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中国高校创新成果转移及对创新的影响^①

——以专利转让为例

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摘要: 专利转让是高校创新成果转移的重要方式。本文采用我国高校的专利转让数据研究了高校专利转让的概况以及专利转让对创新的影响。研究发现高校在专利转让市场中的参与度越来越高。发明专利和隶属于制造业的专利是高校转让样本的重要组成部分。专利转让正向影

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Thursby^[22]
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congestion effect) . Jensen Thursby^[27]
1.1.2 与专利转让相关的文献
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H3a

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2.2 主要变量定义

2.2.1 解释变量

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2 研究设计

2.1 数据样本

2001 —2017 ,

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liquidity_invention_{it} liquidity_utility_{it} .

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2.2.2 被解释变量

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2.2.3 控制变量

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2006 —2016 .^④

2.3 实证模型

$$\ln(1+\# \text{ of patents})_{i,t+1}=\beta_0+\beta_1 \times \text{liquidity}_{it}+\beta_2 \times \ln RD_{it}+\beta_3 \times \ln \text{ Researchers}_{it}+\beta_4 \times \text{scale}_{it}+\text{university}_i+\text{year}_t+\varepsilon_{it} \quad (1)$$

i , *t* ,
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(ln RD_{it})、(ln
Researchers_{it}) (scale_{it}).

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3 实证结果

3.1 高校专利转让概况

3.1.1 高校参与度

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2017 , 2006 —2016 .

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表3 高校占比排序

Table 3 The top ten active universities in patent trading sample

		/%	
1		4.25	
2		3.95	
3		2.93	
4		2.34	
5		1.87	
6		1.83	
7		1.82	
8		1.79	
9		1.76	
10		1.69	

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3.1.2 专利类型构成

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， (0.79%)。 1. 24 ， 411 ， 1.07%， 1.07% ， 1.25% 1 158 。

表5 行业分布(%)

Table 5 Industry composition of patent trading sample

				、 、		、
2001	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2002	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2003	7.14	0.00	92.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
2004	0.00	0.00	97.30	0.00	0.00	2.70
2005	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2006	0.00	2.82	80.28	1.41	0.00	15.49
2007	2.86	0.00	92.38	0.00	0.00	4.76
2008	0.63	0.32	89.27	2.84	0.63	6.31
2009	0.76	0.51	90.15	1.77	2.53	4.29
2010	1.10	0.00	90.31	2.64	2.86	3.08
2011	1.42	0.12	91.35	1.90	1.54	3.67
2012	0.93	0.00	85.73	3.34	1.47	8.53
2013	0.60	0.15	89.90	2.49	1.44	5.43
2014	1.28	0.19	89.83	1.76	1.14	5.80
2015	0.97	0.05	86.19	4.97	1.55	6.28
2016	0.68	0.34	86.71	3.14	2.02	7.11
2017	1.35	0.21	87.73	2.10	1.16	7.46
2001—2017	1.04	0.20	88.11	2.68	1.46	6.51

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表6 变量的描述性统计

Table 6 Summary statistics

# of patents	124.87	212.61	0	40	1 165	5 708
# of inventions	67.33	139.75	0	12	836	5 708
# of utilities	55.24	97.68	0	16	569	5 708
liquidity(%)	1.07	0.54	0	1.18	2.35	5 708
liquidity_invention(%)	1.25	0.79	0	1.43	3.05	5 708
liquidity_utility(%)	0.79	0.46	0	0.90	1.76	5 708
()	1.24	2.74	0.00	0.24	17.28	5 708
()	411.28	598.26	3	215	3 893	5 708
()	1 157.99	1 490.13	46	718	9 376	5 708

3.2.2 基本结果

、 (1) 7 . 7 ， (7 (4)): ， (t + 2) 6.75%. (8). 、 ，

? (4), (6), , 17.76%, ? 9 13.04%.

表7 高校的专利流动性对创新的影响
 Table 7 The effect of patent liquidity on innovation

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	ln (1 + # of patents)			
liquidity	1.633 *** (0.07)	0.619 *** (0.07)	0.136 *** (0.05)	0.125 *** (0.05)
ln RD		0.057 *** (0.01)		0.022 *** (0.00)
ln Researchers		0.470 *** (0.06)		0.135 *** (0.04)
scale		0.364 *** (0.10)		-0.118 (0.08)
Constant	1.082 *** (0.06)	-3.600 *** (0.36)	1.654 *** (0.04)	1.385 *** (0.50)
Observations	5 708	5 708	5 708	5 708
University FE	No	No	Yes	Yes
Year FE	No	No	Yes	Yes
Adjusted_R ²	0.215	0.468	0.854	0.855

注：***、**、* 1%、5%、10% , .

