

# **A Summary of Scientific Accomplishments**

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## 1. Introduction

In this document I summarized my scientific achievements in the period 07.2011-10.2016, which covers my work after receiving the title of doctor. After describing the completed degrees and professional experience, I presented the results of my research. Finally, I described other achievements, including a list of scientific awards, my experience in teaching and international cooperation.

## 2. Education and professional career

In 1999 I started my studies at Warsaw School of Economics with major in Quantitative Methods and Information Systems. In September 2003, I defended my thesis *Analysis of career preferences of WSE students using conjoint analysis* prepared under the supervision of prof. dr. Małgorzata Rószkiewicz receiving a master degree in Economics.

At an early stage of my career, I was combining doctoral studies at the Collegium of Economic Analyses at Warsaw School of Economics with work at the Department of Economic Analyses and Forecasts at the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and the Institute Structural Research. During this period, I received twice international scholarships: In 2007 I received a scholarship from the Mannheimer Zentrum für Sozialforschung Europäische (MZES) and in 2009 a scholarship from Max-Planck-Institut für Forschung Demografische (MPIDR) in Rostock. After the first scholarship I returned to Poland to continue working with MZES as a national expert in projects on the labour market and social policies in Central and Eastern Europe. After returning from a research stay in MPIDR I became a research fellow at the Institute of Statistics and Demography (ISID) at Warsaw School of Economics.

In June 2011 I defended my doctoral thesis *The effects of fixed-term contracts on transition to adulthood in Poland* under the supervision of Prof. I. E. Kotowska at the Collegium of Economic Analyses at Warsaw School of Economics, obtaining a PhD in Economics. In March 2012 I received a position as an assistant professor at ISID, and I became responsible for teaching and research projects. From March 2013 I took a sabbatical leave and I work at the Department of Sociology at the University of Umeå, where I am a principal investigator of research projects and I teach statistical methods, social policy and sociology of the family.



**3. Scientific achievement being the basis for the habilitation procedure in accordance with the art. 16 paragraph 2 of the Act of March 14th 2003**

In this section I describe in detail the following publications which constitute a series of publications about *New patterns of formation and development of families and their impact on well-being*:

1. Baranowska A., Matysiak A. (2011) *Does parenthood increase happiness? Evidence for Poland*, Vienna Yearbook of Population Research 9, 307-325. [my contribution: 50%]
2. Baranowska-Rataj A., Matysiak A., Mynarska M. (2014) *Does Lone Motherhood Decrease Women's Happiness?: Evidence from Qualitative and Quantitative Research*, Journal of Happiness Studies 15(6), 1457–1477. [my contribution: 35%]
3. Baranowska-Rataj A. (2014) *What Would Your Parents Say?: The Impact of Cohabitation Among Young People on Their Relationships with Their Parents*, Journal of Happiness Studies 15(6), 1313–1332.
4. Baranowska-Rataj A. (2014) *Wpływ międzygeneracyjnych transferów norm na ryzyko urodzenia pozamążelkiego* [w:] Matysiak, A., (ed.) "Nowe wzorce formowania i rozwoju rodziny w Polsce: przyczyny oraz wpływ na zadowolenie z życia", 133-161, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar.
5. Baranowska-Rataj A. (2014) *Decomposition of Trends in Non-Marital Childbearing in Poland*, Population, 69 (2), 239-253.
6. Baranowska-Rataj A., Matysiak, A. (2014) *Jak zachowania w zakresie formowania i rozwoju rodzin wpływają na nasze zadowolenie z życia?* [in:] Matysiak, A., "Nowe wzorce formowania i rozwoju rodziny w Polsce: przyczyny oraz wpływ na zadowolenie z życia", 188-209, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar. [my contribution: 50%]
7. Mynarska M., Baranowska-Rataj A., Matysiak A., (2014) *Free to stay, free to leave: Insights from Poland into the meaning of cohabitation*, Demographic Research 31(36), 1107-1136. [my contribution: 20%]
8. Baranowska-Rataj A., Matysiak, A. (2016). *The causal effects of the number of children on female employment - do European institutional and gender conditions matter?* Journal of Labor Research 37(3), 343-367. [my contribution: 70%]
9. Baranowska-Rataj, A., De Luna X., Ivarsson A. (2016) *Does the Number of Siblings Affect Health in Midlife? Evidence from the Swedish Prescribed Drug Register*, Demographic Research 35 (43), 1259–1302. [my contribution: 75%]
10. Baranowska-Rataj A., Barclay K., Kolk M. (2016) *The Effect of the Number of Siblings on Adult Mortality: Evidence from Swedish Registers*, Population Studies (forthcoming) [my contribution: 40%]

