subclasses	7,248	7,248	7,248	7,248

*Notes:* Each observation is a USPTO subclass in a given year (1875–1939). `count_usa` is the number of patents granted to U.S. inventors in that subclass–year. All regressions include subclass fixed effects and grant–year fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at the subclass level. \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.10$ .

**Table 2: Table 3 Replication: Intent to Treat Regressions, Dependent Variable = US patents per subclass-year (1875–1939)**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Number of enemy patents	0.0550*** (0.0070)	0.0698*** (0.0084)		
Remaining lifetime of enemy patents			0.0065*** (0.0008)	0.0084*** (0.0010)
Number of patents by foreign inventors	0.2791*** (0.0174)		0.2785*** (0.0174)	
Subclass fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	471,120	471,120	471,120	471,120
Number of subclasses	7,248	7,248	7,248	7,248

*Notes:* Subclass-by-year panel (1875–1939), restricted to chemical subclasses with pre-war German patents. All regressions include subclass and grant-year fixed effects, with standard errors clustered at the subclass level. `count.cl_itt` and `year.conf_itt` measure pre-war exposure to enemy patents (ITT). `count_for` measures patents by foreign inventors excluding Germans. \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , \*\*  $p < 0.05$ , \*  $p < 0.10$ .