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ABSTRACT

This paper studies the impact of R&D on the growth rate of the economy. We show that R&D increases the growth rate of the economy, but also increases the risk of the economy. The risk is due to the fact that R&D is a costly activity that can be abandoned at any time. This paper shows that the risk is not necessarily bad, as it can be diversified. The risk is bad only if it is not diversified. This paper shows that the risk is not necessarily bad, as it can be diversified. The risk is bad only if it is not diversified.

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T. C. ... S. E. ... N. ... S. ... E. ...  
... A. ... M. ... F. ... P. ...  
... L. ... D. ... F. ... S. ... F. ... &  
... U. ... S. ... U. ... I. ...  
... LBS (A. ...), NC State, N. U. ... P. ...  
... SEC. ... U. ... U. ...  
... U. ... S. ... V. ... C. ... F. ...  
... H. ... F. ... U. ... S. ... B. ... S. ...  
... U. ... S. ... U. ... S. ... U. ...  
... St. ... U. ... 2015 A ...  
... B. ... S. ... C. ... G. ... 2015  
... C. ... G. ... 2015 AFA A ...  
... 2015 BI C. ... G. ... 2015  
... NHH ... F. ... 2016 F. ...  
... C. ... F. ... I. ... 2016

1. Introduction

The growth rate of the economy has been relatively stable since the 1980s. This is due to the fact that R&D has increased the growth rate of the economy, but also increased the risk of the economy. The risk is due to the fact that R&D is a costly activity that can be abandoned at any time. This paper shows that the risk is not necessarily bad, as it can be diversified. The risk is bad only if it is not diversified.

... C. ... G. ... S. ... 2017 "I ...  
... A. ... B. ... U. ...  
... A. ... J. ... U. ...  
... A. ... U. ...  
... G. ... 20151080451. A ...  
... C. ...  
... (A. B. ...), 2006@ ...  
... (S. M.), ... (I. I.).

(Stern, 1988, 1989).  
 2015 L  
 CEO B R  
 1  
 1994 2007, 1800  
 U.S.  
 5% 7%  
 M  
 2  
 A  
 3  
 O  
 4 A  
 H (1989)

M  
 5  
 F

<sup>1</sup> I H 500  
 U.S.  
 M 31, 2015.  
<sup>2</sup> B., J., P., T. (2008), K. (2008), K. (2009), G. S. (2009), H. Q., T. (2014), K., P., T. (2016) U.S., F., M., R. (2009), T., F., G., (2017) -U.S., F.  
 B., J., K. (2015).  
<sup>3</sup> B., B., J. (2015), G. (2018), C. P. (2016)  
 O  
 // 2015-07-24/  
 S C, L, S  
 St. (2015).  
<sup>4</sup> I F, I, I



Ost (2015), (Atkinson et al., 2013), (Akerlof et al., 2013), (Coles et al., 2014), (Akerlof et al., 2011), (Akerlof et al., 1986).

**2. Data and sample overview**

2.1.

2.1.1.

T... R&D... 50%... (Akerlof et al., 2009).<sup>7</sup> (S... 2009; Akerlof et al., 2013; S... 2014).<sup>8</sup> (NBER) 2013 to 2014.

<sup>7</sup> R&D...  
<sup>8</sup> At...

1991 to 2006, T... (B... (USPTO) NBER 2010.<sup>9</sup> H... B... S... (HBS) 10 C... 1991 to 2010, t... (L... (2014) USPTO T... 11 T... (USPTO) HBS... (2010), A... (2016), M... (2017).<sup>12</sup>

2.1.2.

T... 1994–2007, B... (2008), S... 13D... (SEC) (EDGAR). T... 5%... 2%... \$1... (1994 to 2007).

Table 1

Table 1 presents the results of the regression analysis. The dependent variable is the percentage of R&D expenditure in total sales. The independent variables are the size of the firm (P.A.), the industry (P.B.), and the year (P.C.). The results show that the size of the firm has a positive and significant effect on R&D expenditure, while the industry and year have no significant effect. The R-squared value is 0.12, indicating that the model explains 12% of the variation in R&D expenditure.

