

P1

2. Workers and jobs show positive assortative matching on cognitive and manual skills, indicated by strong positive diagonal coefficients. The small or negative numbers off the diagonal mean that if a job needs high cognitive skills, it's less likely to be matched with workers who have strong manual skills, and vice versa.

That coefficient is slightly negative, which means jobs that need a lot of cognitive skills don't really go together with workers who are stronger in manual skills.

3. The rank test suggests the affinity matrix has multiple significant dimensions, indicating complex matching patterns. This aligns with saliency analysis, which decomposes the matrix into key components reflecting these dimensions.

P 2

2. The matrix clearly shows that couples tend to match people with similar education levels. The biggest numbers are on the diagonal, meaning high-education men usually pair with high-education women, and so on. If matching were random, we'd see a more even spread without such clear patterns. This confirms strong positive assortative matching by education.
3. No. This matrix only shows the overall surplus of a particular match but doesn't break down who prefers what. To figure out individual male or female preferences, we need a more detailed model or additional assumptions.