

# MATIAS BRUM

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## RESEARCH FIELDS

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Applied microeconomics, political economy, migration, economic history.

## EDUCATION

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<b>PhD in Economics</b> , Queen Mary, University of London Advisors: Marco Manacorda (1st), Francesco Fasani (2nd)	September 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2018
<b>M.Sc. in Economics and Finance</b> , Universitat Pompeu Fabra	July 16 <sup>th</sup> , 2012
<b>B.Sc. in Economics</b> , Universidad de la Republica	July 17 <sup>th</sup> , 2009

## REFERENCES

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Prof. Marco Manacorda  
School of Economics and Finance  
Queen Mary, University of London  
Mile End Road, E1 4NS, London, UK  
[m.manacorda@lse.ac.uk](mailto:m.manacorda@lse.ac.uk)

Prof. Francesco Fasani  
School of Economics and Finance  
Queen Mary, University of London  
Mile End Road, E1 4NS, London, UK  
[f.fasani@qmul.ac.uk](mailto:f.fasani@qmul.ac.uk)

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School of Economics and Finance  
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## CURRENT POSITION

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<b>Assistant Professor</b> , Instituto de Economia, School of Economics & Management, Universidad de la Republica (Uruguay).	May 2017/-
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## RESEARCH PAPERS

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**Italian Migration to the United States: The Role of Pioneers' Locations** [[Job Market Paper](#)]

This paper investigates the effect of early migrants' flow size and location decisions at destination on migration and settlement decisions of subsequent migrants from the same communities of origin. Filling a gap in the historical data, I focus on Italian mass migration to the US at the turn of the twentieth century and combine new historical data sets with a surname matching technique to generate new estimates of the yearly migratory flow from each Italian municipality to each US county. The empirical strategy exploits variation across time, origin municipalities, and destination counties and uses an instrumental variables approach. I find that early migrants' location decisions matter: municipalities connected to more dynamic counties sent more migrants to the US later on. Moreover, municipalities for which early migrants to the US displayed greater concentration in a high growth destination county exhibited higher probability for subsequent migrants to leave and settle in that county later on, and also displayed lower probability for subsequent migrants to the US to concentrate there.

**Do dictatorships affect people's long term beliefs and preferences? An empirical assessment of the Latin American case** [\[link\]](#) R & R, Journal of Development Economics

Does the political regime experienced during youth have long lasting effects on political beliefs and preferences? I exploit time and country variation in political regimes in Latin America using data from the 1995 to 2010 Latinobarometer and find that exposure to non-democratic regimes during youth reduces subsequent preference for democracy, satisfaction with democracy and confidence in institutions. These results suggest exposure to dictatorships during formative years permanently eroded democratic values. Exposure to non-democratic regimes also affects self-location in an ideology scale, reducing identification with the Right and increasing identification with the Left; which suggests dictatorships also shaped the political orientation of voters.

**Italian Migration to the United States: The Role of Migrant Networks**

This paper investigates the effect of network size on literacy levels of Italian migrants to the US at the turn of the twentieth century. I exploit unused ship manifest micro data and reconstruct migratory flows to the US by municipality of origin. This allows me to evaluate self-selection patterns at the sub-national level and by cohort, which shows positive selection for the lower tail of the literacy distribution. I use cross-sectional variation in the size of the migrant stock across municipalities of origin and use instrumental variables to assess measurement error. I find that increased migrant network size by municipality of origin is associated with a reduction in literacy for later migrants. Moreover, larger network size is also associated with lower immigrant age, and a higher proportion of women and agricultural workers in subsequent migratory flows. Results are consistent with migrant networks reducing migration costs and increasing emigration rates for lower quality (prospective) migrants.

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**TEACHING**

*Graduate*

**Lecturer**, *Applied Microeconometrics*, Universidad de la Republica 2018/-

*Undergraduate*

**Lecturer**, *Microeconomics I*, Universidad de la Republica 2017/-

**Lecturer**, *Economics of Social Issues*, Queen Mary, University of London 2015/2016

**Teaching Assistant**, *Economics of Social Issues, Game Theory*, 2012/2016

*Econometrics II, Macroeconomics I*, Queen Mary, University of London

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**PRESENTATIONS**

31st European Association of Labour Economics Conference, Uppsala (Sweden) 2019

Workshop on Migration and Mobility, University of Glasgow (UK)

IV Workshop on Migration, Health and Well-Being, University of Pittsburgh (US)

Labour in History & Economics Conference, Oxford University (UK)

Economics Seminar, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile (Chile)

Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association (LACEA), Guayaquil (Ecuador) 2018

Applied Micro seminar, Queen Mary, University of London (UK) 2016

Power & Change in the Americas in the Modern Era Conference, Univ. College London (UK) 2015

IMT Institute of Advanced Studies, Economics Seminar, IMT Lucca (Italy) 2014

New Directions in Welfare Congress, OECD (France) 2011

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**PUBLICATIONS (PRE-PHD)**

**Wage inequality on the rise: The role of workers' characteristics** (with G. Alves & M. Yapor). *Journal of Income Distribution*, 2013, 22(2).

**Income mobility and poverty traps: new evidence for Southern Cone countries** (with R. Arim, A. Dean, M. Leites & G. Salas). *Estudios Economicos*, 2013, 28(1).

## OTHER TRAINING

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Workshop on Econometrics for Public Policy, Methods and Applications, cemmap (UK)	2016
Summer School in Social Economics, HCEO/Cambridge-INET (UK)	2014
Microeconomic Applications of Social Networks Analysis Workshop, cemmap/PEPA (UK).	
Econometrics of Cross Section and Panel Data Workshop, cemmap/PEPA (UK).	
Models and Analysis of Social and Economic Networks Workshop, cemmap/PEPA (UK).	
Graduate Teaching Assistant Workshop, Economics Network, Univ. of Birmingham (UK)	2012
Summer School in Cultural Economics, CREARE Foundation (Netherlands).	2010

## OTHER EXPERIENCE

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<b>Research Assistant</b> for Prof. Marco Manacorda.	2012
<b>Research Assistant</b> , School of Economics & Management, Universidad de la Republica.	2009/2011
<b>Research Assistant</b> , School of Social Sciences, Universidad de la Republica.	2010
<b>Short term consultant</b> , Ministry of Industry (Uruguay).	2009
<b>Junior consultant</b> , Ministry of Economics and Finance (Uruguay).	2007

## FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS

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Award for Excellence in Teaching, Queen Mary University of London	2015
Departmental PhD scholarship, Queen Mary University of London.	2012/2017
Best research paper based on undergraduate dissertation in Economics in 2007/2009.	2009
School of Economics & Management, Universidad de la República.	

## OTHER ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

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Journal Referee: *Journal of Income Inequality*. Grant Referee: CSIC (Uruguay), FONDECYT (Peru).  
MSc. in Economics Examiner, Universidad de la Republica: Horacio Rueda, Guillermo Lezama.

## LANGUAGES & SKILLS

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Languages: English (fluent), Spanish (native). IT Skills:  $\text{\LaTeX}$ , Stata.