

■ Role of intellectual property statistics in making informed decisions

Development and effective use of IP statistics
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Overview

- Why IP statistics matters?
- Use of IP statistics
- IP data availability/limitations
- Challenges faced by IP offices to produce policy relevant IP statistics

Why IP statistics matters?

- IP is important to economic growth

- e.g. Intellectual Property and the US Economy (EAS & USPTO study), Digital Opportunity: A Review of Intellectual Property and Growth (Hargreaves Report, UK), Intellectual Property Rights Intensive Industries (EPO/OHIM)

- Innovation is a central driver of economic growth

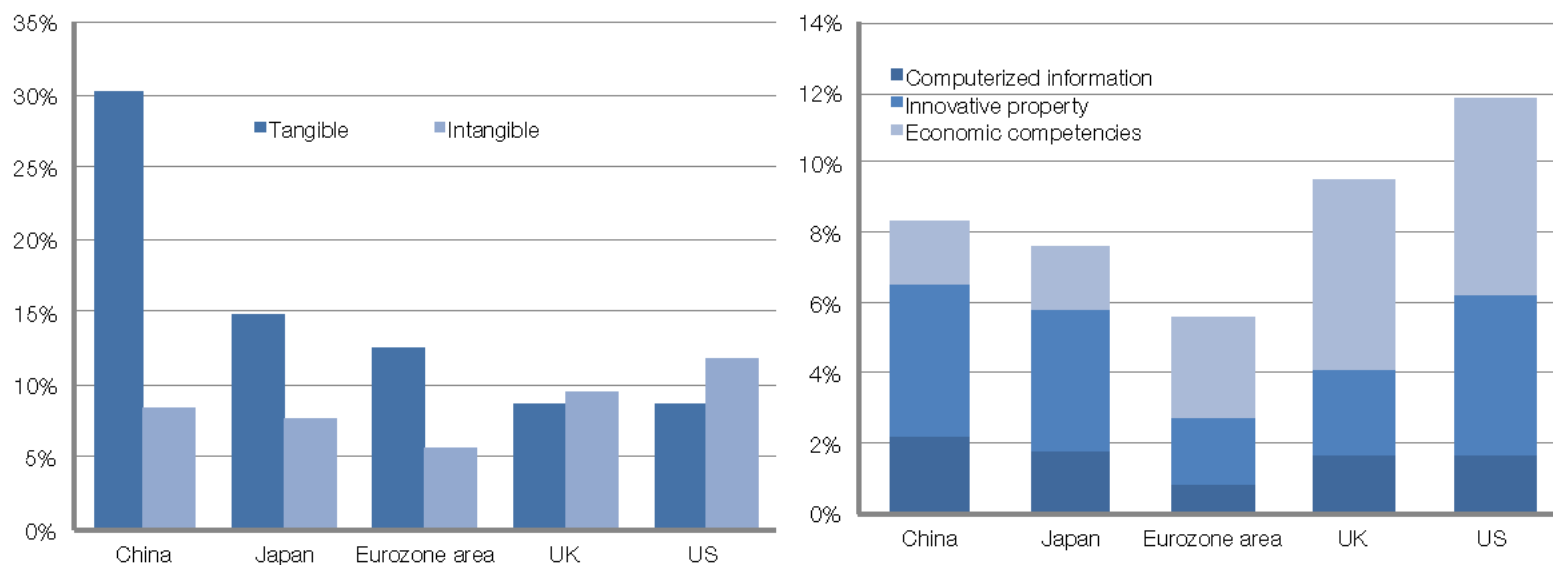
- IPR systems are designed to encourage innovative and creative activities

