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Personal Information:
Citizenship: Georgia
Date of Birth: February 7, 1986
Gender: Female

Graduate Studies:

University of Pennsylvania, 2009 to present
Thesis Title: "*Essays on Growth, Innovation and Technological Change"*
Expected Completion Date: May 2015

Thesis Committee and References:

Professor Ufuk Akcigit (Co-advisor)
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Masters Level Work:

M.A., Economics, International School of Economics, ISET (Georgia), *Summa cum Laude*, 2009

Undergraduate Studies:

B.S., Mathematics, Tbilisi State University (Georgia), *Summa cum Laude*, 2007

Teaching and Research Fields:

Macroeconomics, Economic Growth, Innovation, Firm Dynamics

Teaching Experience:

Spring, 2014	Economic Growth, University of Pennsylvania Teaching Assistant for Prof. Ufuk Akcigit
Spring, 2013	Intermediate Macroeconomics, University of Pennsylvania Teaching Assistant for Prof. Ufuk Akcigit
Summer, 2012	Game Theory, University of Pennsylvania Instructor
Spring, 2012	Game Theory, University of Pennsylvania Teaching Assistant for Prof. David Dillenberger
2010-2013	Strategic Reasoning, University of Pennsylvania Teaching Assistant for Prof. David Dillenberger
Fall, 2011	Market Design, University of Pennsylvania Teaching Assistant for Prof. Mallesh Pai
Summer, 2008	Statistics and Econometrics, International School of Economics Teaching Assistant for Prof. Karine Torosyan.

Research Experience and Other Employment:

Summer, 2014	Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, AEA Summer Economics Fellow
Summer, 2008	EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development), London, UK, Research Intern

Professional Activities,:

Presentations:

Fall, 2014	Money Macro Workshop, University of Pennsylvania
Summer, 2014	Macroeconomics Jamboree, Bilkent University
Fall, 2014	Brown Bag Seminar, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta
Summer, 2014	Macro Reading Group, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta

Referee: *International Economic Review*

Other:

2013	Trainer for Teaching Assistants, University of Pennsylvania
2012-2013	Organizer, University of Pennsylvania Macro Lunch Club

Honors, Scholarships, and Fellowships:

2012	Joel Popkin Graduate Student Prize in Teaching
2009-2014	Lawrence R. Klein Fellowship , University of Pennsylvania
2007-2009	Graduate Student Scholarship, International School of Economics

Publications:

"On the Unique Solvability of a Periodic Boundary Value Problem for Third-Order Linear Differential Equations", with Ivane Kiguradze. *Differential Equations*, 2006, Vol. 42, No. 2, pp. 165-171.

Job Market Paper:

"The Role of the IT Revolution in Knowledge Diffusion, Innovation and Reallocation"

Abstract: What is the impact of information and communications technologies (ICT) on aggregate productivity growth and industrial reallocation? In this paper, I analyze the impact of ICT through facilitating *knowledge diffusion* in the economy. There are two opposing effects. The increased flow of ideas between firms and industries improves learning opportunities and spurs innovation. However, knowledge diffusion through ICT also results in broader accessibility of knowledge by competitors, reducing expected returns from research efforts and hence harming innovation incentives. The nature of the tradeoff between these opposing forces depends on an industry's technological characteristics, which I call *external knowledge dependence*. Industries whose innovations rely more on external knowledge benefit greatly from knowledge externalities and expand, while more self-contained industries are more affected by intensified competition and shrink. This results in the reallocation of innovation and production activities toward more externally-focused, "knowledge-hungry" industries. I develop a general equilibrium endogenous growth model featuring this mechanism. In the model, firms belonging to technologically heterogeneous industries learn from external knowledge and innovate. These firms' abilities to access external information is governed by ICT. Using NBER patent and citations data together with BEA industry-level data on ICT, I empirically validate the mechanism of the paper. Quantitative analysis from the calibrated model illustrates that it is important to account for both technological heterogeneity and the knowledge-diffusion role of ICT to explain U.S. trends in productivity growth and sectoral reallocation in recent decades. Counterfactual experiments are conducted to quantitatively assess separate channels and illustrate various growth decompositions.

Research Papers:

"Taxation and the International Migration of Inventors"

(with Ufuk Akcigit and Stefanie Stantcheva)

Abstract: This paper studies the effect of top tax rates on superstar inventors' mobility across OECD countries since 1977. Superstar inventors are inventors in the top 1% of the quality distribution, as ranked by citations-weighted patent counts. We use combined data from the US and European patent offices to track inventors' locations over time. We proxy for inventors' counterfactual incomes in each possible destination country using a detailed set of controls including, among others, measures of patent quality and quantity and technological fit with each potential destination. The focus is on inventors who are employees of companies, and which get the bulk of their income in the form of wage income. We find that superstar inventors are significantly affected by top taxes when deciding on where to locate. Inventors who have worked in multinational companies are more sensitive to tax differentials. On the other hand, if the company of an inventor has a higher share of its research activity in a given country, the inventor is less sensitive to the tax rate in that country.

"Spinout Entry, Innovation and Growth"

Abstract: Labor market policies, such as non-compete laws (NCL), may significantly affect entrepreneurship, innovation and productivity growth. I study the effect of NCL on the creation of employee spinouts (firms created by former employees of incumbent firms) and the implications of this process for aggregate productivity growth. The process of spinout formation introduces a nontrivial tradeoff between growth-enhancing knowledge diffusion in the form of new productive firms, on the one hand, and the threat of knowledge dissemination and competition that harms innovation by incumbents, on the other hand. I use patents and inventors' data to identify spinout entrants and empirically explore their characteristics. I document that 1) they outperform regular entrants with no prior experience, 2) spinouts are more likely to separate from more innovative firms, 3) more productive firms spawn better spinouts, and 4) states with weaker NCL have higher rates of spinout entry. To analyze the interaction between incumbents' innovation incentives and spinout entry, I develop a dynamic general equilibrium endogenous growth model consistent with empirical facts from the data. After calibrating the parameters

of the model, I quantify the importance for growth of the two above-mentioned channels. I then quantitatively investigate the implications of different non-compete policies. I find that it is welfare improving to abolish existing non-compete restrictions; however, the policy protecting firms with high technological leadership is growth-maximizing

Work in Progress:

"Stay Together or Break Up: Dynamics of Team Formation and Innovation"
(with Ufuk Akcigit)

Computer skills:

Matlab, Fortran, Stata

Languages:

Georgian (native), English (fluent), Russian (fluent)