Dear Digital Economics and AI Tutorial Committee,

I am writing to apply for the NBER Digital Economics and AI Tutorial. I am a fifth-year PhD candidate at the Coller School of Management, Tel Aviv University. I am fortunate to be advised by Professor Gal Oestreicher-Singer. Attending the tutorial would support the continued development of my research agenda in digital economics and AI and provide a valuable opportunity to engage with world-class scholars whose work is shaping the field. Participation in this event would be a meaningful steppingstone for both my research and academic career.

I hold an MA in economics from Tel Aviv University (joint research program with The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, *magna cum laude)* and a BA in economics and accounting from Tel Aviv University. During my graduate studies, including the MA in economics, I completed courses equivalent to the first two years of economics courses in the American graduate format, including first-year courses in microeconomics, macroeconomics, and econometrics. Later on, I deepened my training by taking advanced courses focusing on econometrics, machine learning in economics, industrial organization, and mechanism design. Additionally, during my academic visit to NYU Stern in the fall semester of 2024, I sat in on the PhD industrial organization classes taught by Professor Boyan Jovanovic and Professor Chris Conlon.

My research examines the economics of technology and digitization, with a particular focus on the economic impacts of AI. The rapid diffusion of AI applications is transforming how individuals and firms create, organize, and capture value, offering productivity gains but also raising new challenges for labor markets, organizations, online communities, and regulators. In my work, I aim to generate insights that deepen our understanding of how AI adoption reshapes work, innovation, and market dynamics, while informing the design of effective managerial practices and public

policies. Methodologically, I employ econometric analysis of large-scale observational data, online experiments, and approaches that leverage large language model simulations and annotations.

My research aims to deepen the understanding of this area as follows:

Future of work and Innovation: The rise of generative AI (GenAI), and particularly Large Language Models (LLMs), has sparked a debate about their role as a general-purpose technology (GPT). Like earlier GPTs such as the steam engine and electricity, LLMs have a wide impact on productivity, yet their effects on innovation remain underexplored. In my paper, *"The Impact of Large Language Models on Open-Source Innovation: Evidence from GitHub Copilot"*, I examine how LLMs affect innovation in open-source communities. Using a natural experiment, I find that while Copilot improves programmer productivity, it shifts contributions toward maintenance rather than innovation. These findings provide insights into how LLMs influence the trajectory of innovation and contribution incentives, carrying implications for community governance and the understanding of the future of work. This is a joint work with Raveesh Mayya (NYU) and Gal Oestreicher-Singer (TAU).

AI disclosure policy: The rapid adoption of AI applications has sparked policy debates on whether such adoption should be disclosed. In the research, *"The AI Disclosure Paradox: The Uneven Signaling Effects of Providers' Disclosure of AI Adoption"*, I investigate how disclosure shapes consumer perceptions and choices. By conducting surveys and experiments, I reveal a complex paradox where consumers' appreciation for AI impacts conflicts with their aversion to the disclosure of AI adoption by freelancers, ultimately decreasing demand. Uncovering the mechanism behind this behavior, I find that first, the aggregated effect is driven by a minority group that is averse to AI, and secondly, I provide evidence suggesting a negative attitude toward the adopters themselves, as consumers find them less professional and trustworthy. These findings

contribute to our understanding of consumer behavior in the context of AI, providing implications for policymakers. This is a joint work with Gal Oestreicher-Singer (TAU).

Market dynamics and Digital transformation: While the gains from LLMs are significant at the task level, evidence on their broader impact at the firm level has not materialized at the same scale. A well-established pattern in the diffusion of GPTs is that their growth potential is realized only when accompanied by complementary adoption of horizontal technologies and organizational change. In ongoing research, I examine how LLM adoption shapes firms' broader technology adoption decisions, pointing to how organizations adapt their technology strategies in response to the diffusion of LLMs. The preliminary results reveal a crowding-out effect: firms reduce the pace of adopting new technologies after adopting LLMs, spanning multiple technology categories. These findings suggest that firms do not elevate the gains from LLMs through complementary investments but instead substitute away from other digital technologies, raising broader implications about the future of technology adoption and organizational structure in the era of LLMs. (solo-authored)

I appreciate you considering my application.

Best regards,

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