- IPRs play a central role firm strategies

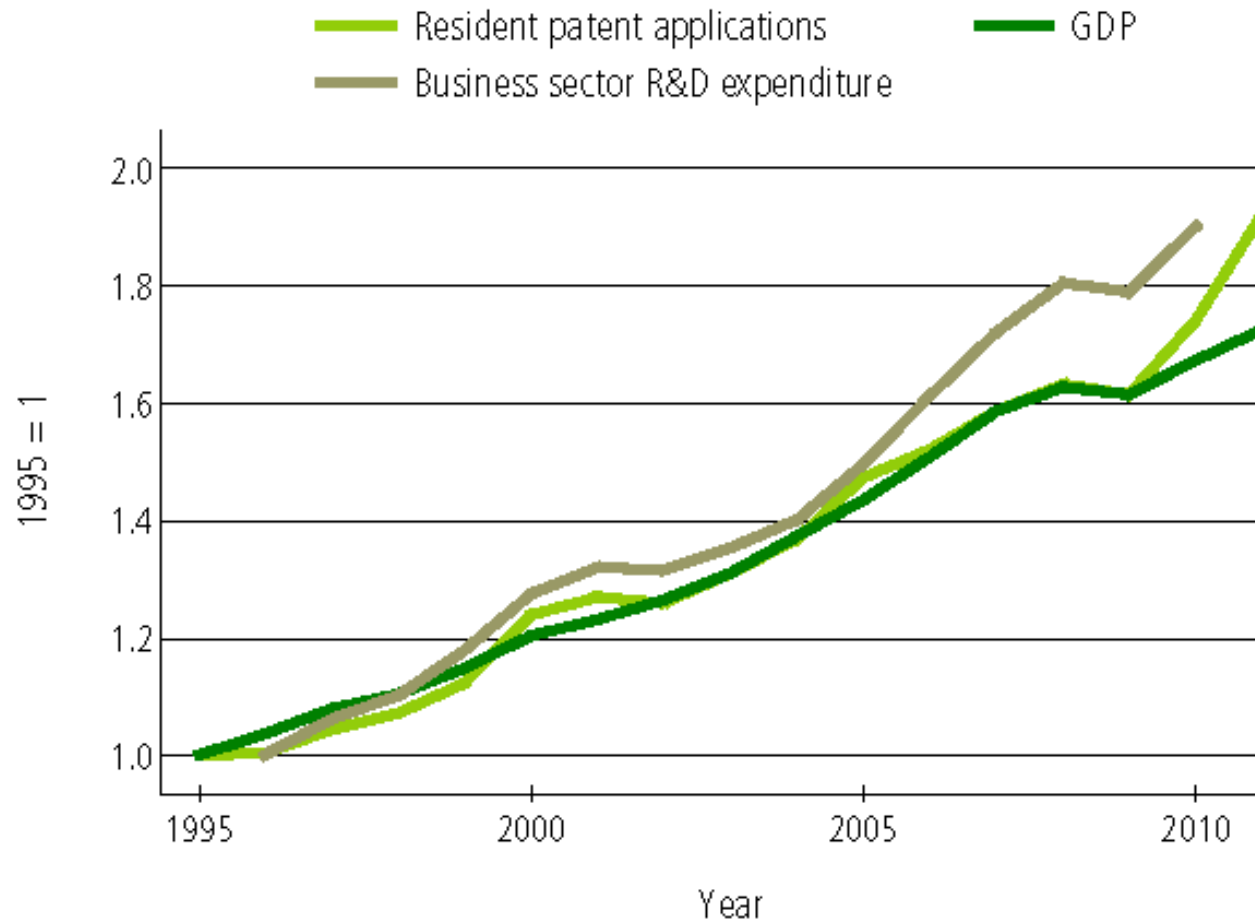
Increasing intangible investments

Figure 1.2: Increasingly, in high-income countries, intangible investments exceed tangible investments; economic competencies make an important contribution

Investment in tangible and intangible assets (left) and types of intangible investments (right), both as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), 2007

