

Theme 5: Data and methodological approaches

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Overview

- ▶ What data do we need?

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- ▶ This presentation:
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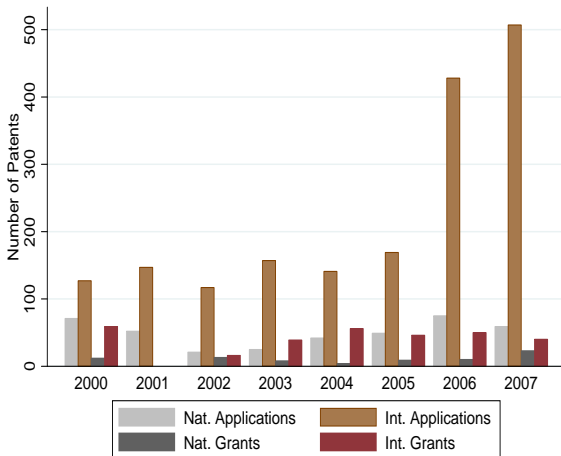
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- ▶ But first...two examples...

Example 1: Jordan - Patent Counts



Source: Industrial Property Protection Directorate, Jordan

Example 1: Jordan**Local companies that have applied for a patent (since 2005)**

Name	Orbis ¹
1. Jordanian Company for Pharmaceutical Production ²	✓
2. Al-Ordunyyah Al-Oula lil Bahth Wa Tasmeeem	
3. University of Jordan	
4. Royal Scientific Society	
5. Al-Nijmah Factory	
6. Dar Al-Dawa	✓
7. Jordanian Sulfo-chemical Company	

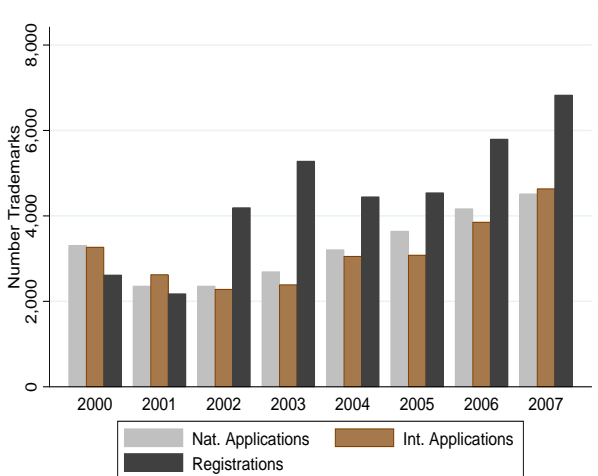
Notes:

¹ 178 Companies found in Orbis (population approx. 13,000 firms in 2006 and 1,600 with > 10 employees)

² Jordanian Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company

Source: Industrial Property Protection Directorate, Jordan

Example 1: Jordan - Trademark Counts



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Example 2: Nigeria - Nollywood

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- ▶ *Typical sales for the average Nigerian film are around 20,000 (Haynes, 2005)*
- ▶ *Nollywood owes its existence to pirate infrastructure (Lobato, 2010)*
- ▶ *[...] piracy has turned into a menace. [...] the profit margins from a film remain low and unpredictable, one major reason being that producers are not always able to make adequate profit margins on their investments due to piracy. (Chowdhury et al., 2008)*

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- ▶ Promote copyright and privacy protection through
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- ▶ What's the evidence? What can we learn?

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- ▶ **India:** Smaller samples containing patents and R&D (Raut [1995] 192 R&D performing firms for 1975-1986; Arora [1996] 211 firms containing information on technology import agreements; Kathuria [2000] 368 large firms for 1975-1989).

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 - ▶ Widespread use of firm-level census and survey data: Colombia (Roberts and Tybout, 1996), Morocco (Clerides et al., 1998; Fafchamps et al., 2002), Ghana (Söderbom and Teal, 2004) or Kenya and Tanzania (Söderbom et al., 2006)

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 - ▶ Qian (2007) and Kannebley (2008): Matching estimators

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