Year	P.A: Firm Size		P.B: Industry		F
	# of Firms	% of R&D	# of Firms	% of R&D	
1994	8	37.50	138	37.50	138
1995	28	46.43	2	35.71	2
1996	82	36.59	12	30.49	15
1997	178	22.47	11	19.10	12.5
1998	140	30.71	12	25.00	18
1999	99	20.20	18	16.16	26
2000	98	21.43	19	19.39	19
2001	85	29.41	18	24.71	20
2002	119	32.77	10	27.73	13.5
2003	112	36.61	14	29.46	17
2004	133	34.59	7	27.82	10
2005	203	30.05	13	22.17	20
2006	235	34.47	24	24.26	50
2007	250	36.00	21	23.20	36
F	1,770	31.24	16	24.07	24

Industry	P.A: Firm Size		P.B: Industry		F
	# of Firms	% of R&D	# of Firms	% of R&D	
Chemicals	94	36.17	6.15	21.28	4.70
Consumer Goods	47	61.70	5.24	59.57	6.57
Manufacturing	166	59.04	17.72	46.39	18.08
Electronics	64	9.38	1.09	3.13	0.47
Computer & Software	33	60.61	3.62	48.48	3.76
Healthcare	346	51.45	32.19	41.04	33.33
Automotive	73	12.33	1.63	9.59	1.64
Utilities	29	6.90	0.36	3.45	0.23
Telecommunications	225	9.33	3.80	5.78	3.05
Food & Beverage	192	53.13	18.45	46.35	20.89
Financial	238	5.04	2.17	2.10	1.17
Other	263	15.97	7.60	9.89	6.11
F	1,770	31.24	100	24.07	100

Table 1 presents the results of the regression analysis. The dependent variable is the percentage of R&D expenditure in total sales. The independent variables are the size of the firm (P.A.), the industry (P.B.), and the year (P.C.). The results show that the size of the firm has a positive and significant effect on R&D expenditure, while the industry and year have no significant effect. The R-squared value is 0.12, indicating that the model explains 12% of the variation in R&D expenditure.

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2.2.

2.2.1.

... (G... 1987).  
 ... (2001, 2005)  
 ... (2010).  
 NBER P... C...  
 ... (2001)  
 ... (2015)  
 ... (2017)  
 ... A...

2.2.2.

... St... (2000)  
 ... (2018)  
 ... M... (2011)  
 ... A... (2013) | C...  
 ... (2018),  
 ... A... 80%  
 ... 80%  
 ... A...  
 ... A...  
 ... (2016),  
 ... (2017)  
 ... A... B...

Table 2

Sample period: 1991–2010. Data source: Compustat. All variables are scaled to the fiscal year. The dependent variable is the change in R&D (R&D<sub>it</sub> - R&D<sub>it-1</sub>). The independent variables are: Size (SIZE), Market Value (MV), Financial Distress (FD), Return on Assets (ROA), R&D/Assets (R&D/Assets), Leverage (L), Non-executive Director (NED), and Age (Age). The control variables are: Industry (IND), Year (YEAR), and Firm (FIRM). The regression equation is:  $\Delta R\&D_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 SIZE_{it} + \alpha_2 MV_{it} + \alpha_3 FD_{it} + \alpha_4 ROA_{it} + \alpha_5 R\&D/Assets_{it} + \alpha_6 L_{it} + \alpha_7 NED_{it} + \alpha_8 Age_{it} + \alpha_9 IND_{it} + \alpha_{10} YEAR_{it} + \alpha_{11} FIRM_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$ . The regression results are reported in the table below. The t-statistics are in parentheses.

