

Kadidiatou (Kadidja) Doucouré

PERSONAL INFORMATION	Address: 1994 Buford Av - Ruttan Hall 218F, St.Paul, MN 55108 E-mail: douco004@umn.edu URL: www.kadidjadoucoure.weebly.com Citizenship: France (F-1 Visa) and Guinea
MAJOR FIELDS OF CONCENTRATION	Policy Analysis and Development (Applied Economics Department) International Economics and Trade (Economics Department)
EDUCATION	University of Minnesota (UMN), Minneapolis, MN, USA (expected) 2022 Ph.D., Applied Economics <i>Passed the Macroeconomics and International Trade preliminary exams in the Economics Department</i> Western Michigan University , Kalamazoo, MI, USA 2015 Master in Applied Economics <u>Fields:</u> Applied Econometrics Institut d'Etudes Politiques , Grenoble, France 2008 Master in Market and Opinion Research
DISSERTATION	Title: "Essays on Macroeconomic Policies in Developing Countries" Advisors: Prof. Timothy Kehoe (tkehoe@umn.edu) and Prof. Rodney Smith (smith142@umn.edu) Expected Completion: Summer 2022 Placement Director: Marc F. Bellemare (mbellema@umn.edu)
REFERENCES	Professor Manuel Amador (amador@umn.edu) Professor Timothy Kehoe (tkehoe@umn.edu) Professor Donald Liu(dliu@umn.edu) Professor Rodney Smith(smith142@umn.edu)
HONORS AND AWARDS	Graduate Fellowship, Department of Applied Economics, UMN Fall 2020 Teaching Assistant Award for the 1000 Level Classes 2018 - 2019 Aaron and Anna Beek Graduate Student Teaching Award Fall 2018 Graduate Fellowship, Department of Applied Economics, UMN 2016 - 2017 Member of Phi Kappa Phi 2014 - 2015 Fulbright Scholar (US Department of State Scholarship) 2013 - 2015
TEACHING EXPERIENCE	University of Minnesota , Minneapolis,MN, USA Fall 2017 - present <i>Teaching Assistant</i> - Led recitation sections for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Principles of Microeconomics - Honor students (Applied Economics Department)• Managerial Economics (Applied Economics Department)• Introduction to Statistics (HHH School of Public Affairs Department) <i>Instructor</i> - Taught: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Economics – High school course (Trio UB)• Great West African Kingdoms (from the 3rd to the 18th century) (OLLI)

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE	BVA, Marketing and Opinion Insights , Paris, France <i>Senior Research Executive</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applied advanced research techniques to analyze market trends using SPSS/SAS • Conducted worldwide surveys mainly on customer satisfaction and loyalty • Monitored trainee 'schedule and delegated tasks as needed 	2010 - 2013
WORKING PAPERS	"Debt Accumulation and Default in Low Income countries," job market paper	
WORKS IN PROGRESS	"Exchange Rate Regimes and Firms Performance: Evidence from West African countries," "The Impact of the U.S-China Trade War on Chinese Prices and Welfare," with Qingxiao Li	
PRESENTATIONS	"Debt Accumulation and Default in Low Income Countries," presented at the Center for the Study of African Economies (CSAE) Conference, (webinar), Spring 2022; University of Minnesota's Trade and Development Seminars, Fall 2021; Minnesota-Wisconsin International/Macro Student Workshop, (webinar), Spring 2021.	
COMPUTER SKILLS	Bloomberg Terminal, Eviews, L ^A T _E X, Matlab, Python (basic), Sas(basic), Spss, Stata	
LANGUAGES	English (Fluent), French (Native), Fulani (Native)	
ABSTRACTS	"Debt Accumulation and Default in Low-Income Countries," job market paper (Previously presented as "Debt Relief and Default in Low-Income Countries")	
	<p>This paper explores the accumulation path of the external public debt of low-income countries (LICs) following debt relief programs. Using the relaxation of IMF debt limits for LICs that received debt relief in the early 2000s, I document that even though LICs initially lowered external debt during debt relief programs, many experienced a fast resurgence in their indebtedness and increased default risk once borrowing limits were lifted. Using a difference-in-differences model, I show that countries that benefited from the relaxation seem more likely to experience a significant increase in their debt-to-GDP ratio. I then evaluate these debt limits policies using a quantitative model of sovereign default that allows for self-fulfilling debt crises. The model includes two types of debt - subsidized loans from multilateral institutions and non-subsidized loans from the private market and an impatient government. After debt limits are lifted, my model predicts that the lower the government discount's factor is compared to the international lenders, the more likely the country is to enter the crisis zone and be in debt distress. I find that having an impatient government from the perspective of a more patient household leads to a decrease in welfare by 0.9%.</p>	
	<p>"Exchange Rate Regimes and Firms Performance: Evidence from West African countries"</p> <p>This paper analyzes differences in total annual sales between CFA and non-CFA firms to study the impact of different exchange rate regimes and the financial crisis of 2008, on the economic performance of West African firms. I construct cross-country firm-level panel datasets from the World Bank Enterprise Surveys and use a difference-in-differences (DID) model. I find that there is a positive effect of CFA membership on sales. However the effect of the peg on economic performance is difficult to assess. The next step is to expand the analysis by adding more countries and macroeconomic and policy variables.</p>	