

**HARVARD UNIVERSITY**

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**Office Contact Information**

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**Pre-Doctoral Studies:**

B.A., Law, Portuguese Catholic University (UCP), 2002  
M.B.A., Harvard Business School, 2007

**Doctoral Studies:**

Harvard University, 2009 to present  
Ph.D. Candidate in Business Economics  
Thesis Title: “Managerial Human Capital And Firm Performance”  
Expected Completion Date: May 2015

**References:**

Professor Andrei Shleifer  
Harvard University, Littauer Center  
617-495-5046, [ashleifer@harvard.edu](mailto:ashleifer@harvard.edu)

Professor Josh Lerner  
Harvard Business School, Rock Center  
617-495-6065, [josh@hbs.edu](mailto:josh@hbs.edu)

Professor Larry Katz  
Harvard University, Littauer Center  
617-495-5148, [lkatz@harvard.edu](mailto:lkatz@harvard.edu)

Professor Alberto Alesina  
Harvard University, Littauer Center  
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**Teaching and Research Fields:**

Primary fields: Productivity, Innovation and Entrepreneurship; Applied Microeconomics  
Secondary fields: Economic Growth and Development

**Teaching Experience:**

Spring, 2012 Political Economy, Harvard University, Teaching Fellow for Professor Andrei Shleifer

**Research Experience and Other Employment:**

2008-2009 National Bureau of Economic Research, Research Assistant for Professor Andrei Shleifer  
2007-2008 McKinsey & Company, Associate  
2002-2005 McKinsey & Company, Business Analyst  
2002 Government of Portugal, Advisor to the Minister of Science and Higher Education

**Honors, Scholarships, and Fellowships:**

2014-2015 Pascucci Dissertation Completion Fellowship, Harvard University  
2009-2014 Doctoral Fellowship, Harvard Business School

### **Research Papers:**

“Managerial Human Capital and Performance”

Empirical studies of firm dynamics have shown that there is substantial heterogeneity in firm growth and survival within narrowly defined sectors but little is known about systematic relationships between these outcomes and firm characteristics other than size and age. I study one possible source of firm heterogeneity: managerial education. Using administrative data on the universe of firms in Portugal over a 15 year period, I find that firm growth increases with manager education, both in expectation and conditional on survival. The results hold for short and long run growth, are stronger in the early stages of the lifecycle and for professional managers. I estimate that, on average, a firm with a university-educated manager starts out about 40% larger than a firm with a primary-school-educated manager. By age 12, the average firm age in the sample, a firm with a university-educated manager is over twice as large. And by age 40 it is nearly four times larger. In ongoing work, I interpret these results in light of standard models of firm dynamics and investigate the aggregate implications of differences in managerial education.

### **Research in Progress**

“Protestantism, Knowledge and Innovation: Evidence From Book Production”

I construct a new database of over ten million books published in Europe from 1450 to 1800 to study the production of knowledge leading up to the Industrial Revolution. The database consists of individual book records from over 72,000 library catalogs around the world, including most major national libraries. The data show that in Protestant countries there was a striking increase in book production after the introduction of Protestantism, while in Catholic countries book production remained low throughout the period. The same pattern holds when comparing Protestant and Catholic territories within Germany after the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. The relationship between Protestantism and literacy has been attributed to the emphasis on personal bible reading, but this hypothesis is not supported by the data. Except for a brief spike around the publication of Luther's 95 Theses in 1517, there were no differences in religious book production across Protestant and Catholic territories. The differences were instead spread over a variety of other fields: literature, history, philosophy, science, technology, medicine, law and social sciences. These findings suggest Protestantism significantly increased the production of knowledge. In ongoing work I am collecting biographical data on inventors to examine the city-level relationship between book production and innovation in the Industrial Revolution.