

TIMOTHY FOREMAN

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Academic Positions

Research Associate, Qatar Centre for Global Banking and Finance,
King's College London, 2/2021 – present

Affiliated Scientist, RFF-CMCC European Institute on Economics and the Environment, 1/2021–present

Postdoc, RFF-CMCC European Institute on Economics and the Environment, Milan, 6/2019–12/2020

Adjunct Professor, IE University, Madrid, 9/2019–5/2021

Graduate Studies

Columbia University

Ph.D. Sustainable Development, 2019

Thesis Title: “Essays on the Economics of Environmental Change”

M.Phil Sustainable Development, 2017

M.A. Sustainable Development, 2017

Undergraduate Studies

BS Applied Mathematics, Columbia University, *Magna cum laude*, 2013

Research and Teaching Fields

Environmental Economics, Climate Finance, Sustainable Development

Teaching Experience

Spring 2021 Thesis Advisor, International Relations, IE University

Fall 2019 Mathematics for Economists, IE University, Instructor (inaugural year of the Bachelor in Economics)

Spring 2017 Political Development in the Developing World, Columbia University, Teaching fellow for Professor Christopher Sabatini

Fall 2016 Research Methods and Quantitative Techniques in Public Management and Policy, Columbia University, Teaching fellow for Professor Selcuk Eren

Spring 2016 Microeconomics Policy and Analysis, Columbia University, Teaching fellow for Professor Selcuk Eren

Fall 2015 Intermediate Microeconomics, Columbia University, Teaching fellow for Professor Prajit Dutta

Spring 2015 Microeconomics Policy and Analysis, Columbia University, Teaching fellow for Professor Kitty Chan

Fall 2014 Microeconomics Policy and Analysis, Columbia University, Teaching fellow for Professor Suresh Naidu

Professional Activities

Referee Journal of Environmental Economics and Management; Environment and Development Economics; Management Science; Demography; Atmospheric Environment; PLOS One

Presentations 2021: UCLA Luskin Center for Innovation Climate Adaptation Symposium; LSE and Imperial College Workshop in Environmental Economics; EARE Annual Conference; V Workshop on Migration, Health and Wellbeing; 2020: EAERE Annual Conference; Environmental Protection and Sustainability Forum, Graz, Austria (cancelled due to COVID-19); IAERE Conference, Brescia, Italy; 2019:

	Aarhus University, Department of Economics and Business Economics, Aarhus, Denmark; Sustainable Development Research Symposium, New York, NY; 2018: Wegener Center for Climate and Global Change, Graz, Austria; Austrian Economic Association (NOeG) Winter Workshop, Vienna, Austria; International Conference on Sustainable Development, New York, NY; International Workshop on Sand/Dust Storms and Associated Dustfall, Tenerife, Spain; Eastern Economic Association, Boston, MA
Co-organizer	2021: Climate Finance Panel, International Finance and Banking Society, Oxford University; King's College Climate Energy Governance & Finance Workshop; 2016: Interdisciplinary PhD Workshop in Sustainable Development, Columbia University
Panelist	2021: Global Circular Challenge (London School of Economics)

Fellowships

2018 - 2019	Dissertation Fellowship, Columbia University
2013 - 2018	Dean's Fellowship, Columbia University

Published Works

Sachs, J., Rising, J., **Foreman, T.**, Simmons, J., and Brahm, M. 2015. "The Impacts of Climate Change on Coffee: Trouble Brewing" <http://eicoffee.net/>

Raymond, C., **Foreman, T.**, King, A., Kornhuber, K., Lesk, C., Mora, C., Perkins-Kirkpatrick, S., Russo, S., and Vijverberg, S. 2018. "Projections and hazards of future extreme heat." In *Planning for Climate Change Hazards*. Oxford University Press. <https://dx.doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780190455811.013.59>

Working Papers

[*"Climate Change, International Migration, and Interstate Conflict."*](#) (with Cristina Cattaneo) CReAM Discussion Paper.

A number of factors contribute to interstate conflicts. One social element that has received little attention in the literature is the role of international migration. At the same time, the contribution of climate stress on interstate disputes has been under-researched. This paper analyses if climate stress represents a direct driver of interstate disputes and, at the same time, an indirect driver to conflicts through its effect on international migration. To do so, we use climate shocks to instrument for migration flows in a gravity setting in order to study its causal effect on international conflict. We find that a 1% increase in climate-induced migration increases the probability that the destination of the flows initiates conflict against the origin by 0.001 percentage points over a mean incidence of conflict of 0.13 percentage point per year. The results are consistent across different migration datasets and different specifications of defining the initiator in the conflict.

[*"The Effects of Dust Storms on Economic Development"*](#)

Dust storms are a common occurrence for populations residing in semi-arid environments and can result in a variety of immediate and long-term impacts. While previous literature documents many of these short-term effects, such as increases in various respiratory issues (e.g. asthma attacks, suffocation) and increases in traffic accidents (resulting from disrupted transportation networks), this is the first study to use exogenous variation in dust exposure due to long-range transport to study the effects of dust storms on economic activity. I instrument local dust values using dust observed over the Bodélé Depression of the Sahara Desert, the largest dust source in the world. I show that economic growth in West Africa is reduced by 3% per standard deviation increase in dust exposure over 2 years. Agricultural yields decline in the year of impact on average by 2%. The effects found here could be a contributing factor to reduced economic development in West Africa and suggest that dust storms should be considered an important part of geographic endowments alongside other climate indicators.

[“The Effect of Dust Storms on Child Mortality”](#) CDEP-CGEG Working Paper.

While the health impacts of dust have been studied in high-income countries, little is known about the health effects of dust storms in the regions of the world most exposed. In this paper, I study the effects of dust storms on child mortality using reanalysis data on surface-level dust concentrations and household health data from the Demographic and Health Surveys. I use dust observed over the Bodélé Depression in the Sahara Desert - the world's largest dust source - as well as wind speed and direction to estimate the quantity of natural dust exposure. I then use this transported dust to instrument for the dust over the location where the child is born, thus overcoming potential endogenous increases in dust exposure due to economic conditions. I find that a one standard deviation increase in dust exposure at month of birth decreases the probability a child survives to age 5 by .33 percentage points. This estimate implies that about 10% of all child mortality observed in the sample can be attributed to dust exposure.

[“Environmental Shocks and the Decision to Migrate.”](#)

“Human Productivity in a Warmer World: The Impact of Climate Change on the Global Workforce.”

Climate Impact Lab Working Paper, with Baker, R., Carleton, T., D'Agostino, A., Greenstone, M., Hsiang, S., Hultgren, A., Jina, A., Kopp, R., Pecenco, M., Rising, J., Rode, A., and Yuan, J

Work in Progress

Foreman, T., Varela, A, and Wong, J. “Flooding and the financial system: The role of mortgage performance”

Aikman, D., **Foreman, T.,** and Kuralbayeva, K. “Do climate-related disclosure statements accurately represent exposure to climate risks and commitment to climate mitigation policies? Evidence from SEC filings”

Foreman, T. and Lackner, S. “Glass Ceilings for Women in Academia: Evidence from an Elite Association in Economics.”

Foreman, T. “Predicting Areas of Agricultural Expansion.”

Languages

English (native)

German (advanced - C1)

French (basic - A2)

Spanish (basic – A1)

January 2022