	T-1 (N = 553)					T (N = 553)					D	
	M	S.D.	25	50	75	M	S.D.	25	50	75	T - T-1	-St t st
L (F)	5.48	1.61	4.21	5.47	6.74	5.41	1.64	4.25	5.36	6.68	0.08	(0.76)
L (MV)	5.42	1.59	4.17	5.41	6.73	5.51	1.54	4.44	5.55	6.74	-0.09	(-0.88)
F	721.54	1049.17	67.30	237.49	849.32	704.06	1059.63	70.07	212.78	792.90	17.48	(0.27)
MV	631.88	862.10	63.29	222.16	814.13	627.49	848.92	80.15	234.42	807.43	4.39	(0.08)
F - ROA	0.01	0.15	-0.06	0.05	0.11	0.02	0.16	-0.05	0.07	0.13	-0.01	(-0.88)
F - R&D/Assets	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.13	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.04	0.11	0.00	(0.77)
L	0.20	0.20	0.01	0.16	0.31	0.17	0.18	0.01	0.12	0.28	0.03*	(2.28)
F - NED	1.52	0.97	0.84	1.23	1.83	1.60	0.98	0.88	1.28	2.05	-0.08	(-1.39)
L (1+N)	0.50	0.72	0.00	0.00	1.10	0.53	0.74	0.00	0.00	1.10	-0.02	(-0.49)
L (1+Age)	0.55	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.00	(-0.03)
N	1.27	2.11	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.37	2.22	0.00	0.00	2.00	-0.10	(-0.73)
Age	2.22	4.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.20	4.19	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.02	(0.09)
F - IND	0.58	0.24	0.48	0.63	0.76	0.59	0.24	0.44	0.63	0.78	-0.01	(-0.26)
F - YEAR	0.53	0.27	0.33	0.57	0.70	0.54	0.29	0.35	0.60	0.73	-0.01	(-0.35)
F - FIRM	0.18	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.19	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.33	-0.01	(-0.38)
F - FIRM	0.29	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.29	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.75	-0.01	(-0.22)

Table 2 (continued) provides a detailed description of the variables used in the regression analysis. The dependent variable is the change in R&D (R&D<sub>it</sub> - R&D<sub>it-1</sub>). The independent variables are: Size (SIZE), Market Value (MV), Financial Distress (FD), Return on Assets (ROA), R&D/Assets (R&D/Assets), Leverage (L), Non-executive Director (NED), and Age (Age). The control variables are: Industry (IND), Year (YEAR), and Firm (FIRM). The regression equation is:  $\Delta R\&D_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 SIZE_{it} + \alpha_2 MV_{it} + \alpha_3 FD_{it} + \alpha_4 ROA_{it} + \alpha_5 R\&D/Assets_{it} + \alpha_6 L_{it} + \alpha_7 NED_{it} + \alpha_8 Age_{it} + \alpha_9 IND_{it} + \alpha_{10} YEAR_{it} + \alpha_{11} FIRM_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$ . The regression results are reported in the table below. The t-statistics are in parentheses.

3. Corporate innovation prior to and post hedge fund activism

Our study focuses on the period from 1991 to 2010. We use data from Compustat to calculate the change in R&D (R&D<sub>it</sub> - R&D<sub>it-1</sub>). The independent variables are: Size (SIZE), Market Value (MV), Financial Distress (FD), Return on Assets (ROA), R&D/Assets (R&D/Assets), Leverage (L), Non-executive Director (NED), and Age (Age). The control variables are: Industry (IND), Year (YEAR), and Firm (FIRM). The regression equation is:  $\Delta R\&D_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 SIZE_{it} + \alpha_2 MV_{it} + \alpha_3 FD_{it} + \alpha_4 ROA_{it} + \alpha_5 R\&D/Assets_{it} + \alpha_6 L_{it} + \alpha_7 NED_{it} + \alpha_8 Age_{it} + \alpha_9 IND_{it} + \alpha_{10} YEAR_{it} + \alpha_{11} FIRM_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$ . The regression results are reported in the table below. The t-statistics are in parentheses.

Table 2 (continued) provides a detailed description of the variables used in the regression analysis. The dependent variable is the change in R&D (R&D<sub>it</sub> - R&D<sub>it-1</sub>). The independent variables are: Size (SIZE), Market Value (MV), Financial Distress (FD), Return on Assets (ROA), R&D/Assets (R&D/Assets), Leverage (L), Non-executive Director (NED), and Age (Age). The control variables are: Industry (IND), Year (YEAR), and Firm (FIRM). The regression equation is:  $\Delta R\&D_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 SIZE_{it} + \alpha_2 MV_{it} + \alpha_3 FD_{it} + \alpha_4 ROA_{it} + \alpha_5 R\&D/Assets_{it} + \alpha_6 L_{it} + \alpha_7 NED_{it} + \alpha_8 Age_{it} + \alpha_9 IND_{it} + \alpha_{10} YEAR_{it} + \alpha_{11} FIRM_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$ . The regression results are reported in the table below. The t-statistics are in parentheses.

