



Equal Opportunity in Mobility Related to Research Activity

The Mix of Professional and Personal Reasons

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Outline

- Example situations for scientists – frame setting
- Professional and personal life span
- Arguments influencing mobility
- Potential for improvements

Examples concerning mobility

- **Example situation 1.** New group leader (female/male) is appointed; category high achiever

good basis for negotiation: accompanying partner gets a temporary position at the same Institute until he gets his own grant

- **Example situation 2.** New head of a department; category high achiever

good basis for negotiation: the wife is strongly supported in finding a job as well if it is outside of science

Rarely a female department head is appointed

Examples concerning mobility

- **Example situation 3.** Scientist receives a professorship; category high achiever
good basis for negotiation but no position for the husband / wife available (common situation at a university)

Solution 1: partner changes career plans to be at the same place as his/her partner

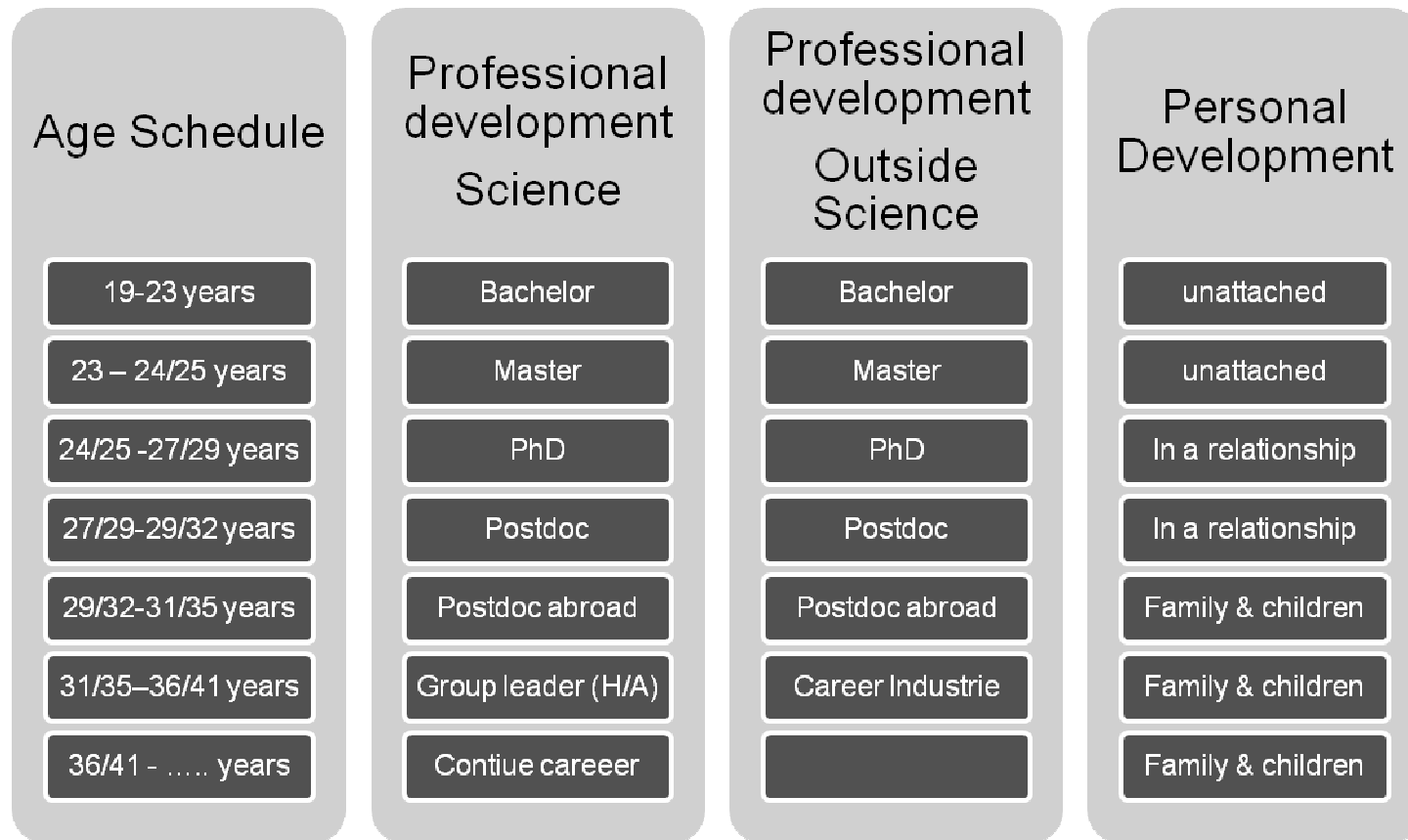
Solution 2: weekend relationship

- **Example situation 4.** New scientist is appointed; category: possible high achiever but yet not known
Average basis for negotiation: partner is rarely supported in finding a job, often weekend relationships.

