

TEM : A faster school to work transition?

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Abstract

In a context of globalization, several programs have been created to promote transnational educational mobility (TEM) among students, Erasmus being the most famous in Europe.

This research aims at discovering if TEM could facilitate the transition between graduation and labor market.

On the labor market, several variables can have an impact on employability : home university's ranking, the grades obtained and education level; the social network, non-cognitive skills and having parents in the company. Thanks to the literature review our main statistical hypothesis is that a student's participation in an international program should reduce the number of months a graduate *i* needs to get a job.

Model 1 reports the OLS estimates of a basic model of the empirical relationship between *intlstudy* and *intlintern* with *mo2job*. Without any student or cohort controls, the regression estimates report a statistically significant decrease of nearly 3.2 months for students who participated in international study exchange programs. This corresponds to approximately a 75% reduction of the average time required to find a job after graduation. We include subsequently the yearly cohort effects in Model 2 and the information about a graduate's *grades*, *resitexams*, *statescholarship* and *gender* in Model 3. As expected, the inclusion of additional variables increases the explanatory power of both regressions. The estimated coefficients of the censored normal regression (Tobit) results are similar. Further, the estimated average marginal effect of the Tobit model is slightly larger at -2.47 months and is statistically significant at the 5% level. These results show that the participation in an international study exchange program is associated with a 57 % reduction in the average number of months before a graduate gets a job.