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RESEARCH INTERESTS	Macroeconomics, International Macroeconomics, Economics of Immigration,	
EMPLOYMENT	Assistant Professor in Economics, Grinnell College, Grinnell, IA	August 2018 -
VISITING POSITIONS	Dissertation Intern, Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta	Summer 2017
EDUCATION	Ph.D. in Economics, University of Washington, Seattle  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Committee: Fabio Ghironi (chair), Federico Mandelman, Oksana Leukhina, and Quan Wen</li> </ul> M.A. in Economics, University of Washington, Seattle M.A. in Economics, Delhi School of Economics B.A. in Economics (First Class Honors), Delhi University	2013 - Present     2015 2011 2009
AWARDS	GSFEI Graduate Student Travel Award, University of Washington NBER Pre-Doctoral Fellowship in High Skill Immigration Graduate Teaching Assistantship, University of Washington Prof. K.A. Naqvi Memorial Scholarship, Delhi School of Economics Third Position, Delhi University (South Campus)	2018 2017 - 18 2013 - 2017 2010 2008
RESEARCH	“Skilled Immigration, Firms, and Policy (Job Market Paper) “Skilled Immigration, Offshoring, and U.S. Immigration Policy,” (with Raghav Paul) “An Estimated Model of High-Skilled Migration with Search and Matching Frictions,” (with Federico Mandelman)	
POLICY REPORTS/ CHAPTERS	“Upgrading in the Indian garment industry: a study of three clusters” (with Saon Ray and Prithvijit Mukherjee), Asian Development Bank Economics Working Paper Series No. 43, April 2016. Available at SSRN: <a href="https://ssrn.com/abstract=2941857">https://ssrn.com/abstract=2941857</a>  “Normalizing India-Pakistan Trade” (with Taneja et al.), in <i>India Pakistan Trade: Strengthening Economic Relations</i> (pp. 13-45), Springer, August 2014  “India-Pakistan: Trade Perception Survey” (with Taneja et al.), in <i>India-Pakistan Trade: Strengthening Economic Relations</i> (pp. 71-126), Springer, August 2014	
TEACHING EXPERIENCE	Instructor, Intermediate Macroeconomics Teaching Assistant, Graduate Macroeconomics III Instructor, Introductory Macroeconomics Teaching Assistant, Introductory Macroeconomics Teaching Assistant, Introductory Microeconomics	Fall 2016, Spring 2017 Spring 2016 2015 - 16 2013 - 14 2013

CONFERENCE/ PRESENTATIONS	Liberal Arts Macro Workshop, Wake Forest University, NC Trans-Atlantic Doctoral Conference, London Business School NBER Conference on “The Role of Immigrants and Foreign Students in Science, Innovation, and Entrepreneurship” (attended) American Economic Association (AEA) Annual Meeting (Poster Session), Philadelphia NBER Summer Institute ITM and Labor Studies (attended) Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta MTI Brownbag, Economics Department, University of Washington CSWEP Sessions at the WEAI meetings, Portland, Oregon Conference on Normalizing India Pakistan Trade Relations, New Delhi	August 2018 (Scheduled) May 2018 April 2018 January 2018 July 2017 July 2017 December 2016 July 2016 March 2013
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OTHER EXPERIENCE	Research Assistant, Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations, New Delhi Correspondent, The Economic Times newspaper, New Delhi Intern, Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance, India	2012 - 2013 2011 - 2012 Summer 2010
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OTHER SERVICE	Reading Comprehension, Critical Thinking, Writing Skills Assessment (RTW) Exam Grader, University of Washington	Fall 2014, Fall 2015, Winter 2017
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OTHER INFORMATION	Citizenship: Indian Technical Skills: Matlab, R, Stata
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ABSTRACTS      **Skilled Immigration, Firms, and Policy**

This paper studies the macroeconomic general equilibrium effects of skilled immigration policy changes by explicitly taking into account the role of firm demand for foreign skilled labor. To this end, I develop a two-sector dynamic stochastic general equilibrium model with monopolistically competitive firms and heterogeneous workers. Unlike most previous studies that view immigration as a supply-induced shock, the paper models skilled labor immigration as an endogenous response to an increase in firm labor demand in the receiving economy. The model is calibrated to mimic the U.S. economy with its current immigration policy: Firms face hiring costs and there is an occasionally binding cap on the foreign skilled workers that can be hired each period. The results indicate that a less restrictive skilled immigration policy via an immigration cap increase leads to heterogeneous effects on skilled and unskilled workers — unskilled domestic workers gain but skilled domestic workers lose. However, the magnitude of the welfare impacts depends on the state of the economy at the time of the cap change and also on the structure of the labor market (presence of search frictions). This paper also evaluates the welfare and efficiency gain from moving toward an alternate skilled immigration policy with a market-driven allocation of permits for hiring skilled foreign workers. Such a policy increases welfare and brings the economy’s allocation closer to the social planner’s first-best allocation.

## **Skilled Immigration, Offshoring, and U.S. Immigration Policy**

This paper studies the impact of skilled immigration policy changes on offshore labor hiring by firms in the skill-intensive services sector. Empirical literature documents substitutabilities between immigrant and offshore labor, which indicates that a stricter immigration policy should increase offshoring by firms. Our goal is to quantify the importance of firms' adjustment in offshore hiring when evaluating the welfare impacts of skilled immigration policy changes on domestic households. To this end, we build a two-country, two-sector model with skilled immigration, offshore labor hiring, and trade in intermediate inputs. We calibrate the parameters in the Home country to match the U.S. economy during the 2004 - 2015 period. We then employ the calibrated model to study the impact of changes in the intensive margin of offshoring following a stricter skilled immigration policy. We show that if we ignore firms' adjustment in labor hired offshore following an immigration cap reduction, we would over estimate the welfare gain to domestic skilled households by a factor of 1.75 and underestimate the losses of unskilled domestic households by a factor of 0.90. We show that the offshoring channel is robust to alternate profit distributions across households. Therefore, studies that ignore firms' adjustment in offshoring would overestimate the gains to skilled domestic workers from a stricter skilled immigration policy.