$$\Delta R\&D_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 SIZE_{it} + \alpha_2 MV_{it} + \alpha_3 FD_{it} + \alpha_4 ROA_{it} + \alpha_5 R\&D/Assets_{it} + \alpha_6 L_{it} + \alpha_7 NED_{it} + \alpha_8 Age_{it} + \alpha_9 IND_{it} + \alpha_{10} YEAR_{it} + \alpha_{11} FIRM_{it} + \epsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

Table 2 (continued) provides a detailed description of the variables used in the regression analysis. The dependent variable is the change in R&D (R&D<sub>it</sub> - R&D<sub>it-1</sub>). The independent variables are: Size (SIZE), Market Value (MV), Financial Distress (FD), Return on Assets (ROA), R&D/Assets (R&D/Assets), Leverage (L), Non-executive Director (NED), and Age (Age). The control variables are: Industry (IND), Year (YEAR), and Firm (FIRM). The regression equation is:  $\Delta R\&D_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 SIZE_{it} + \alpha_2 MV_{it} + \alpha_3 FD_{it} + \alpha_4 ROA_{it} + \alpha_5 R\&D/Assets_{it} + \alpha_6 L_{it} + \alpha_7 NED_{it} + \alpha_8 Age_{it} + \alpha_9 IND_{it} + \alpha_{10} YEAR_{it} + \alpha_{11} FIRM_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$ . The regression results are reported in the table below. The t-statistics are in parentheses.

Table 3

Table 3 provides a detailed description of the variables used in the regression analysis. The dependent variable is the change in R&D (R&D<sub>it</sub> - R&D<sub>it-1</sub>). The independent variables are: Size (SIZE), Market Value (MV), Financial Distress (FD), Return on Assets (ROA), R&D/Assets (R&D/Assets), Leverage (L), Non-executive Director (NED), and Age (Age). The control variables are: Industry (IND), Year (YEAR), and Firm (FIRM). The regression equation is:  $\Delta R\&D_{it} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 SIZE_{it} + \alpha_2 MV_{it} + \alpha_3 FD_{it} + \alpha_4 ROA_{it} + \alpha_5 R\&D/Assets_{it} + \alpha_6 L_{it} + \alpha_7 NED_{it} + \alpha_8 Age_{it} + \alpha_9 IND_{it} + \alpha_{10} YEAR_{it} + \alpha_{11} FIRM_{it} + \epsilon_{it}$ . The regression results are reported in the table below. The t-statistics are in parentheses.