I carried out the studies listed above in four major research projects: *New patterns of forming and dissolving families in Poland and Italy - in the search for the causes of change* - a project led by prof. Irena Elżbieta Kotowska, *New patterns of family formation in Poland - the socio-economic context, preferences and the impact on life satisfaction*, a project led by dr. Anna Matysiak and in two projects where I worked as the principal investigator: *The number of children on the quality of life of families in Europe* and *The impact of the number of siblings on the welfare of children - analysis based on data from registers* (cf. also Appendix 2).



## *Research questions*

The starting point of my research work was an attempt to understand the causes and consequences of changes in the process of forming, development and dissolution of families. In the demographic literature these processes are presented as key components of the second demographic transition. Specifically, these changes include an increase in the importance of cohabitation, divorce and illegitimate births, decreasing propensity to marry and postponement of decisions to marry, postponement in parenthood, as well as the increasing incidence of childlessness (van de Kaa 1987; Lesthaeghe 2010; Frejka 2008). The above-mentioned changes in the process of formation, development and dissolution of families began in Western Europe in the mid-sixties. In the region of Central and Eastern Europe, including Poland, they started at the beginning of the nineties, with much higher pace. In my work, I focused on the following issues related to new patterns of family formation and development and their effects on wellbeing:

- the determinants of decisions about cohabitation and the impact of nonmarital cohabitation on the functioning of the partnership as well as satisfaction of young couples with relations with their parents,
- the determinants of decisions to give birth outside of marriage and the impact of single parenthood on life satisfaction,
- causes and consequences of having a small number of children.

The first two components of changes in the process of forming families can be described as the dimensions of the de-institutionalization of family life, and the third component is associated with a decrease in the size of families. I decided to devote attention to these selected aspects of contemporary demographic changes for several reasons. Cohabitation and birth outside of marriage are seen as a manifestation of the weakening of the institution of marriage and as such caused concerns related to the stability of families and the weakening of the institution of the family. However, the view that the de-institutionalization of the family does not mean weakening of the institution of the family is becoming increasingly strong and well documented in the literature, instead it is seen as an evidence of diversity of family forms. The public debate highlights as well a growing need for adjusting regulations in the family law and in the social security system to the reality of diverse family forms constituted by married couples or by informal partnerships, and including children who are not necessarily raised by a pair of biological parents.

The decrease in fertility related to shrinking family size is also important from the point of view of population policy, social policy and health policy, because in the long run it means irreversible changes in relations between the generations and population aging. At the same time, however, theoretical research in sociology and economics emphasizes the role of the negative consequences of having a large family. In the light of these theories, parental resources in large families are allocated across a larger number of children and as a result, less financial resources and parental time and attention can be received by each child (Blake 1981, Becker and Lewis 1973; Becker and Tomes 1976), which may have important implications for the accumulation of human capital and children's health. At the same time, theoretical studies emphasize the influence of the number of children on women's labour supply. In sum, the literature points out the trade-off between the goals of the population policy and the goals of the social policy. Previous research paid relatively little attention

to the institutional and cultural factors, which provide favourable conditions for combine work with taking care of a large number of children and allow offering good opportunities for intellectual development and health development of children with many siblings.