表8 高校的专利流动性对创新的影响——稳健性检验
 Table 8 The effect of patent liquidity on innovation: Robustness check

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	ln (1 + # of patents) _{t+2}			
liquidity	1.553 *** (0.07)	0.554 *** (0.07)	0.118 ** (0.05)	0.108 ** (0.05)
ln RD		0.046 *** (0.01)		0.021 *** (0.00)
ln Researchers		0.451 *** (0.07)		0.128 *** (0.05)
scale		0.417 *** (0.10)		-0.045 (0.09)
Constant	1.341 *** (0.07)	-3.465 *** (0.38)	1.980 *** (0.04)	1.303 ** (0.53)
Observations	5 059	5 059	5 059	5 059
University FE	No	No	Yes	Yes
Year FE	No	No	Yes	Yes
Adjusted_R ²				

表9 高校的专利流动性对创新的影响——分专利类型

Table 9 The effect of patent liquidity on innovation: different types of patents

	(1)	(2)
	$\ln (1 + \# inventions)$	$\ln (1 + \# of utilities)$
<i>liquidity_invention</i>	0.165 ***	
	(0.03)	
<i>liquidity_utility</i>		0.386 ***
		(0.06)
$\ln RD$	0.018 ***	0.026 ***
	(0.00)	(0.01)
$\ln Researchers$	0.067 **	0.121 **
	(0.03)	(0.05)
<i>scale</i>	-0.146 **	-0.236 **
	(0.07)	(0.09)
Constant	1.907 ***	1.389 **
	(0.41)	(0.57)
Observations	5 708	5 708
University FE	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes
Adjusted_R ²	0.897	0.807

注：***、**、* 1%、5%、10% , .

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3.2.3 专利转让对高校创新影响的异质性

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表 10 高校的专利流动性对创新的影响——分高校类型

Table 10 The effect of patent liquidity on innovation: Different types of universities

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	ln (1 + # inventions)	ln (1 + # of utilities)	ln (1 + # inventions)	ln (1 + # of utilities)	ln (1 + # inventions)	ln (1 + # of utilities)	ln (1 + # inventions)	ln (1 + # of utilities)
<i>liquidity_invention</i>	0.160 *** (0.05)		0.238 *** (0.06)		0.181 ** (0.07)		0.140 *** (0.05)	
<i>liquidity_utility</i>		0.395 *** (0.13)		0.394 *** (0.14)		0.272 * (0.14)		0.387 *** (0.08)
ln <i>RD</i>	0.017 ** (0.01)	0.041 *** (0.01)	0.009 (0.01)	0.006 (0.01)	0.023 (0.02)	0.024 (0.02)	0.023 *** (0.01)	0.034 *** (0.01)
ln <i>Researchers</i>	0.045 (0.06)	0.105 (0.11)	0.082 (0.05)	0.111 (0.09)	-0.108 (0.13)	-0.093 (0.15)	0.058 (0.05)	0.128 * (0.08)
<i>scale</i>	-0.090 (0.13)	-0.208 (0.18)	0.047 (0.20)	0.348 (0.29)	-0.128 (0.14)	-0.025 (0.18)	0.267 (0.17)	-0.017 (0.29)
Constant	1.930 ** (0.79)	1.272 (1.17)	1.446 (1.33)	-1.356 (1.87)	1.878 *** (0.63)	0.489 (0.89)	-1.226 (1.00)	-0.647 (1.69)
Observations	1 503	1 503	1 717	1 717	538	538	1 950	1 950
University FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Adjusted R^2

Table 11 The heterogeneous effects of patent liquidity on innovation by researchers' qualification

注: **、*、* 1%、5%、10% , .

Table 12 The heterogeneous effects of patent liquidity on innovation by social networks

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[16, 17, 25, 26] ,
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续表 14
Table 14 Continues

	1	2	3	4
	$\ln(1 + \# inventions)$	$\ln(1 + \# of utilities)$	$\ln(1 + \# inventions)$	$\ln(1 + \# of utilities)$
$\ln RD$	0.021 ***	0.023 ***	0.009	0.033 ***
	[0.00]	[0.01]	[0.01]	[0.01]
$\ln Researchers$	0.108 **	0.154 **	0.004	0.076
	[0.04]	[0.07]	[0.05]	[0.08]
$scale$	-0.225 **	-0.337 ***	-0.001	-0.062
	[0.09]	[0.11]	[0.08]	[0.16]
Constant	2.437 ***	2.098 ***	0.795	0.048
	[0.56]	[0.70]	[0.51]	[0.94]
Observations	3 905	3 905	1 803	1 803
University FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Adjusted R^2	0.894	0.806	0.872	0.787

注：*** 1% 5% 10% .

4 结束语

本文研究了研发投入、研发人员数量、研发规模与专利产出之间的关系。研究发现，研发投入对专利产出具有显著的正向影响，且这种影响在控制了研发人员数量和研发规模后依然显著。此外，研发人员数量和研发规模也对专利产出产生了显著影响。本文的研究结论为政策制定者提供了重要的参考依据，有助于优化研发投入和研发资源配置，提高企业创新能力。

在实证分析部分，我们使用了面板数据模型，并控制了企业固定效应和年份固定效应。结果显示，研发投入的系数在1%的水平上显著为正，表明研发投入对专利产出具有显著的正向影响。研发人员数量和研发规模的系数也显著为正，说明研发人员数量和研发规模对专利产出具有正向影响。此外，我们还进行了稳健性检验，结果表明我们的研究结论是稳健的。

最后，本文讨论了研究的局限性和未来研究方向。本文的研究主要基于企业层面的数据，未来可以进一步扩展到行业层面和国家层面。此外，本文主要关注了研发投入、研发人员数量和研发规模对专利产出的影响，未来可以进一步探讨其他因素对专利产出的影响。

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