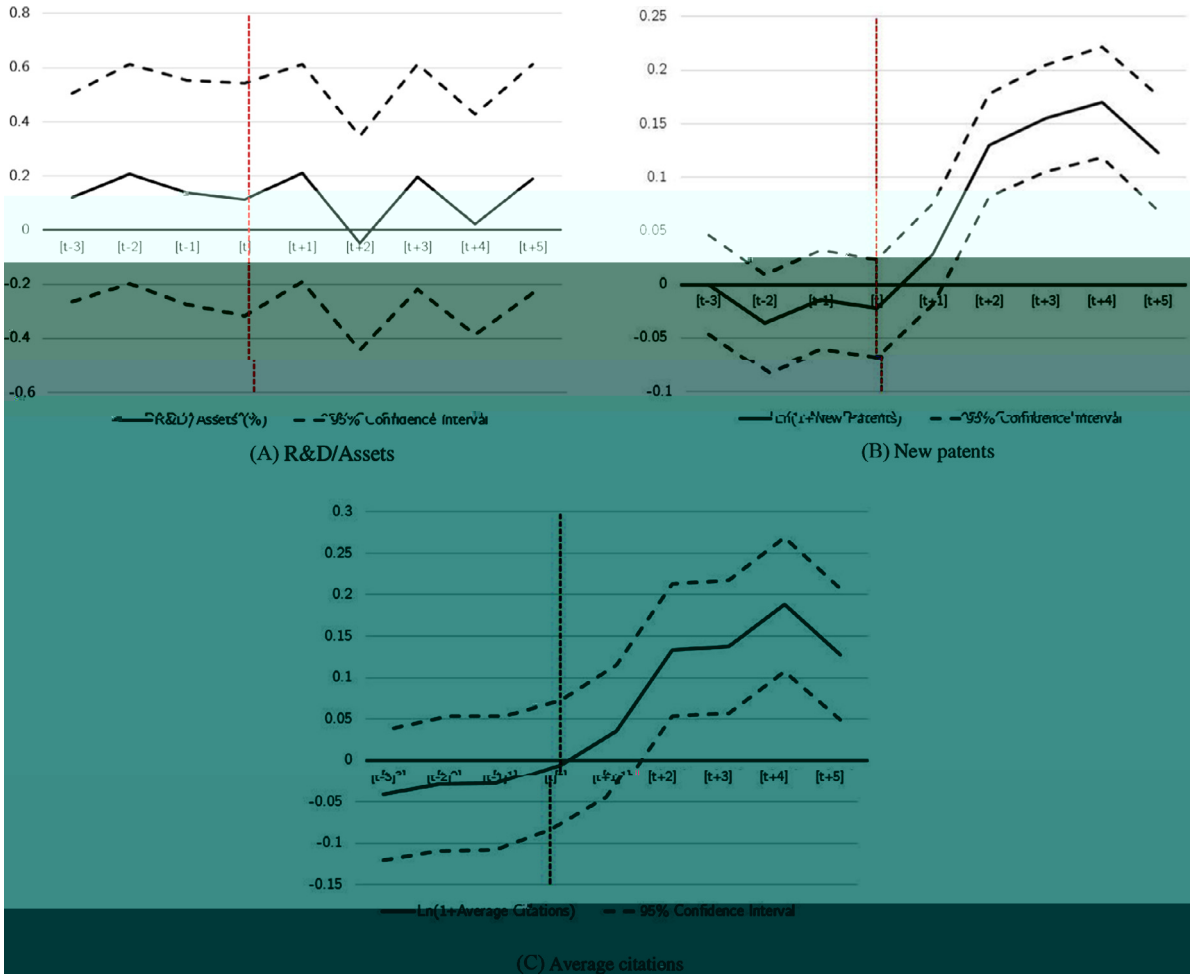


Fig. 1. Time series plots of R&D/Assets, New patents, and Average citations. The vertical dashed line indicates the time of the event. The shaded area represents the 95% confidence interval.

$$v_{it} = \sum_{s=-3}^{+5} \lambda_s + 1 + \sum_{s=-3}^{+5} \beta_s \{ \dots \} + \gamma \cdot C_{it} + \alpha + \alpha + \epsilon_{it}$$

where  $v_{it}$  is the dependent variable,  $\lambda_s$  and  $\beta_s$  are parameters to be estimated,  $C_{it}$  is a control variable, and  $\epsilon_{it}$  is the error term. The variables are defined as follows:  $P_{it}$  = A's R&D,  $P_{it}$  = B's R&D,  $C_{it}$  = Citations,  $St_{it}$  = Size of firm.

where  $\lambda_s$  is the parameter to be estimated,  $\beta_s$  is the parameter to be estimated,  $\gamma$  is the parameter to be estimated,  $\alpha$  is the parameter to be estimated, and  $\epsilon_{it}$  is the error term.

770185.662 T 0 /F1 1









**Table 5**

$P_{t+1} = \alpha + \alpha \left( \frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} \right)$   
 $T_{t+1} = \alpha + \alpha \left( \frac{T_t}{T_{t-1}} \right)$   
 $P_{t+1} = A_t + \alpha + \alpha \left( \frac{P_t}{P_{t-1}} \right)$