In my research on the determinants of changes in the process of forming families I considered the role of social expectations and norms regarding intergenerational transfers. The analyses of the consequences of the diffusion of new patterns of family formation, I examined the resulting differences in well-being in terms of subjectively assessed happiness or life satisfaction, and also in terms of its specific components such as educational opportunities, the possibility of pursuing a career, health and satisfaction with relations with family members.

#### *Methodological approach*

The second demographic transition theory proposes general assumptions regarding the diffusion of the new patterns of family formation, while also making a holistic assessment of these processes. This theory provides a framework for discussion on the diffusion of cohabitation, nonmarital childbearing, or changes in the number of children raised in European families. However, research focusing on any of these processes requires an in-depth understanding of the mechanisms of decision-making about the form of the partnership and the number of children and a form of a family, in which offspring shall be raised. The most recent demographic literature emphasizes the importance of combining quantitative and qualitative approaches in empirical research (Hantrais, 2005; Smock & Greenland 2010; Manning & Smock 2005; Frątczak & Mynarska 2007). Qualitative approach makes it possible to understand the meaning of the decisions on non-standard patterns of family formation. At the same time, quantitative analyses can assess the magnitude of the impact of those reasons and assess whether the mechanisms observed in the qualitative research can be generalized to the whole population. Because of the benefits of combining these two approaches, in my research on the diffusion of new patterns of family formation, I tried to tie together the conclusions from the analysis of qualitative and quantitative data.

My empirical analyses were carried out mainly by analysing the experiences of Poland and using longitudinal data that ISID SGH collects or provides for the purposes of scientific research: panel data from the Social Diagnosis survey, retrospective data from the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS-PL) and the Polish Register of Births. Because of the importance of the context of cultural, institutional and economic conditions for demographic processes, in most recent research I took a cross-country comparative perspective and I used the data for European countries. Specifically, I used the data from the European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC). In addition, I used data from the linked registers available in Umea SIMSAM Lab in Sweden, following an assumption that a case study of Sweden may indicate how new patterns of formation and development of families affect wellbeing in a country where the social policy reduces inequalities, creates favourable conditions for reconciling work and family responsibilities and provides children with favourable environment regardless of the level of material resources parents.

In order to understand the causes and consequences of changes in the process of forming families in European countries I tried to take into account the role of unobservable characteristics of people opting for "non-standard" behaviour in the sphere of family formation. Demographic research traditionally focused on the description of the associations. Recently, however, it shifted from the use of standard statistical methods towards more sophisticated econometric tools that allow you to

assess causal relationships (Moffitt 2005; Bhrolcháin and Dyson 2007). The idea underlying this approach is that a formation of a specific type of a family is not a random event, but instead it results from a complex process of calculation of costs and benefits. Certain aspects of these decisions can be captured in the data, but many aspects are not observable. Hence, for causal inference, analyses require advanced econometric tools, such as selection models, instrumental variable models or panel data models with fixed effects. Such methods allow controlling for both observable and unobservable characteristics of individuals, such as personality traits, assertiveness or intransigence. Controlling for such individual characteristics is important in studies of new, nonstandard demographic behaviours, because people who decide to make choices that are not consistent with the conventions and social norms, might stand out in terms of personality traits, such as non-conformity and openness to new experiences, while these traits may also have an impact on their psychological well-being, relationships with family, career and health (Daatland 2007; Nazio and Saraceno 2012).

### *Key research results*

The determinants of cohabitation and the impact of cohabitation on functioning of the partnership and relations with parents were examined in the following two studies:

- Baranowska-Rataj, A. (2014) *What Would Your Parents Say?: The Impact of Cohabitation Among Young People on Their Relationships with Their Parents*, *Journal of Happiness Studies* 15(6).
- Mynarska M., Baranowska-Rataj A., Matysiak A., (2014) *Free to stay, free to leave: Insights from Poland into the meaning of cohabitation*, *Demographic Research* 31(36).

