

Summaries

On unilateral divorce and the “selection of marriages” hypothesis

Eric Langlais

In this paper, the unilateral divorce law is modelled through the combination of exclusive rights on the marriage dissolution and alternative compensation rules benefiting to the parent having custody of the children. Their influence are studied both in the short run (probability and efficiency of divorce) and in the long run (selection of marriages). We show that a decrease in the costs of divorce proceedings has by no means commonplace consequences on marriage contracting; particularly when consideration of parents’ altruism and child support is introduced, more marriages are contracted when the cost of divorces decreases.

Keywords: marriage models, unilateral divorce law, the parents’ altruism and protective measures for children.

JEL Classification: D1-K10-K12-K41-J12

Economic reforms and pro-poor growth: A macro-micro application to the Philippines

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An important pro-poor growth literature has emerged in the context of the millennium development goals and poverty reduction strategy papers. Most of this literature relies on partial equilibrium analysis for their applications. Moreover, few researches attempted to analyse policy coherence in this context. In this paper we deal with these issues in a macro/micro computable general equilibrium model. We applied our model to the Philippines and allow for growth through endogenous labour supply and externalities of public expenditures. Our results of standard fiscal reform proposed in developing countries illustrate the importance of including general equilibrium effect in the analysis and to take into account country specificities when formulating policy recommendations.

Keywords: CGE model, microsimulation, poverty analysis, pro-poor growth.

JEL Classification: D58, I30, E62

Education policy and labor market in South Africa: A CGE Analysis

Hélène Maisonnave, Bernard Decaluwé

South Africa faces skills shortage and huge inequalities in its education system inherited from the former Apartheid regime. This paper presents a dynamic computable general equilibrium model that analyses the impact of public spending in education on students' behaviors and on the labor market in long run. We find that this policy improves graduation rates and skills among the population, but in the long run, as economic growth is too slow, the labor market can't absorb all the new skilled workers.

Keywords: Computable General Equilibrium Model, Education, South Africa.

JEL Classification: D58, I28, O11