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Mobility of Medical Researcher

MUW Example (1)



7 FP / PEOPLE

TRUST 'Training Urology Scientists to develop Treatments'

From 2010-01-01 to 2014-12-31

The grant of €3.24 million has been awarded from the EU 7th framework programme Marie Curie Networks for Initial Training to eight European universities and three commercial partners.

Coordinator

**SHEFFIELD TEACHING HOSPITALS NHS FOUNDATION
TRUST**





The TRUST programme trains early stage researchers in scientific and clinical aspects of urological research, particularly the urinary bladder and incontinence. It will create the “next generation urology researchers” by: **Providing an interdisciplinary and international scientific training network for researchers.**

Offering complementary training, e.g. in translating scientific knowledge into medical applications, project management, soft skills, culture and international experience.



Mobility of Medical Researcher

MUW Example (2)



- Researcher from the United Kingdom **employed for 2 years** by the Medical University of Warsaw within Marie Curie Action research fellowship
- 100 % salary funded from the project



ADVANTAGES



- In the E*CARE survey, according to the generalized data of all 8 countries, the main motive for researchers to work abroad is the possibility for future career development (73%), working on interesting research topic (63%) and participation in a collaborative research project (57%). The high reputation of the host institution is another substantial reason for international mobility (53%). An interesting finding, confirming the suggestion made in the analytical framework section, is that only about one third of the respondents pay significant attention to remuneration or to higher standard of living abroad. