## AAKASH KALYANI

## **EDUCATION**

Boston University	2017-2023 (Expected)
PhD Economics (5th year) Fields: Macroeconomics, Finance, Labor Economics Advisor: Tarek Alexander Hassan	
Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi Masters in Economics First Division	2013-2015
Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology, University of Delhi Bachelor of Engineering in Electronics and Communication First Division	2008-2012
WORKING PAPERS	
Measuring Creativity in US Patenting Draft coming soon	2022
Diffusion of Disruptive Technologies (link) with Nicholas Bloom, Tarek Hassan, Josh Lerner and Ahmed Tahoun	2021
ORK IN PROGRESS  International Migration and Knowledge Diffusion  Gender, Missing Innovations, and Economic Growth	
Gender, Missing Innovations, and Economic Growth	
	Jan. 2019 - May. 2021
WORK EXPERIENCE  Research Assistant to Tarek Hassan	Ů
WORK EXPERIENCE  Research Assistant to Tarek Hassan Boston University  Teaching Assistant for Introductory Statistics	Aug. 2018 - Dec. 2018
Research Assistant to Tarek Hassan Boston University Teaching Assistant for Introductory Statistics Boston University Lecturer, Econometrics and Mathematical Economics Indian School of Business and Finance Research Associate	Aug. 2018 - Dec. 2018  Jul. 2016 - Jul. 2017  Jul. 2015 - Jul. 2016
Research Assistant to Tarek Hassan Boston University Teaching Assistant for Introductory Statistics Boston University Lecturer, Econometrics and Mathematical Economics Indian School of Business and Finance	Aug. 2018 - Dec. 2018  Jul. 2016 - Jul. 2017  Jul. 2015 - Jul. 2016
Research Assistant to Tarek Hassan Boston University Teaching Assistant for Introductory Statistics Boston University Lecturer, Econometrics and Mathematical Economics Indian School of Business and Finance Research Associate Centre for Advanced Financial Research and Learning, Reserve Bank of India Analyst	Jan. 2019 - May. 2021  Aug. 2018 - Dec. 2018  Jul. 2016 - Jul. 2017  Jul. 2015 - Jul. 2016  Jul. 2012 - July 2013

## **PRESENTATIONS**

## 2022

· Green Line Macro Meeting (Boston University-Boston College Joint Conference);

#### **PRESENTATIONS**

#### 2021

· Economic Growth Conference (NBER Summer Institute 2021); Economic Fluctuations and Growth Conference (NBER); Changing Nature of Innovation - Macro Perspectives (Centre for Technology, Innovation and Economic Research, India); Economics Seminar (Duke University)

## 2020

· Bocconi Assembly for Innovation and Cooperation (*University of Bocconi, Italy*); Economics Seminar (*Yeshiva University*); Economics Seminar (*Nova School of Business and Economics, Portugal*)

## REFEREEING EXPERIENCE

**Review of Economic Dynamics** 

## TECHNICAL SKILLS

Python, MATLAB, Stata, R, LaTeX

#### LANGUAGES

English, Hindi

#### REFERENCES

## Tarek Alexander Hassan

Boston University 270 Bay State Rd #445, Boston, MA 02215

thassan@bu.edu

## Pascual Restrepo

Boston University 270 Bay State Rd #445, Boston,

MA 02215
pascual@bu.edu

## **CITIZENSHIP**

F1, Indian Citizen

#### WORKING PAPERS

## The Creativity Decline in US Patenting (Draft coming soon)

Job Market Paper

I use the texts of patents to separate creative from derivative patents. I show that only creative patents raise firm-level TFP and market valuations. I offer an explanation for the rise in patenting in recent years which has coincided with a productivity slowdown: the share of creative patents has fallen dramatically, largely because older inventors are less creative and entry into becoming an inventor has dropped. In other words, the bulk of the increase in patenting in recent years has been "derivative," not creative.

# **Diffusion of Disruptive Technologies** (with Nicholas Bloom, Tarek Hassan, Josh Lerner and Ahmed Tahoun)

We identify novel technologies using textual analysis of patents, job postings, and earnings calls. Our approach enables us to identify and document the diffusion of 29 disruptive technologies across firms and labor markets in the U.S. Five stylized facts emerge from our data. First, the locations where technologies are developed that later disrupt businesses are geographically highly concentrated, even more so than overall patenting. Second, as the technologies mature and the number of new jobs related to them grows, they gradually spread geographically. While initial hiring is concentrated in high-skilled jobs, over time the mean skill level in new positions associated with the technologies declines, broadening the types of jobs that adopt a given technology. At the same time, the geographic diffusion of low-skilled positions is significantly faster than higher-skilled ones, so that the locations where initial discoveries were made retain their leading positions among high-paying positions for decades. Finally, these pioneer locations are more likely to arise in areas with universities and high skilled labor pools.