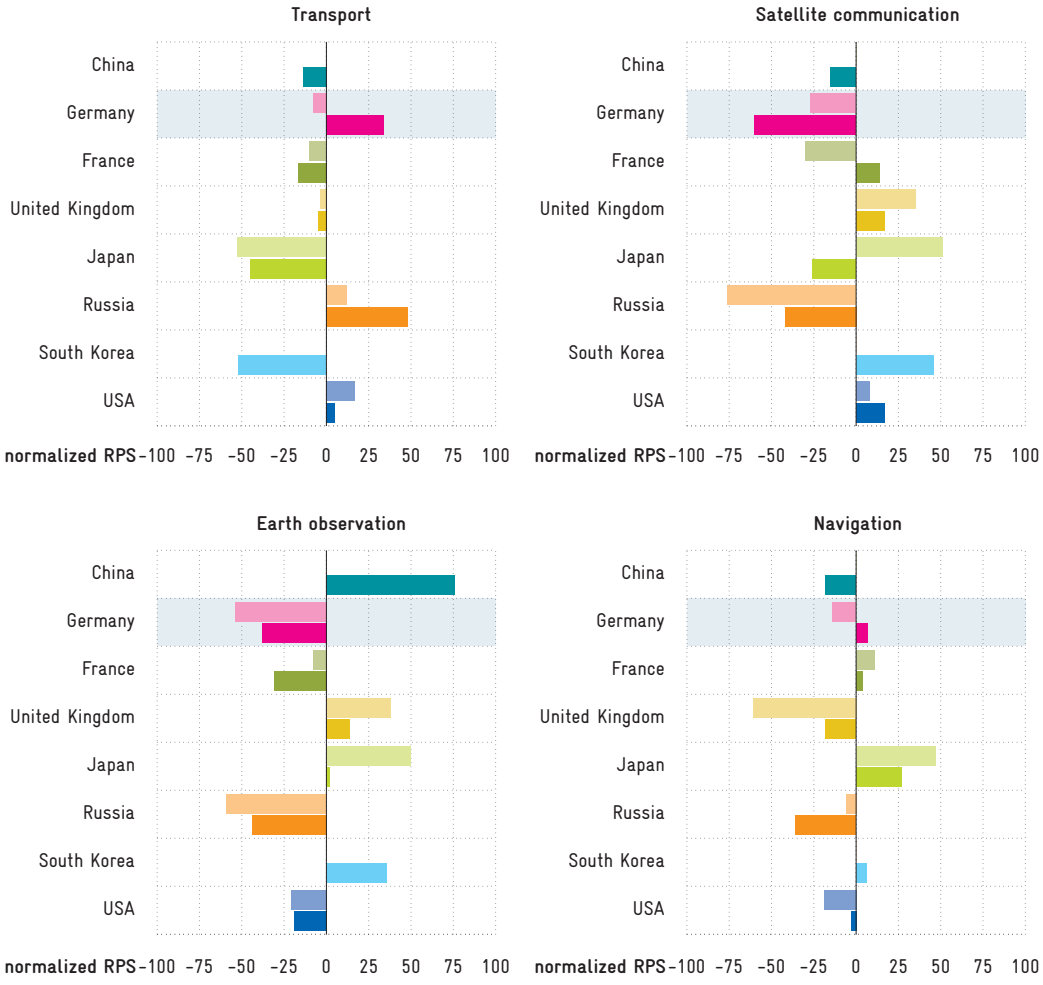
Fig. B 3-6 Normalized relative patent shares of selected countries by OECD class 1980–1999 and 2000–2018



Normalized RPS of the individual classes measured against all space patents. The lighter shade shows the normalized RPS for the period 1980–1999, the darker shade that for the period 2000–2018. No RPS can be calculated for China and South Korea for the period 1980–1999. The (non-normalized) RPS for technology field j in country i is calculated as follows: $RPS = (p_{ij}/\sum_j p_{ij})/(\sum_i p_{ij}/\sum_{ij} p_{ij})$.
The normalized RPS is calculated from the (non-normalized) RPS as follows: Normalized RPS= 100 * tanh ln (RPS). Cf. Sievers and Grimm, 2022.
Legend: The USA has a normalized RPS of 17 for transport in the period 1980–1999. This is based on a non-normalized RPS of 1.184. This value indicates that the USA's share of all space patents in the field of transport during this period is 118.4 percent of the USA's share of all space patents – which is above average.
Germany has a normalized RPS of -38 for Earth observation in the period 2000–2018. This is based on a non-normalized RPS of 0.667. This value indicates that Germany's share of all space patents in the field of Earth observation during this period is 66.7 percent of Germany's share of all space patents – which is below average.
Source: PATSTAT. Own calculations.
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