This research used data from the Generation and Gender Survey (GGG-PL) and qualitative data used in the research project *New patterns of family formation in Poland - the socio-economic context, preferences and the impact on life satisfaction*. The analyses of quantitative data were carried out by means of selection models, controlling for the unobserved heterogeneity of the respondents.

My research results show that the slow pace of the diffusion of cohabitation in Poland may be related to expectations regarding the formalization of the relationship formulated by the closest family members and the prevailing social norms. In particular, individuals forming their first union take the consequences of the form of their union for relations with parents into account. As a result, individuals who were raised in more conservative and less educated families are less likely to live together without marrying their partner (Baranowska-Rataj 2014). Nonmarital cohabitation has negative consequences for relations with parents and a fear for disapproval among family members leads most young people to marry. Despite cultural barriers, cohabitation may be expected to become increasingly common in Poland because of the possibility of relatively easy - in terms of legal, material and emotional costs - termination of an unsuccessful relationship (Mynarska, Baranowska-Rataj, Matysiak 2014).

Apart from increasing incidence of cohabitation, another important demographic trend observed in Poland since the nineties is the increase in the incidence of nonmarital childbearing. The following studies focused on analyzing the nature of this change and its consequences:

- Baranowska-Rataj A. (2014a) *Decomposition of Trends in Non-Marital Childbearing in Poland*, *Population*, 69 (2).

- Baranowska-Rataj, A., Matysiak, A., Mynarska, M. (2014) Does Lone Motherhood Decrease Women's Happiness?: Evidence from Qualitative and Quantitative Research, *Journal of Happiness Studies* 15(6).
- Baranowska-Rataj, A. (2014b) Wpływ międzygeneracyjnych transferów norm na ryzyko urodzenia pozamałżeńskiego [in:] Matysiak, A., (ed.) "Nowe wzorce formowania i rozwoju rodziny w Polsce: przyczyny oraz wpływ na zadowolenie z życia", Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar.

In these studies I used the data from the Births Register, data from the Social Diagnosis and the Generations and Gender Survey (GGS-PL) as well as qualitative data collected in the project *New patterns of family formation in Poland - socio-economic context, preferences and the impact on life satisfaction*. In order to analyse the trends in nonmarital childbearing I used decomposition methods proposed by Akerlof et al. (1996). The analysis of data from studies Generations and Generation Survey (GGS-PL) included estimation of the panel models and the analysis of data from the Social Diagnosis used selection models, both methods allow controlling for unobserved heterogeneity of the respondents.

Demographic studies conducted in many European countries show an increase in the proportion of births outside marriage in the context of the increasing role of cohabitation, which is seen as a form of partnership replacing marriage (Perelli-Harris et al. 2012). However, in the light of the findings Matysiak (2009), in Poland, the marriage is still recognized as the only appropriate environment to raise a child, therefore cohabiting couples in which the woman becomes pregnant usually marry before the birth of the child. The growing importance of cohabitation in Poland is therefore not an explanation for the increase in the incidence of nonmarital births. An additional explanation for the diffusion of nonmarital childbearing is the process of changing patterns of family formation observed among women who became pregnant without having a permanent partner. In the light of the results of my analysis, the growth of extramarital births in Poland was connected to a large extent to the decline in the incidence of marriages in this group of women (Baranowska-Rataj 2014a). As a result, children who previously would be born to a couple that got married during pregnancy, are now born outside of marriage. Reducing the incidence of marriages among pregnant women in Poland can be attributed, among other things, to the transformations on the Polish labour market. Since the nineties, Poland has seen a decrease in the stability of employment among men, but on the other hand, the increase in the female labour force participation (Sztanderska & Grotkowska 2009). As a result of these changes, benefits from getting married just to formalize the family ties between a father and a mother decreased substantially. However, as in case of trends in the diffusion of cohabitation, the growing importance of extramarital births in Poland is limited by the impact of attachment of society to religion and tradition. Women raised in an environment which attaches a high value to religion and tradition have a lower risk of becoming pregnant outside of marriage. However, in a situation where premarital conception occurs, they are more likely to decide to marry in the period preceding childbirth as compared to women raised in a less conservative environment (Baranowska-Rataj 2014b).

