Risk Analysis for Intellectual Property Litigation

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Litigation Risk Analysis

Estimate the likelihood of winning at the time of filing

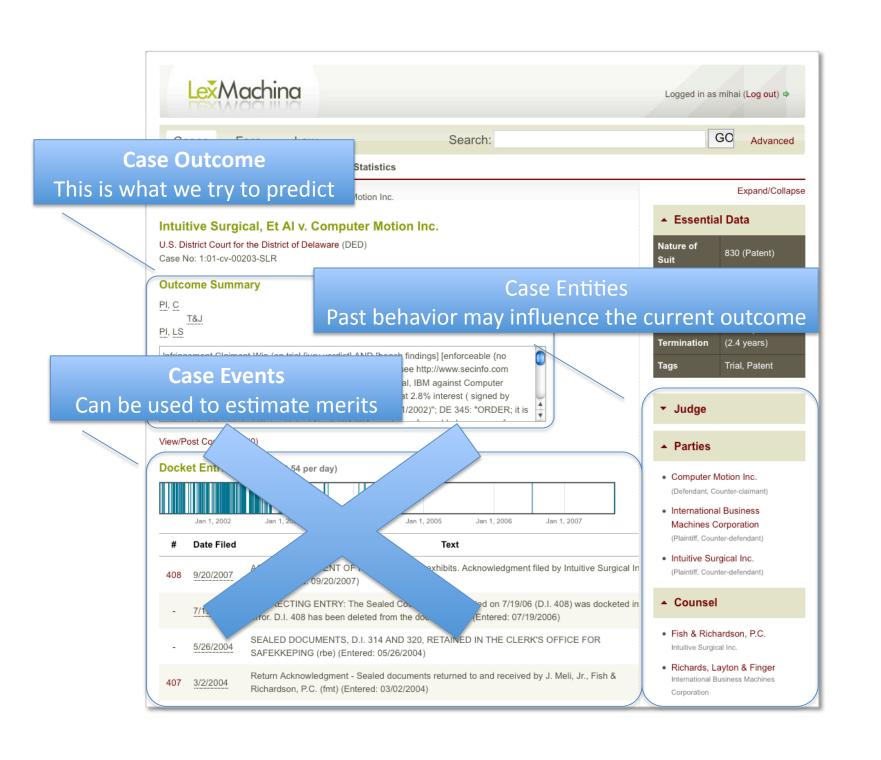
Why:

Should I settle?

Does attorney choice matter?

Where do I file a defensive case if XYZ Co. plans to sue me?

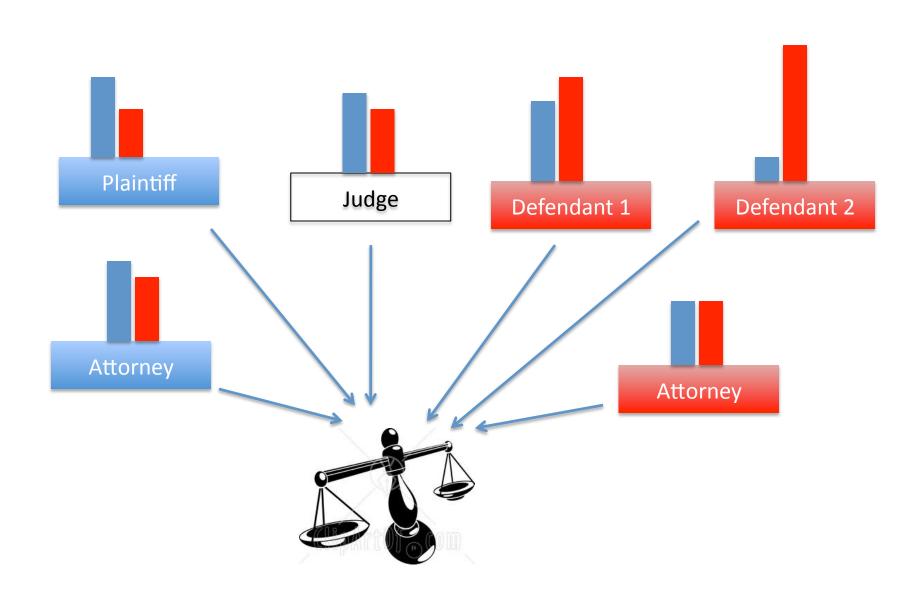
Can I win?



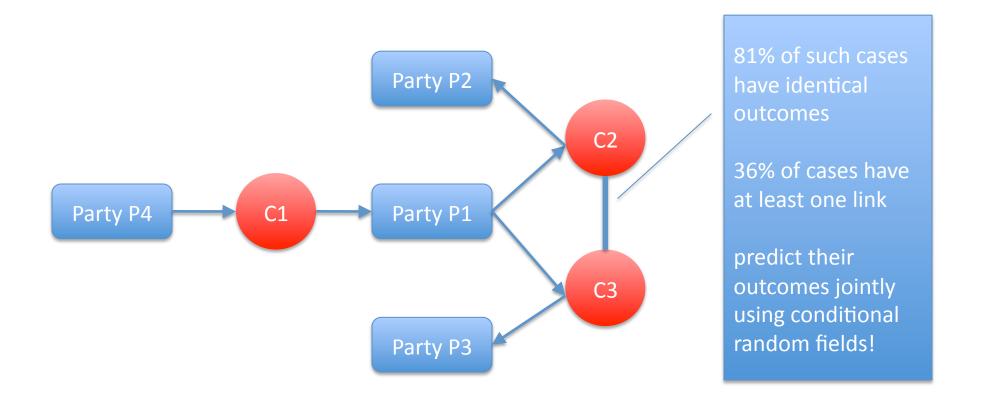
How?

- 2-step process:
 - Step 1: mine all the *previous* and *concurrent* interactions between the involved entities
 - Parties, attorneys, law firms, judges, districts
 - Not trivial: requires entity resolution
 - Step 2: detect patterns in these interactions and extrapolate to the new case
 - Logistic regression or conditional random fields

Using Historical Information



Exploiting the Correlation between Concurrent Cases



Features

- Past performance:
 - Win rates in a given role (plaintiff or defendant)
 - Win rates in any role
 - Frequency of litigation
 - Judge and district bias
- Concurrent information
 - Outcomes of immediate neighboring cases

The Corpus

20,980 total cases



Cases with polarized outcome	Parties	Attorneys	Law firms	Judges	Districts
4,263	12,270	15,706	5,261	1276	88

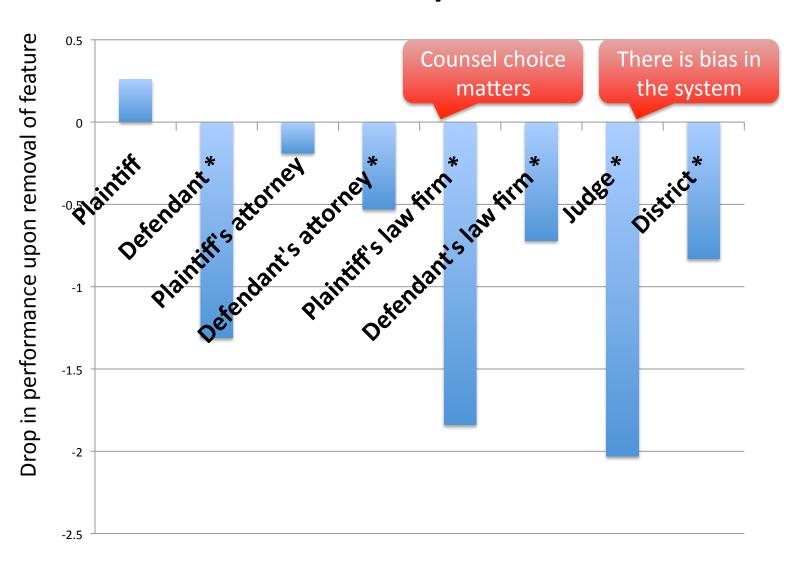


3,243 cases with some historical information

Overall Results

Baseline (Plaintiff Wins)		Past and Concurrent Information
52.4	63.4*	64.0 *

Ablation Experiment



Second Ablation Experiment



Conclusions

- Assessed the risk for parties involved in IP litigation using only historical and concurrent features of the participating entities
- Applications
 - Help parties involved in an IP lawsuit make wellinformed strategic decisions
 - Reduce the number of cases that reach trial > reduce costs for parties and judicial system
- Future work
 - Including estimators of case merits into the predictive model