

# Public mobility policies in French outermost regions: Evidence from Reunion Island



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## Motivations

- High mobility costs and limited local opportunities in outermost regions
- Mobility schemes reduce geographical and social constraints
- Two key policies: National program (2012) and Regional scheme (2015)

## Part 1 – Territorial continuity policies and air passenger mobility

Co-authored with Roman Mestre

Did territorial continuity schemes increase resident air mobility between Reunion Island and mainland France?

Data (2000–2019, monthly series)

- Unit: resident traffic (Reunion → Mainland France)
- Outcome: resident passenger volume (proxy)
- Explanatory vars: policy variables (start dates or vouchers), inflation

### Methods

- ITS for policy evaluation and dynamic effects
- ECM for long-run equilibrium convergence



### Main results

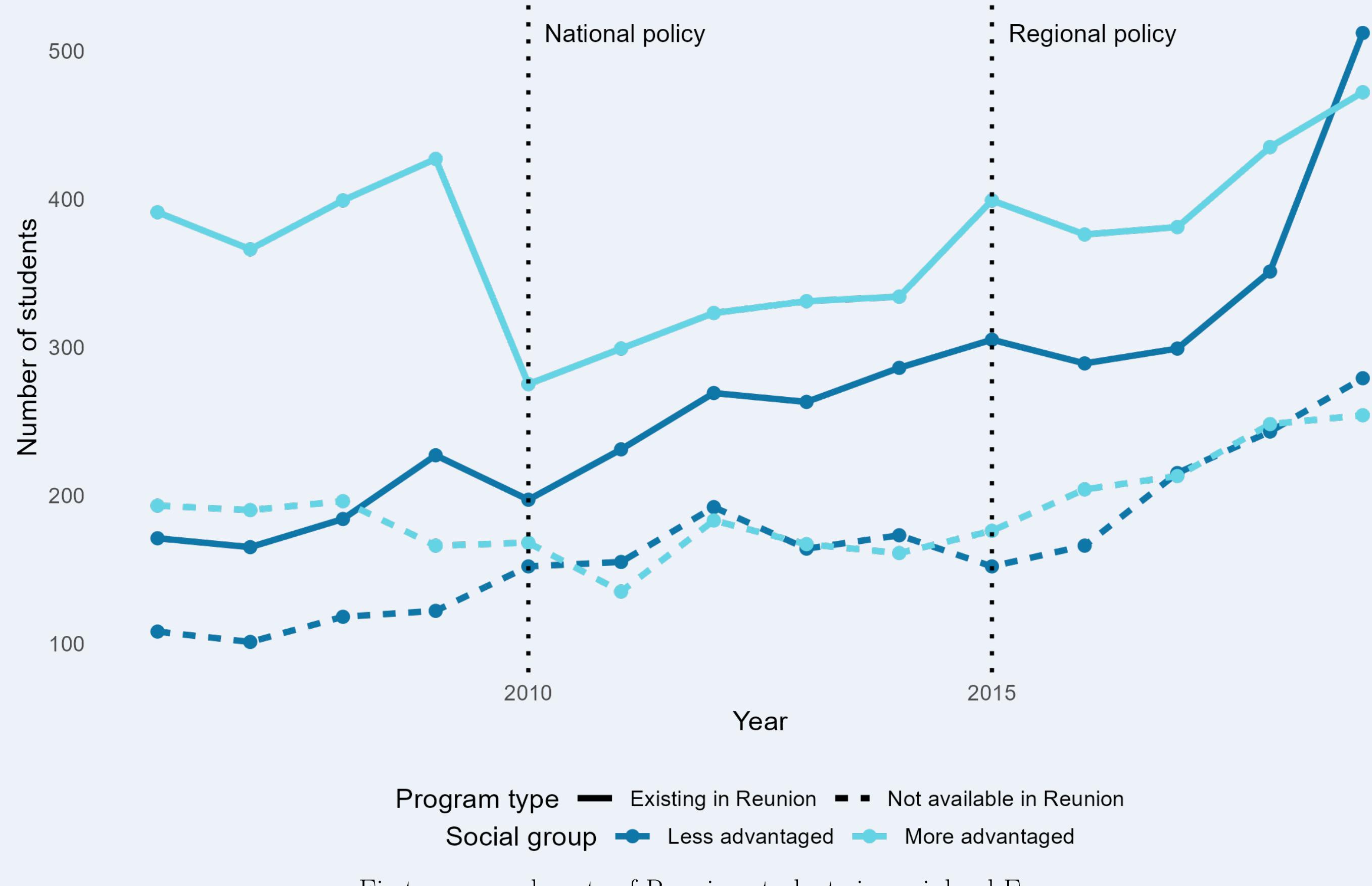
- National scheme: immediate effect
- Regional scheme: gradual impact
- 29,000 (national) / 25,000 (regional) vouchers → +1,000 resident passengers
- ITS and ECM → similar long-run effects
- Implication: coordination and timing matter

## Part 2 – Educational mobility and access to higher education in mainland France

Did mobility policies improve higher-education access for Reunion students, especially for low-income groups when programs are locally unavailable?

Data (2006–2019)

- Unit: universities in mainland France
- Outcome: enrolments by socio-professional category (SPC) and program
- Vars: SPC, field of study, origin



Design (DiD)

- Treated: low-income × no local program
- Controls: low-income × local program; high-income × no local program; high-income × local program
- Estimation: pre/post National & Regional scheme

### Preliminary DiD estimates

	Coeff.	(s.e.)
Treated × Post	0.0022***	(0.0005)
Fixed effects	Year x Field x SPC	
Obs.	117,653	

\* $p < 0.10$ , \*\* $p < 0.05$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.01$

### Main results

- Higher impact for low-income students without local options
- Smaller effects when programs are available
- Mobility schemes lower access barriers