

CONTACT INFORMATION	University of Washington Department of Economics Seattle, WA, United States E-mail: <a href="mailto:rkawai7@uw.edu">rkawai7@uw.edu</a> Cell: +1 (808) 206-3129	Nationality: Japanese (F-1 Visa) Gender: Female <a href="#">Personal Page</a> <a href="#">LinkedIn</a>
FIELDS	<b>Applied Macroeconomics, Applied Econometrics, Forecasting, and Growth</b>	
EDUCATION	<b>University of Washington, Seattle</b> Ph.D. in Economics M.A. in Economics	Seattle, WA 2023 June (expected) June 2019
	<b>University of Minnesota, Twin Cities</b> B.S. in Economics and Mathematics (double major), Minor in Statistics	Minneapolis, MN May 2017
RESEARCH	<b>Journal Publications</b> <i>IMF Trade Forecasts for Crisis Countries: Bias, Inefficiency and Their Origins</i> (with Theo Eicher), <i>Job Market Paper</i> <i>International Journal of Forecasting</i>	
	<b>As Research Assistant:</b> <i>The Accuracy of IMF Crises Nowcasts</i> (by Theo Eicher and Monica Gao Rollinson) <i>International Journal of Forecasting</i>	
	<b>Working Papers</b> <i>Public Debt and Real GDP: Revisiting the Impact</i> (with Constance de Soyres and Mengxue Wang) <i>IMF WP Number: 2022/076</i> <i>Disaggregation of Government Spending And Growth: Theoretical and Empirical Standpoints</i> (with Stephen Turnovsky) Accuracy of Reserve Forecasts and Validity of It's Insurance under Crisis (with Theo Eicher) <i>International Reserve and Cryptocurrencies: Is There Hedging Effect?</i> (single author)	
WORK EXPERIENCE	<b>International Monetary Fund (IMF)</b> <b>Summer Intern</b> (Finance Dept, General Resources and SDR Policy Division) <i>Research focus: Sovereign Debt, Growth, IMF Predictions</i> • Co-authoring a working paper, "Public Debt and Real GDP: Revisiting the Impact," based on a panel dataset (IMF WEO/IFS, WB WDI, and ICRG) to examine the causal impact of debt on real GDP based on local projection and Panel Structural VAR primarily using Stata and R.	Washington, DC 6/2021–9/2021
	<b>University of Washington</b> <b>Research Assistant</b> (Professor Theo Eicher & Monica Gao Rollinson(IMF)) <i>Research focus: Empirical Assessment of Nowcasts Accuracy</i> • Project titled "The Accuracy of IMF Crises Nowcasts." Conducted the data cleaning, capturing the outliers using Stata and R, auditing the data based on the archived Executive Board Documents of Loan Programs for correction, and mapped MONA and IMF database for constructing data. I learned the widespread use of the IMF database and outliers' treatment.	Seattle, WA 6/2020–9/2020

**University of Hawaii (Manoa)** Manoa, HI  
**Research Assistant** (Professor Inessa Love) 7/2017–6/2018  
*Research focus: Policy Evaluation, Economic Development*

- We analyzed “GMO Policy and Economic Development” based on Barro Growth Model to assess the African countries’ growth issues using a panel dataset (IMF WEO/IFS, WB WDI, UNStats, EM-DAT) using Stata and R.

**University of Minnesota (Twin Cities)** Minneapolis, MN  
**Research Assistant** (Driven to Discover Research Facility) 6/2015–8/2015  
*Research focus: Risk Aversion, Behavioral Economics*

- Project titled “Rational Inattention in Valuations.” Conducted quantitative analysis on how efficiency/human behavior will change under the multitasking environment to help understand better the implication of further productivity using iPad and questionnaire.

### Seminar Presentations

**2022:** Public Debt Management Conference (*Joint PDM Network, Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance, OECD and World Bank*), Departmental Seminar at Portland State University

**2021:** International Monetary Fund, Finance Departmental Seminar

GRANTS AND AWARDS	Ensley Dissertation Fellowship, University of Washington	2022-2023
	Conference Travel Grant, International Monetary Fund	2022
	Japan-IMF Scholarship Program, International Monetary Fund	2019 – 2021
	Graduate Teaching/Research Assistantship, University of Washington	2019, 2021 – present
	James O. York Fellowship, University of Washington	2018
	Lokahi Grant, Hawaii Pacific University	2013 – 2014

