

MATIAS BRUM

School of Economics and Management
Universidad de la República
Gonzalo Ramirez 1926
Montevideo 11200, Uruguay

+598 2413 1007 ext. 2401
+598 (0)94 062 64
matbrum@gmail.com
matiasbrum.com

RESEARCH FIELDS

Applied microeconomics, political economy, migration, economic history.

EDUCATION

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

REFERENCES

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

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

Prof. Gaia Narciso
Department of Economics
Trinity College Dublin
College Green, Dublin 2, Ireland
narcisog@tcd.ie

Prof. Andrea Tesei
School of Economics and Finance
Queen Mary, University of London
Mile End Road, E1 4NS, London, UK
a.tesei@qmul.ac.uk

CURRENT POSITION

Assistant Professor , Instituto de Economia, School of Economics & Management, Universidad de la Republica (Uruguay).	May 2017/-
---	------------

RESEARCH PAPERS

[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 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 municipalities connected to counties with a one standard deviation higher income displayed an 2.3 per-thousand increase in migration rates to the US later on. Moreover, given a one standard deviation increase in county income, a one standard deviation increase in the concentration of early migrants from a given municipality on that same county increases the probability for subsequent migrants from the same origin to migrate to that county by 0.028 percentage points, and reduces their concentration there by 7.8 percentage points.

Do dictatorships affect people's long term beliefs and preferences? An empirical assessment of the Latin American case [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 barely used 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 exploit 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.

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

Teaching Assistant, *Introduction to Economics*, Universidad de la Republica 2008/2010

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

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

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

Research Assistant for Prof. Marco Manacorda.	2012
Research Assistant , School of Economics & Management, Universidad de la Republica.	2009/2011
Research Assistant , School of Social Sciences, Universidad de la Republica.	2010
Short term consultant , Ministry of Industry (Uruguay).	2009
Project assistant , United Nations Development Programme (Uruguay).	2008/2009
Junior consultant , Ministry of Economics and Finance (Uruguay).	2007

FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS

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

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

Languages: English (fluent), Spanish (native). IT Skills: \LaTeX , Stata.

OTHER PERSONAL INFORMATION

Gender: Male. Citizenship: Uruguay, Italy (in progress).