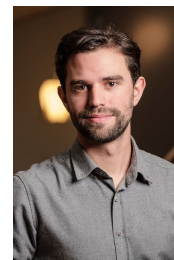


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Research

I am a quantitative economic historian. I specialise in quantification and analysis of economic development in historical perspective. My expertise is in quantitative analyses of the role of markets and institutions in long-term economic growth. I aim to understand the role state formation and market development have played in the economic development of East Central Europe. In order to reach this objective, I have already constructed long-term series of real wages, GDP, and market conditions in Poland between the late middle ages and the early 19th century. This investigation revealed that the Polish economy expanded in the late middle ages and the 16th century but then contracted in the 17th and 18th centuries. Further, I put forth the hypothesis that the economic contraction might have been a result of market segmentation. Building on a large body of price data, I showed that market conditions in Poland were improving in the 16th century but then declined in the 17th and 18th centuries. I proposed that the market crisis affected Polish economic development via two channels. First, the market segmentation led to an increase in the Malthusian pressure and, subsequently, to the decline in real wages. Second, I demonstrated that the adverse market conditions reinforced serfdom, which in the short term made the urban sector more resilient to the adverse conditions, but in the long term consigned the region to backwardness.

I aim to continue my research on the interplay between markets and institutions, I wish to conduct quantitative comparative research on the role of parliamentary activity in market development in early modern Europe. By comparing Britain and Poland I aim to identify if divergent trends in state formation could have been one of the causes of the dissimilar economic development of the two countries. This can be done by analysing links between the frequency and duration of parliamentary proceedings (a state-of-the-art and internationally-recognised measure of state formation), price convergences/volatility, and GDP in both countries. The role of inclusive political institutions in fostering economic growth is currently one of the main research topics in economics and economic history. It has been hypothesized that the rise of the Parliament after the Glorious Revolution was beneficial for British economic development. Theoretically, political centralisation is supposed to limit transaction costs between various regions of a country by mitigating the 'prisoner dilemma' and 'moral hazard' problems. In order to reinforce this claim empirically, I wish to test if the political devolution in Poland that occurred in the 17th century was a direct cause of the simultaneous market segmentation.

Qualifications

Economic and Social History, Utrecht University, Phd, East of Eden: The place of Poland in the Little Divergence Debate
Award Date: 2016 Jun 21

Economics, Utrecht School of Economics, MSc
Award Date: 2012 Dec 1

History, Warsaw University, MA
Award Date: 2011 May 1

Employment

Department of Economic History
Lund University
Lund, Sweden
2016 Aug 29 → present

Growth, technological change, and inequality
Lund University
Sweden
2021 Apr 27 → present

Doctoral candidate

Utrecht University
Utrecht, Netherlands
2012 Jan 1 → 2016 Jan 1

Academic assistant in the project "Costs and Benefits of Microfinance"

Utrecht University
Utrecht, Netherlands
2010 Jan 1 → 2011 Jan 1

Assistant to Jan Luiten van Zanden

Utrecht University
Utrecht, Netherlands
2010 Jan 1 → 2011 Jan 1

Internship

Stichting Het Nederlandsch Economisch-Historisch Archief - NEHA
Amsterdam, Netherlands
2009 Jan 1 → 2010 Jan 1

Designer of E-learning platforms

Museum of King Jan III
Warsaw, Poland
2008 Jan 1 → 2010 Jan 1

Research output**Economic consequences of state failure; legal capacity, regulatory activity, and market integration in Poland, 1505-1772**

Malinowski, M., 2019, In: Journal of Economic History. 79, 3, p. 862-896

Income and its distribution in preindustrial Poland

Malinowski, M. & Luiten van Zanden, J., 2017 Sept, In: Cliometrica. 11, 3, p. 375-404

Market conditions in preindustrial Poland, 1500-1772

Malinowski, M., 2016 Sept, In: Economic History of Developing Regions. 31, 2-3, p. 253-276

Little Divergence revisited: Polish living standards in a European perspective, 1500-1800

Malinowski, M., 2016, In: European Review of Economic History. 20, 3, p. 345-367

Serfs and the city: market conditions, surplus extraction institutions and urban growth in Poland, 1500-1772

Malinowski, M., 2016, In: European Review of Economic History. 20, 2, p. 123-146

National income and its distribution in preindustrial Poland in a global perspective

Malinowski, M. & Luiten van Zanden, J., 2015, European Historical Economics Society, (Working Papers from European Historical Economics Society (EHES); no. 76).

The bliss of market integration: Polish commodity and labour markets and their positive impact on living standards, 1500-1772

Malinowski, M., 2015, In: Perspectives on Europe. 45, 2

Monthly prices of grains in Gdańsk in the 18th century

Malinowski, M., 2013, Dutch Economic History Archive (NEHA).

Weekly grain prices, colonial goods and bills of exchange in 18th century Amsterdam

Malinowski, M., 2013, Dutch Economic History Archive (NEHA).

The costs and benefits of microfinance: The market for Dutch East India Company transportbriefen in 18th century Amsterdam

Malinowski, M., 2012, In: Social and Economic History Annals. 72, p. 15-43 29 p.