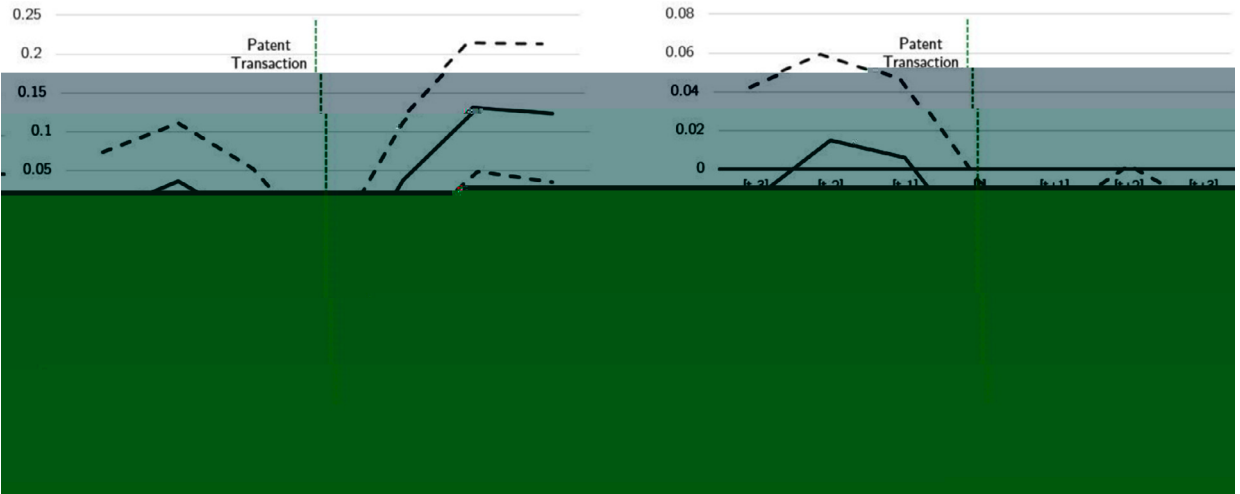


Fig. 2. C... ..  $C = \sum_{i=1}^3 \beta_i + \gamma \cdot A + \alpha + \alpha + \epsilon$ ...

C... ..  $C = \sum_{i=1}^3 \beta_i + \gamma \cdot A + \alpha + \alpha + \epsilon$ ...

t... ..  $C = \sum_{i=1}^3 \beta_i + \gamma \cdot A + \alpha + \alpha + \epsilon$ ...

20... ..  $C = \sum_{i=1}^3 \beta_i + \gamma \cdot A + \alpha + \alpha + \epsilon$ ...

4.3... ..  $C = \sum_{i=1}^3 \beta_i + \gamma \cdot A + \alpha + \alpha + \epsilon$ ...

**Table 7**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----















The image shows a complex musical score with several lines of notation. The notation includes various symbols, some of which are annotated with numbers and letters. A blue number '25' is visible in the upper left. Other annotations include 'As', '-48, -1]', '-12-', '-6, +6]', and 'Hb'. The notation appears to be a form of musical shorthand or a specific notation system, possibly related to a mathematical or scientific context given the numerical annotations.

Appendix A. Variable definition and description

V	D
R&D	( RD)
R&D	( RD) (AT).
N	
A	
O	
G	
E	
E	
D	
D	
I	
I	
P	
P	
A	
T	
MV	
ROA	
M/B	

Appendix B. Additional considerations involving the patent data

10). (2017) (2017)

1. T ?

T ?

1994 2002.

2. A ?

T ?

3. T ?

4. A ?

3.7(B) 7133.947 T O T ( ) /F

ROA -3  
 5. T...  
 (1)  
 6. M...  
 H, J... (2001).  
 ,1994-2002.  
 7. C...  
 A15... O... A...  
 8. I...  
 9. T...  
 )

USPTO  
 3. I...  
 10. D...  
 O...  
 )

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 A... R., V... J., S... L., 2013. I...  
 A... U., G... M.A., G... J., 2016. B...  
 A... H., H... P., L., D., 2013. S... M...: F... C...  
 A... H., K... P., 2016. T...  
 A... J., F... E... 119, 226-248.  
 A... J., 2013. D...  
 B... N., S... R., M... R., 2014. M...  
 B... L., B... A., J... 2015. T...  
 B... M., F... J., M... C., R... S., 2009. B...  
 B... M., F... J., G... J., ... H., 2017. T...  
 B... J., L., K., 2014. C...  
 B... S., 2015. D...  
 B... J.E., M... M.J., F... J.L., 2011. T...  
 B... N.M., G... N., S... A., 2017. A...  
 B... A., J... P... F., T... R., 2008. H...  
 B... A., J... K., H., 2015. B...  
 B... A., J... K., H., 2015. T...  
 C... C.P., 2008. V...  
 C... C.P., L., 2016. B... CEO...  
 C... J.C., P... D., 2016. T...  
 C... M., G... E., S... S., 2018. H...

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