Research that I carried out to assess the effect of raising children outside of marriage on the life satisfaction of single mothers show a number of challenges that this group of women faces. Single mothers have fewer reasons for satisfaction with life as compared to married women, because their financial situation is much more difficult, they encounter more challenges in reconciling caring responsibilities and work, and moreover, they cannot rely on emotional support of a partner

(Baranowska-Rataj, Matysiak & Mynarska 2014). At the same time, however, a child is often an important dimension of well-being for unmarried women. Women participating in the study stressed that the child is their primary source of satisfaction and that their key life course decisions are often guided primarily by the welfare of their children. The negative impact of having a child on life satisfaction was observed neither among women who have never married, nor among divorced or widowed. While unmarried women are generally less happy than married women, their lower levels of life satisfaction is a result of the lack of a permanent partner, and having a child improves rather than worsens their well-being (Baranowska-Rataj, Matysiak, Mynarska 2014).

The causes and consequences of the number of children in a family were studied in the following publications:

- Baranowska A. Matysiak A. (2011) *Does parenthood increase happiness? Evidence for Poland*, Vienna Yearbook of Population Research.
- Baranowska-Rataj, A. & Matysiak, A. (2014) *Jak zachowania w zakresie formowania i rozwoju rodzin wpływają na nasze zadowolenie z życia?* [w:] Matysiak, A., "Nowe wzorce formowania i rozwoju rodziny w Polsce: przyczyny oraz wpływ na zadowolenie z życia", Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar.
- Baranowska-Rataj, A., & Matysiak, A. (2016). *The causal effects of the number of children on female employment-do European institutional and gender conditions matter?* Journal of Labor Research 37(3).
- Baranowska-Rataj, A., De Luna X., Ivarsson A. (2016) *Does the Number of Siblings Affect Health in Midlife? Evidence from the Swedish Prescribed Drug Register*, Demographic Research 35 (43).
- Baranowska-Rataj A., Barclay K., Kolk M. (2016) *The Effect of the Number of Siblings on Adult Mortality: Evidence from Swedish Registers*, Population Studies (in print)

In social sciences an increased happiness associated with having children is often taken for granted, and family budget limitations as well as restricted parental time are considered as major obstacles for enlarging a family. However, recent research questions the idea that each child in the family means an increase in life satisfaction among parents. The results of my research show that the first child increases happiness of both the mother and father of the child (Baranowska & Matysiak 2011, Baranowska-Rataj & Matysiak 2014). Parents with two children or even larger families are happier than those who do not have children, but the benefits of having another child are relatively small - the birth of each subsequent child does not increase happiness to a degree comparable with the effects of the birth of the first child. At the same time costs that a family needs to pay if the parents decide to have another child, are very substantial, because each child reduces involvement in the labour market of mothers (Baranowska-Rataj & Matysiak 2016).

Having a large family is seen as a burden, not only for parents but also for the children. This is due to the mechanism of the so called resource dilution, based on the fact that the resources of the parents must be distributed among a large group of children (Blake 1981). This problem was also described formally in the model of trade-off between the quantity and quality of children (Becker & Lewis, 1973; Becker & Tomes 1976). Children growing up with many siblings are disadvantaged because such families can allocate less resources and parental time and attention for each child. Larger families have more limited financial resources to offer children a healthy diet, opportunities for active recreation and sports. This makes the children of such families used to a less healthy lifestyle.



