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Citizenship Canadian

Research Interests Family Economics
 Labour Economics
 Structural Economics
 Applied Microeconomics

Teaching Interests Family Economics
 Microeconomics
 Labour Economics

Education

2010 PhD, Economics, University of Toronto (2010-)

 Dissertation: Observing the Unobserved
 Committee: Aloysius Siow (supervisor), Laura Turner(co-supervisor)

2009 MA, Economics, University of British Columbia (2009-2010)

2004 BA, Mathematics, University of Waterloo (2004-2009)

Awards

Doctoral Completion Award, University of Toronto, 2014-2015
University of Toronto Fellowship, 2010-2014
NSERC, University of Waterloo, 2007
Honours, University of Waterloo, 2004-2008

Publications and Research Papers

Long Term Consequences of Childhood Sexual Assault,@ (job market paper)

Two Factor Matching and Time Use in Labor and Marriage Markets,@ (in progress)

Time optimal control of a dielectrophoretic system.@ Asian Journal of Control (2011)

Professional Experience

2010-2017: Teaching Assistant, University of Toronto

- First year economics, third year Economics of Organization
- Conducted tutorials and graded problems and examinations
- Course organization and lead TA

2011-2016 Research Assistant

- Arthur Hosios (Toronto) Empirical Microeconomics
- Aloysius Siow (Toronto) Labour Economics

2009-2010 Teaching Assistant. University of British Columbia

- First year economics
- Conducting tutorials and grading examinations

Summer 2007: Research Assistant, University of Waterloo

- NSERC research grant
- D.E Chang (Waterloo) Optimal Control Theory

2006-2008: Teaching Assistant, University of Waterloo

- Grading math assignments

Computing Skills Matlab, Stata, Latex, CMPL, Java, R

References

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Dissertation Abstract

Observing the Unobservable in Household Demographics

Long Term Consequences of Childhood Sexual Abuse (Job Market Paper)

The cost and emotional impact of childhood sexual assault has been well examined in the short run. However, research on the long term economic impact remains sparse. Creating a long-term data set can be difficult with low report rates and poor victim recall. However, by focusing on males, who are often victimized at younger ages, a high risk individual can be identified by their reports of age at first sexual encounter, and by their partner's characteristics. Sexual assault laws can then be used as a guideline in determining whether or not an assault occurred. I apply these criteria to the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1997 public data set. I find that roughly 2.3% of males reported their first sexual encounter at the age of ten or younger. Within that group, 90% reported being prepubescent at the time of their first sexual experience. There are long-term consequences for this group relative to male non-victims. In terms of family life, this group experiences higher rates of marriage and re-marriage, more children, and a higher probability of living with some of their children. In terms of economic outcomes, male victims of sexual assault earn wages that are 10 –20% lower than non-victims. They also spend fewer year in school and obtain test scores that are $55 - .91\sigma$ lower than non-victims. These two educational outcomes drive most of the observed wage gap. The magnitude of the gaps in education and wages vary significantly by race.

Two Factor Matching and Time Use in Labor Markets (Working Paper with Laura Turner)

This paper develops and estimates a two-factor model of labor and marriage markets in which individuals differ across two unobservable skills: cognitive ability and managerial or “leadership” skill. In the labor market, managerial skill allows individuals to lead teams of workers in production as in McCann et al. (2012). To analyze the roles of cognitive and managerial skill in the marriage market we estimate a flexible specification of home production outputs as a function of the skill set of singles and marrieds. We use data on the sorting of spouses across education and occupation and the observed returns to occupation and education in the labor market to identify the home production technology and the relationship of unobserved skills to education. The model can also be used to shed light on the gender wage gap. Specifically, we use it to test how much of the gender wage gap for women can be attributed to a “pure” gender effect in effective time endowments and how much is due to differences in the distribution of cognitive and leadership skills between men and women. Preliminary results from the model suggest that most of the gender wage gap can be attributed to lower “leadership” among women, while 20% is due to a pure gender effect in disposable productive time identified from time use data, and about -5% from cross-gender differences in cognitive or worker skills.