



<b>TEACHING EXPERIENCE</b>	Microeconomics (Undergraduate)	University Paris 1	2019
	Natural Resource Economics (Graduate)	Sciences Po.	2017-2018
	Macroeconomics (Undergraduate)	Sciences Po.	2017
	Environmental Economics (Graduate)	University Paris 1	2016-2019
	Macroeconomics (Undergraduate)	University Paris 1	2016-2019

<b>RELEVANT POSITIONS</b>	Research Intern, Institut des Politiques Publiques (IPP), Paris	2015
	Research Assistant to Gabriel Zucman, UC Berkeley	2014

<b>FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS</b>	Best Paper Award at the Augustin Cournot Doctoral Days	2019
	Young Economist Best Paper Award at the French Association of Environmental and Resource Economists annual conference	2018
	PhD Full Scholarship	2016-2019
	Berkeley-Sciences Po. Economics Award	2013

<b>PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>Conferences and Workshops:</b>	
	EEA-ESEM Annual Conference, Royal Economic Society, EAERE, FAERE, AFSE, FSR Climate Annual Conference (Florence), International Workshop on The Economics of Climate Change and Sustainability (Bologna), SMYE, ACDD	2019
	WCERE, SURED, FAERE, AFSE-DG Trésor, ISEFI, International Conference on Environmental Economics (Orléans)	2018

**Invited talks:**

University of Amsterdam, University of Pennsylvania (Wharton BEEP), University of Quebec at Montréal, Erasmus University Rotterdam, OECD, IESEG, INRAE

Ecole Normale Supérieure (Ulm), Mines ParisTech, Climate Economics Chair (Paris Dauphine University) 2019

**Referee:**

*Climatic Change, Energy Economics, The Energy Journal, Environment and Development Economics, European Economic Review, Journal of Environmental Economics and Policy*

<b>RESEARCH PAPERS</b>	<b>“Yellow Vests, Pessimistic Beliefs, and Carbon Tax Aversion”</b> , with Adrien Fabre (Ph.D. student at PSE)
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**JOB MARKET PAPER**

This paper seeks to understand how beliefs endogenously form and determine attitudes towards policies. Using a new survey and National households’ survey data, we investigate the case of carbon taxation in France in the context of the Yellow Vests movement

that started against it. We find that French people would largely reject a Tax & Dividend policy, i.e. a carbon tax whose revenues are redistributed uniformly to all households. However, they also overestimate the negative impact of the scheme on their purchasing power, wrongly think it is regressive, and do not perceive it as environmentally effective. Using information about the scheme as instrument to identify robust causal effects, our econometric analysis shows that correcting these three biases would suffice to generate majority approval. Yet, we find that people's beliefs are persistent and their revisions biased towards pessimism so that only a small minority can be convinced. Indeed, if overly pessimistic beliefs cause tax rejection, they also result from it through motivated reasoning, which manifests what we define as "tax aversion".

**PUBLICATIONS** **“Disaster Risks, Disaster Strikes, and Economic Growth: the Role of Preferences”**,  
Forthcoming in *Review of Economic Dynamics*

*Best Paper Award at the Augustin Cournot Doctoral Days*

This paper studies the role of preferences on the link between disasters, growth, and welfare. An endogenous growth model with endogenous disasters is presented in which one can derive closed-form solutions with recursive preferences. The model distinguishes disaster risks and disaster strikes and highlights the numerous mechanisms through which they may affect growth. It is shown that separating aversion to risk from the elasticity of inter-temporal substitution bears critical implications that enable to better understand these mechanisms. In a calibration of the model based on empirical evidence about disaster impacts in the U.S., it is shown that precautionary savings are very unlikely to be sufficient to explain the positive link between disasters and growth sometimes encountered in the empirical literature. The paper also assesses the impact of disasters on welfare and highlights the large benefits that could be obtained by enhancing insurance coverage.

**“The Vertical and Horizontal Distributive Effects of Energy Taxes: a Case Study of a French Policy”**, *The Energy Journal* (2020)

*Young Economist Best Paper Award at the French Association of Environmental and Resource Economists annual conference*

This paper proposes a micro-simulation assessment of the distributional impacts of the French carbon tax. It shows that the policy is regressive, but could be made progressive by redistributing the revenue through flat-recycling. However, it would still generate large horizontal distributive effects and harm a significant share of low-income households. The determinants of the tax incidence are characterized precisely, and alternative targeted transfers are simulated on this basis. The paper shows that given the importance of unobserved heterogeneity in the determinants of energy consumption, horizontal distributive effects are much more difficult to tackle than vertical ones.

**“French Attitudes on Climate Change, Carbon Taxation, and other Climate Policies”**, with Adrien Fabre (PhD student at PSE), *Ecological Economics* (2020)

This paper aims to assess the prospects for French climate policies after the Yellow Vests crisis halted the planned increase in the carbon tax. From a large representative survey,

we elicit knowledge, perceptions and values over climate change, we examine opinions relative to carbon taxation, and we assess support for other climate policies. Specific attention is given to the link between perceptions of climate change and attitudes towards policies. The paper also studies in detail the determinants of attitudes in terms of political and socio-demographic variables. Among many results, we find limited knowledge but high concern for climate change. We also document a large rejection of the carbon tax but majority support for stricter norms and green investments, and reveal the rationales behind these preferences. Our study entails policy recommendations, such as an information campaign on climate change. Indeed, we find that climate awareness increases support for climate policies but no evidence for the formation of opinions through partisan cues as in the US, suggesting that better access to science could foster support for climate policies.

## **OTHER WRITINGS**

”Les effets de la fiscalité écologique sur le pouvoir d’achat des ménages : simulation de plusieurs scénarios de redistribution”, Focus du Conseil d’Analyse Économique, n. 30, March 2019.

”Budget 2019 : quels effets pour les ménages ?”, Notes de l’Institut des Politiques Publiques, vol. 37, 2019, 11p. (with Mahdi Ben Jelloul, Antoine Bozio, Brice Fabre and Claire Leroy).

”Hausse de la fiscalité des carburants : le débat doit porter sur l’usage des recettes”, *Le Monde*, Nov 16, 2018.

”Les effets redistributifs de la fiscalité carbone en France”, Notes de l’Institut des Politiques Publiques, vol. 34, July 2018, 6p.