My research indicates that the magnitude of the effects of resource dilution in large families differs depending on the cultural and institutional context of the country. Parental resource constraints are less important for the health and intellectual development of children, if the state support complements family resources. This concerns especially countries with a well-developed social policy, health policy and equality of living conditions across families with different financial status (Park 2008; Xu 2008). An example of a country where children raised in large families do not feel the negative consequences of having siblings is Sweden, where both social norms on child-rearing as well as support from the state to prevent possible negative effects of restrictions of monetary and nonmonetary resources of the family (Baranowska-Rataj, De Luna & Ivarsson 2016; Baranowska-Rataj, Barclay & Kolk 2016).

### *Summary*

To sum up the conclusions of my work described above, changes in cultural, institutional and economic conditions, such as individualisation, growing acceptance of non-standard family forms or limiting the role of the welfare state, constitute an important context for the diffusion of new patterns of family formation. The public debate on the consequences of demographic processes focused on de-institutionalization of family life, but my research results do not present a negative image of families, which are formed outside of marriage. At the same time, in the debate on changes in patterns of family formation, raising children is presented as a source of individual benefit of parents. Such a perspective is viewed as a justification for the lack of increasing the involvement of social policies that could support families with children. My research results show however, that parents do not feel greater satisfaction with life due to having more than one child. Demographic literature stresses that an increase in fertility would be important from the point of view of preventing adverse changes in relations between generations. At the same time my research shows that in many societies, having a large family can have negative consequences both for parents and for children if the state provides insufficient support for families with children. Therefore, preventing shrinking of European families should be discussed from the perspective of a society as a whole, and not from an individual perspective parents.

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#### 4. A summary of other scientific achievements

##### *Research on labour market integration of youth*

Apart from work devoted to understanding the causes and consequences of changes in patterns of family formation, I conducted research on labour market integration of young people and issues related to social policy and labour market.

Integration of young people into the labour market and their career dynamics are the subject of my research interests ever since I started to work on my master thesis. I was carrying out research on this subject during doctoral studies (even though this work was not within the scope of my

dissertation) thanks to involvement in international research projects Educational Systems and Labour Markets in Central and Eastern Europe and Transnationalisation and Changing Life Course Inequality in Europe coordinated respectively by Mannheimer Zentrum für Sozialforschung Europäische and the University of Bamberg (cf. Appendix 2). This research helped to increase knowledge about the role of institutional conditions related to education policy and labour market policy for the careers of young people. In my research I focused on the experience of Poland, which is indicated in the literature as the country which stands out in terms of patterns of integration of young people into the labour market. The reforms, which took place in Poland in the nineties led to a significant diversification of higher education programs. In my research I examined whether study programs at public and private universities, which vary in terms of duration, selectivity and prestige, offer similar labour market opportunities (Baranowska 2011a; Gebel & Baranowska-Rataj 2012, cf. Annex 1). Moreover, I compared Polish and Estonian career opportunities of graduates completing different study programmes (Baranowska & Unt 2011, cf. Annex 1). My research also aimed to identify the role of structural and institutional conditions in the labour market for a labour market career. These studies were conducted comparing the patterns of transition to adulthood of successive cohorts of women in the period after the transition from a centrally planned economy to a market economy in Poland (Baranowska 2011b) as well as taking international comparative perspective for the countries of the European Union (Baranowska & Gebel 2010).

After defence of my doctoral thesis I continued to investigate labour market integration of youth as a principal investigator of the following research projects: *“What drives youth unemployment during crises? The role of job creation, job destruction and labour market institutions”* financed by CERGE-EI and Global Development Network, *“What makes young people the marginalized labour market group? Evidence from Poland”* financed by ERTE Foundation and *“Social Exclusion of Youth in Europe: Cumulative Disadvantage, Coping Strategies, Effective Policies and Transfer”* financed by European Commission within the Horizon 2020 programme (por. Annex 2).