TEACHING EXPERIENCE	<i>Department of Economics</i>	Overall Average Evaluation: 4.22/5
	<b>Independent Instructor</b>	
	• ECON 201 (Principles of Macroeconomics)	Aut2021, Win2022
	<b>Teaching Assistant</b>	
	• ECON 201 (Principles of Macroeconomics)	Win2019, Spr2019, Spr2022

REFeree	The Economic Journal, Economic Modelling	2021 – present
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SKILLS Programming: Stata, R, Matlab, Python, Mathematica, Eviews,  $\text{\LaTeX}$   
Language: Japanese (native), English (full professional), Turkish (Basic), Spanish (Basic)

REFERENCES	<b>Professor Theo Eicher</b> (Chair)	<b>Professor Stephen Turnovsky</b> (committee)
	Castor Professor of Economics	Ford and Louisa Van Voorhis Professor of Economics
	University of Washington	University of Washington
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	<b>Professor Fabio Ghironi</b> (committee)	<b>Professor Hiro Ito</b> (committee)
	Paul F. Glaser Professor of Economics	Department Chair of Economics
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**IMF Trade Flow Forecasts for Crisis Countries: (In)Accuracies and Their Origins, *Job Market Paper (with Theo Eicher)***  
*Published in International Journal of Forecasting*

External sector surveillance and stabilization are core missions of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Since 1992, the IMF approved over 600 crisis country loan programs, conditional on reforms and performance targets that are contingent on IMF crisis assessments and recovery forecasts. The literature evaluating IMF crisis forecasts has primarily focused on GDP, inflation, and fiscal budgets, but IMF programs often originate with balance of payments crises. Our evaluation of IMF imports/exports/exchange rates in crisis countries reveals a surprising dichotomy: import forecasts are largely efficient and unbiased, while exports and exchange rate forecasts exhibit substantial biases and inefficiencies. We show forecast errors in the full sample are driven by deeply flawed IMF forecasts for LICs in crisis. Fixed exchange rate LICs (predominantly African franc zone countries) receive systematically inefficient import forecasts. Exchange rate forecasts for LICs with flexible exchange rates are so inefficient, they cannot outperform a naïve random walk, and over 30 percent of the forecasts cannot match the exchange rate's directional movement during the first year of the recovery. Examining the sources of biases and inefficiencies, we highlight effects of conditionality and geopolitics that were not fully accounted for in IMF forecasts, specifically those relating to arrears (domestic and foreign), fiscal finance (balance and credit limits), policy reforms (trade and government), (civil) wars, and elections.

**Public Debt and Real GDP: Revisiting the Impact** *(with Constance de Soyres and Mengxue Wang)*  
*Published in IMF WP Number: 2022/076*

This paper provides new empirical evidence of the impact of an unanticipated change in public debt on real GDP. Using public debt forecast errors, we identify exogenous changes in public debt to assess the impact of a change in the debt to GDP ratio on real GDP. By analyzing data on gross public debt for 178 countries over 1995-2020, we find that the impact of an unanticipated increase in public debt on the real GDP level is generally negative and varies depending on other fundamental characteristics. Specifically, an unanticipated increase in the public debt to GDP ratio hurts real GDP level for countries that have (i) a high initial debt level or (ii) a rising debt trajectory over the five preceding years. On the contrary, an unanticipated increase in public debt boosts real GDP for countries that have (iii) a low-income level or (iv) completed the HIPC debt relief initiative.

**Usage of Government Expenditure and Growth: Empirical and Theoretical Standpoints**  
*(with Stephen Turnovsky)*

Existing results show that fiscal spending negatively impacts growth in general. However, evidence and reasons as to how the usage of fiscal revenue (additional government borrowings or tax) affects growth are limited since it is exceedingly difficult to identify based on existing models. To address this issue in a general framework, we construct an endogenous growth model based on Bruce and Turnovsky (1999). Analyzing the resulting empirical nuances by applying Bayesian Model Averaging, our stylized results for 180 countries from 1990-2019 reveal that public debt and tax generally hurt growth. On the contrary, infrastructure investment will positively impact economic growth regardless of fiscal origin (i.e., public debt, tax). The estimated response was strictly negated by government consumption expenditure. Our findings suggest that as a policy implication, when governments face a trade-off in supporting current consumption or boosting infrastructure investment, they are encouraged to spend more for the latter since it is forecasted to provide robust increases in economic growth.