

Does Internet Job Search Outcomes Create Spillovers?

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After decades of stability, technologies used by workers to find new jobs began to change quickly with the diffusion of internet access. The extension of information and communication technologies to economic activity modifies the labour market in important ways. For employers, Internet makes cheaper and easier to target more potential applicants. In addition, it allows job searchers to find and apply for more vacant positions than with traditional methods. Internet job search has become an integral part of job application process in United States.

The aim of the paper is to find which types of persons who use internet for their job search strategy, and if the on line searching for work help these workers to find new job quickly.

In order to answer this question we use the Current Population survey (CPS). It is a large representative panel composed by 58 000 U.S households established by the U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS contains demographic datas on all household members employment status and labor market information. In order to emphasize the labor force transitions and employment statute changes, we use measurement of internet job search from October 2003, CPS, matched with job search outcomes from 12 subsequent CPS files. Our econometrics analysis is based on duration model. We make a comparison between unemployment duration of internet job searchers and those who don't use the world wide as a search method.

Keywords: Econometrics, Labour Market, Duration model, Internet, Job search