The scope of my research includes as well analyses of the determinants of combining work and family responsibilities, family policy and social policy (Baranowska-Rataj & Matysiak 2012; Baranowska-Rataj & Rynko 2014; Baranowska & Heel-Kosińska 2011; cf. Annex 1). The results of this strand of my research were published not only in peer-reviewed scientific journals, but also as expert reports for the European Parliament, the Chancellery of the Polish President and the Forum of Civil Development (cf. Annex 1, point 3).

#### *Scientific awards*

My research was distinguished with the following awards and scholarships:

- Scholarship “Start” for young outstanding researchers from the National Science Foundation in Poland 2011
- Prize from the Rector of Warsaw School of Economics for scientific achievements 2012-2013
- Scholarship “Kolumb” from the National Science Foundation in Poland 2012
- Scholarship from Kempe Foundation 2013-2015
- Scientific award for young outstanding researchers granted by the Foundation Polityka 2014
- Scientific award of the Ministry of Science and Tertiary Education in Poland for young outstanding researchers 2014-2017

In total, according to the database Google Scholar, my work were cited 515 times, according to the Web of Science 58 times. Hirsch index for my publications is 11 according to Google Scholar, and according to the database Web of Science it amounts to 6. In Annex 1 I presented a list of my articles in peer-reviewed journals, books and expert reports, with distinction between publications published before and after obtaining my doctoral degree.

Apart from publishing my research in both Polish and international journals, I actively participate in international scientific conferences. In Appendix 4 I included a list of 12 presentations that I gave before my defence of doctoral thesis and 13 presentations that I gave after receiving the doctoral degree.

#### *Pedagogical achievements, dissemination of research results and international cooperation*

I worked as an academic teacher at two higher education institutions: at Warsaw School of Economics and at Umeå University. I gave courses both at the bachelor and master level. The list of courses that I have been giving includes:

- 2011-2013 –*Statistical Methods II* a course for master level students at Warsaw School of Economics, I was a coordinator of this course
- 2014-2016 –*Comparative Social Policy* a course for bachelor level students at the Department of Sociology, Umeå University (with dr Reza Azarian),
- 2014-2016 – *Research Methods in Leadership and Organizational Studies Programme* , a course for master level students at the Department of Sociology, Umeå University (with dr Madelene Norlund)
- 2015-2016 –*Research Methods*, a course for bachelor level students at the Department of Sociology, Umeå University (with dr Andrea Bohman)
- 2015-2016 –*Work and Family in Transition* a course for bachelor level students at the Department of Sociology, Umeå University (with dr Charlott Nyman)
- 2015-2016 –*Global Sociology*, a course for bachelor level students at the Department of Sociology, Umeå University (in 2015 with Magnus Larsson, since 2016 I am the course coordinator)
- 2016 –*Challenges to Work and Family Life in Modern Welfare States* a course for master level students at the Department of Sociology, Umeå University (I coordinate the course and teaching is shared with dr Charlott Nyman, dr Karina Nilsson and dr Madelene Norlund)

I have supervised one bachelor thesis (at the Department of Sociology, Umeå University) and three master level theses (at Warsaw School of Economics and at the Department of Sociology, Umeå University). Since 02.2015 I supervise a doctoral student Sara Kalucza, who is working on a thesis *Mental health and family formation from life cycle perspective* at the Department of Sociology, Umeå University (to be defended in 2017). Since 09.2015 I am the primary supervisor Bjorn Hogberg who is preparing a thesis *Mental health of vulnerable groups in diverse welfare state settings* at the Department of Social Work in Umeå University (to be defended in 2019).

My contribution to the activities of the international academia includes as well reviews of submitted manuscripts for the following journals: Demography, European Journal of Population Studies, Journal of Happiness Studies, European Sociological Review, Social Indicators Research, Economic Modelling, Family Studies, Studia Demograficzne.