Eléonore Rouault

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RESEARCH FIELDS

Applied microeconomics, Development, Health, Agriculture, Environment, Childhood

EDUCATION

Université Paris-Dauphine, PSL	
Ph.D. in Economics Three essays on environmental shocks and health, from birth to the end of life Advisors: Eric Bonsang and Clémentine Garrouste	2019 - 2024
Referees: Emmanuelle Lavaine, Phillipe Quirion Examiners: Simon Briole, Flore Gubert	
MPhil in Health Economics	2017 - 2019
Université Paris-Diderot BSc in Social Sciences	2015 - 2016
ACADEMIC POSITIONS	
Université Paris-Dauphine, PSL	
Temporary Lecturer (Contrat ATER)	2022-2024
Doctoral Scholarship (Contrat doctoral)	2019-2022
TEACHING EXPERIENCE	
Macroeconomics, 1st year if BSc in Economics and Mathematics	2021-2024
Stata, MSc in Quantitative Economics	2021-2022
Macroeconomics, 1st year of BSc in Economics	2021
National Accounting, 1st year of BSc in Economics	2020
OTHER EXPERIENCE	
Research Assistant at Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD-DIAL)	2019 (3 months)
Intern at Observatoire Régional de la Santé	2018 (3 months)

PRESENTATIONS

2024: CEEM Environment Seminar, Montpellier (forthcoming) \cdot AFEDEV Job Market Training, Clermont-Ferrand \cdot EUDN PhD Workshop at PSE, Paris \cdot EENR Conference, Orléans \cdot CSAE Conference, Oxford **2023:** Public Policy & Sustainable Development FESP Workshop, Paris $1 \cdot$ Dauphine PhD Workshop, Paris \cdot AFSE Annual Meeting, Rennes \cdot LAGV Conference, Marseille \cdot DIAL Seminar, Paris-Dauphine \cdot CNRS Public Policy Winter School

2021: Applied Microeconomics Days, Online \cdot Dauphine PhD Workshop, Paris

SKILLS

Languages: French (native), English (fluent), Spanish (intermediate)

Programming Skills: Stata, R, LATEX, Python, GitHub

Other: ArcGIS, QGIS, SurveyCTO

SERVICE

Elected representant of PhD students in the department board of LEDa

2021-2023

ABSTRACTS

Early-life weather shocks and long-term cognition in China - Job Market Paper

This study investigates how early-life exposure to weather shocks affects cognitive function and its decline after age 50 in rural China. While extensive literature documents the immediate effects of environmental shocks on early-life health and human capital, I examine a longer exposure period (from in utero to age 15) and its impacts on longer-term cognition outcomes. Exploiting both cross-sectional and panel dimensions of survey data, I find that early childhood (prenatal to age 4) is particularly critical. A one-standard-deviation increase in weather shocks during this period reduces cognitive scores by 0.05 standard deviations after age 50—equivalent to the cognitive decline typically observed over 1.5 years of aging. Moreover, prenatal weather shocks accelerate cognitive decline, observable after age 65. The effects appear to be driven by both the sensitive prenatal period and reduced human capital investment following these shocks.

The effect of high temperature on seniors cognition: evidence from European countries (with Eric Bonsang and Clémentine Garrouste)

This study aims at investigating the effect of high temperatures on cognitive functions of individuals aged 50 and over. The empirical analysis exploits longitudinal data from the SHARE Survey on Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe which is combined with measures of daily temperature collected by ground weather stations. Our estimates are based on an individual fixed-effect strategy and show that high temperatures impede the cognitive functions. Our results reveal a stronger effect for poorer individuals, those aged over 65 years as well as those who are overweight. The poorest elderly are the more vulnerable to global warming, which impacts their working memory and fluency. This may affect their capacity to make complex decisions and, in turn, negatively affect their standard of living. Thus, our results suggest that global warming could amplify socio-economic inequalities.

Fertilizers, water quality and perinatal health in India (with Claire Lepault)

India's substantial fertilizer consumption, a legacy of the Green Revolution, raises debates regarding its trade-offs between agricultural productivity and environmental and health concerns. Consumption of nitrate and nitrite has been linked to health issues like methemoglobinemia, a potentially fatal condition for infants. We utilize new data on agricultural practices, water pollution, and health outcomes to explore the relationship between fertilizer runoff, nitrogen concentration in water, and child mortality. We find that nitrate concentrations exceeding the Indian government threshold correlate with a 9% increase in neonatal mortality and a 13% increase in child mortality. Finally, we provide evidence that, on average, exposure to nitrogen from fertilizers applied within the district of birth during the first trimester of pregnancy increases neonatal mortality by around 2%. A back-of-the-envelope calculation suggests that the cost associated with neonatal mortality may surpass the benefit on crop yield.

REFERENCES

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