Present Solution: see above

Professional and personal development

Related to age



What aspects inherent to the science system influence the number of mobile scientists?

Gender unrelated

Scientist remaining within the scientific system decreases drastically after the first Postdoc position

- The average number of PhDs for Germany is approx. 14.2 % which is lower than Switzerland and Sweden but higher than the US and Canada
- The average percentage of postdoctoral lecture qualification (Habilitation) – still the precondition for a university professorship in Germany: approx. 9%
- The average percentage for comparable positions at non-university research institutes: approx. 3.5%

There is a big gap between the number of PhDs and high positions in science. This is especially true for the women quota.

What aspects inherent to the science system influence the number of mobile scientists ?

Gender unrelated

There is a big gap between the number of PhDs and higher positions in science

They drop out of the system soon after they finished their PhD – new career

- They try to get permanent positions within science, work up to a certain age and then drop out of the system (early mobility to enhance their career) – new career

- Scientists remaining in the system are part of international consortia/collaborations and travel within their projects – short mobility phases

What aspects inherent to the science system influence the number of mobile scientists ?

Gender unrelated

System related influences - Scientists under temporary contract

- No job to return to afterwards.
- Time consuming reorganisation upon return.
- Is the science-network at home still active?
- Is the publication activity influenced through the mobility?

Scientists under permanent contract

- A temporary stay at another institution is not possible, due to the commitments at the home institute
- Competition (i.e. between research centres) hinders an open exchange

What further aspects influence the mobility of scientists?

Financial issues

Social security

- Going abroad on a scholarship – no social benefits are paid, i.e. no pension, no unemployment benefits, no family allowance (Germany).
- Going abroad on a proper contract – big effort to gather the pension together - if you are entitled to a pension (time related)

Housing

- What to do with the flat at home (relevant for stays less than a year) – enormous organisational and financial effort.
- Cost for the move from one country to another
- Organising an appropriate accommodation

What further aspects influence the number of mobile scientists?

Personal issues

Organisational aspects

- The partner does not want to go abroad because he/she works and can not leave the job
- Your partner wants to go abroad but only under the condition that he/she gets a job as well
- The organisation of the stay is very hard, due to insufficient support

What further aspects influence the number of mobile scientists?

Personal issues

Family related issues

- You do not want to take your children out of their social system
- You care for elderly family members
- You feel too immobile with a family – organisational burden is much higher since you have to organise suitable housing, kindergarten places / schools for your children
- You simply do not want to go abroad since you feel comfortable at home.

What further aspects influence the number of mobile scientists ?

Personal issues

Gender related issues

- Family organisation is still a primary women based job
- The continuation of two (top level) careers is hardly possible – still women are the ones to turn down their career.
- So-called DCC-couples are not always supported
- Caring for elderly family members is mostly done by women and is an important subject when the „possible late mobility“ could start

What is the conclusion for enhancing „late mobility of scientist“ from the aspects presented here?

Challenges for mobilising scientist – work related issues

- Mobility in a „later“ career is influenced by many aspects
- Gender related aspects are just one part: relate more to duties for women within the family
- Increase number of women scientists: Remaining in the science system is more difficult for women: Publish or perish – Conflict between job, career and family related duties
- As long as a 12 hour working day is a kind of status symbol, the overall number of women remaining in science will not rise and hence the mobility cannot rise.

What is the conclusion for „late mobility of scientist“ from the aspects shown here?

Challenges for mobilising scientist – organisation related issues

Receiving Institution

- Good support for scientists to organise their affairs: housing, child care, schools, bank, health care etc. - **Welcome centre**
- Contract shall be issued very early prior to starting the appointment – stay abroad becomes organisable
- Offer information to integrate on a social level, especially for partners who accompany their partner and stay at home
- Support the partner in finding a job, if this is desired
- Offer language courses

What is the conclusion for „late mobility of scientist“ from the aspects shown here?

Challenges for mobilising scientist – political level

- Permanent jobs give more security to temporarily work somewhere else
- A sabbatical should be supported – presently it is an exception in a scientific career and in the career of technical and administrative personnel
- Are scholarships still exceptionable with respect to declining retirement provisions, i.e. the time period during which scientist pay into the pension system is becoming shorter and shorter

Conclusion

- Mobility and lack of mobility is not a gender selective issue
- The scientific system does not offer appropriate job conditions (i.e. short-term contracts) to many scientists and other occupational groups
- Highly insecure job situation for most scientists – reason to leave the system
- Highly inflexible – publish or perish *“If you have not achieved a certain number of publications up to a certain age – you are out”*
- Part-time scientists are very rare: higher legitimation for different time models
- Create a higher acceptance for family friendly work hours

Thank you for your attention