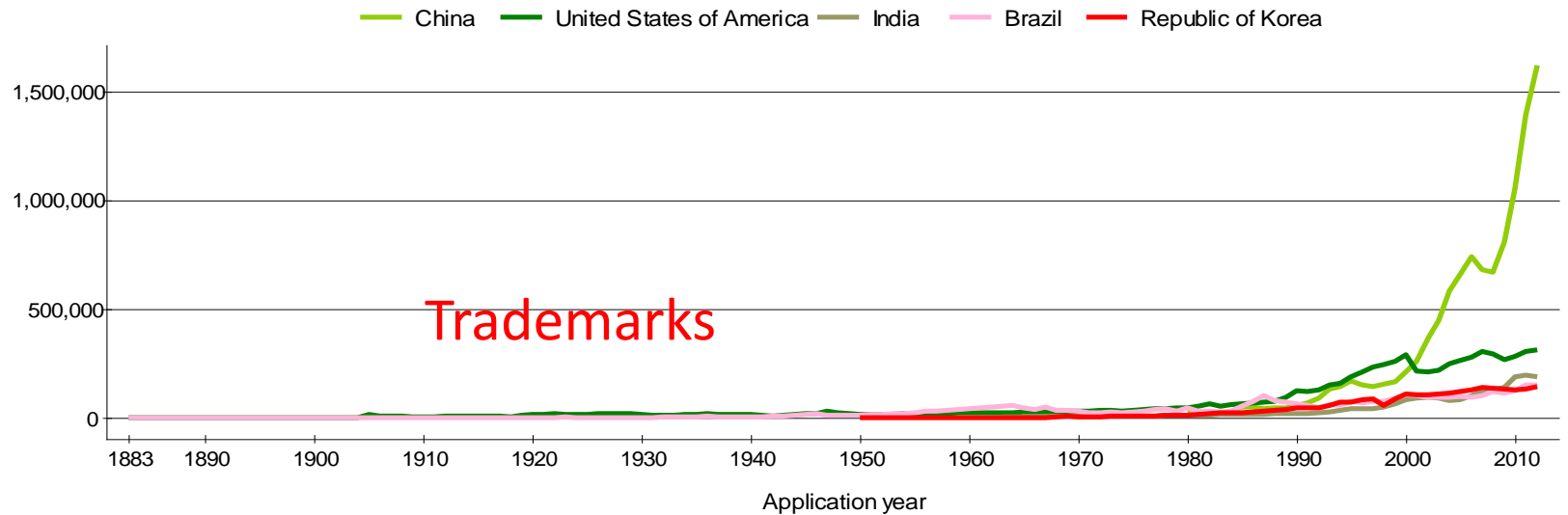
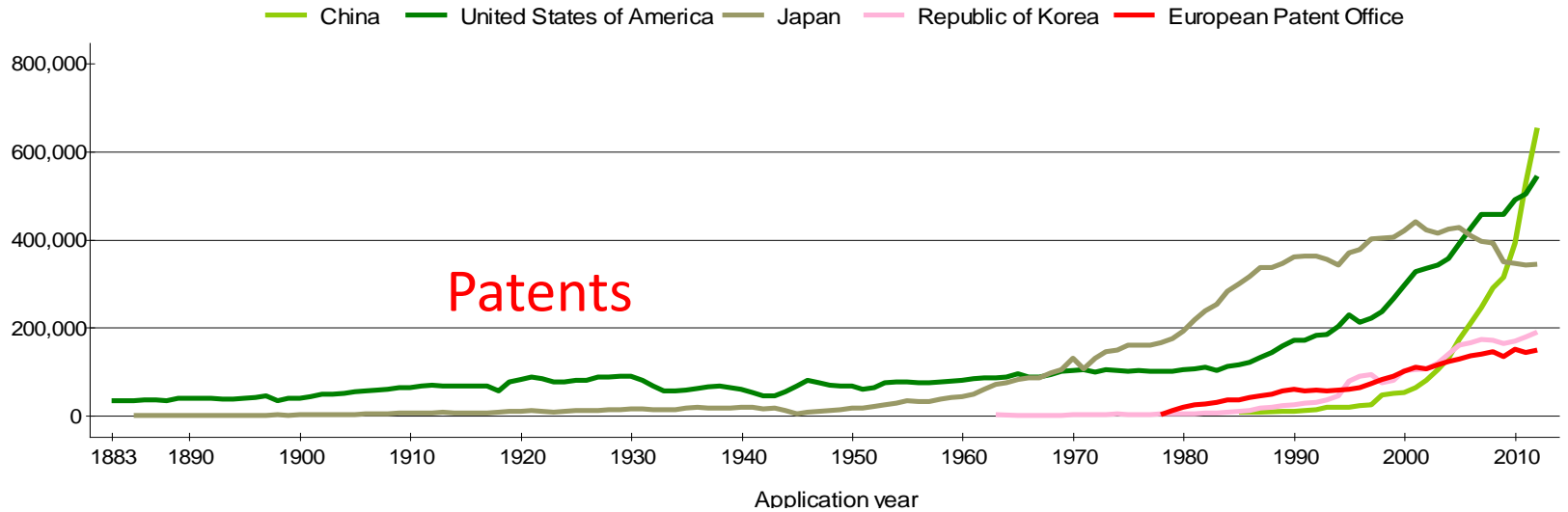


Increasing intangible investments



Surge in IP filings

Similar trend for other IP types



Use of IP statistics

■ Policy makers

- Economic analysis – e.g. proxy for innovation, marketing innovations, technological development, knowledge transfer, etc.

■ Businesses

- Technology development, firm performance, business strategies, etc.

■ IP offices

- Resource management, budget and planning, etc.

IP data availability – statistical analysis

- Convert administrative documents into statistical databases
 - Methodology/expertise
- Aggregate data
 - Most IP offices
 - WIPO - covering more than 100 offices
- Individual records
 - NBER patent citations data file (Jaffe, Trajtenberg & Hall), PATSTAT (EPO), IIP patent database (Goto & Motohashi), WIPO (PCT, Madrid and Hague)

IP data limitations – statistical analysis

■ Aggregate data availability

- Varies across region/income-group

■ IP types

- Coverage varies across IP types
- Database of individual record for marks, copyrights, designs, etc.

■ Going beyond aggregate data

- Technology/industry/firm level, etc.

■ International comparability

Challenges for IP offices

Limited resources

Raising awareness of the importance of IP
statistics

Lack of statistical infrastructure

Thank you!

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