Aakash Kalyani

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Education	PhD Economics, 4th year Boston University	2017-Current
	Masters in Economics Boston University	2017-19
	Masters of Arts, Economics Delhi School of Economics, University of Delhi First Division	2013-15
	Bachelor in Engineering, Electronics and Communication Netaji Subhas Institute of Technology, University of Delhi. First Division	2008-2012
Fellowships	Henry S. Newman Graduate Student Fellowship ($30K) - 2021	
Work Experience	Teaching Assistant for Introductory Statistics EC-203, Boston University	Jun 2017-Dec 2018
	Lecturer, Econometrics and Mathematical Economics Indian School of Business and Finance	Jul 2016-Jul 2017
Research Experience	Research Assistant for Prof. Tarek Hassan Boston University	Jan 2018-Current
	Research Associate, Centre for Advanced Financial Research and Learning, Reserve Bank of India	Jul 2015-Jul 2016
Presentations	London School of Economics, UK - 2020; Bocconi Assembly for Innovation and Cooperation (BAIC), Italy - 2020; Yeshiva University, NY, US - 2020; Nova School of Business and Economics, Portugal - 2020; Centre for Technology, Innovation and Economic Research, India - (2021)	
Computer Skills	Python, Stata, R Programming Language, MATLAB	

Research

The Geography of Technologies (2020) with Nick Bloom, Tarek Hassan, Josh Lerner, Ahmed Tahoun

Abstract: We identify novel technologies using textual analysis of earnings conference calls, newspapers, announcements, and patents. Our approach enables us to document the rollout of 20 new technologies across firms and labor markets in the U.S. Four stylized facts emerge from our data. First, as technologies develop, the number of new positions related to them grows, but the average education requirements and wage levels of the positions drop. Second, as technologies develop, their employment impact diffuses across the country: initially, technologies are concentrated in local hubs, but over time, their adoption diffuses geographically. Third, despite this diffusion, the initial hubs retain a disproportionate share of employment in the technology, particularly at the high-skill end of the spectrum. Finally, technology hubs are more likely to arise in areas with universities and high skilled labor pools.