

Accepted Manuscript

Employment Growth Heterogeneity under Varying Intellectual Property Rights Regimes in European Transition Economies: Young vs. Mature Innovators

Benjamin Balsmeier, Julie Delanote

PII: S0147-5967(14)00101-2
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.002>
Reference: YJCEC 2418

To appear in: *Journal of Comparative Economics*

Received Date: 19 December 2013
Revised Date: 15 October 2014

Please cite this article as: Balsmeier, B., Delanote, J., Employment Growth Heterogeneity under Varying Intellectual Property Rights Regimes in European Transition Economies: Young vs. Mature Innovators, *Journal of Comparative Economics* (2014), doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jce.2014.10.002>

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.



Employment Growth Heterogeneity under Varying Intellectual Property Rights Regimes in European Transition Economies: Young vs. Mature Innovators

Benjamin Balsmeier^{a, b} and Julie Delanote^{a, c}

- a) *KU Leuven, Dept. of Managerial Economics, Strategy and Innovation, Leuven, Belgium*
b) *University of Münster, Institute for Organizational Economics, Münster, Germany*
c) *Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW), Mannheim, Germany*

October 2014

Abstract

Young innovative companies are supposed to be key drivers of sustainable economic growth. This study examines the employment growth of young, small innovative firms (denoted as innovative youngsters) and contrasts it with the employment growth of established 'mature innovators' in 23 European transition economies, where varying degrees of intellectual property protection apply. The growth figures of the two firm groups vary significantly across different intellectual property rights (IPR) regimes. Innovative youngsters seem to benefit from strong intellectual property protection, while mature innovators exhibit the highest employment growth rates when IPRs are rather weak. These findings point to important undiscovered differences in employment growth patterns, which might explain some of the ambiguous results of former research on IPRs, and provide a reason why certain countries might benefit from strong IPRs while others might not.

JEL-Classification: G24, O31, O38

Keywords: Employment Growth, Intellectual Property Rights, Innovative Youngsters, Transition Economies

Contact details:

Benjamin Balsmeier

KU Leuven, Department of Managerial Economics, Strategy and Innovation
Naamsestraat 69, 3000 Leuven, Belgium
phone: +32 16 326 682, e-mail: Benjamin.Balsmeier@kuleuven.be

Julie Delanote

KU Leuven, Department of Managerial Economics, Strategy and Innovation
Naamsestraat 69, 3000 Leuven, Belgium
phone: +32 16 326 651, e-mail: Julie.Delanote@kuleuven.be

* Both authors thank Dirk Czarnitzki and Antonio Della Malva for valuable comments. We also thank the participants of the 14th ISS Conference 2012 in Brisbane, and the 5th MEIDE conference 2012 in Cape Town for their helpful comments. Benjamin Balsmeier gratefully acknowledges financial support from the Flemish Science Foundation.

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/5092132>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/5092132>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)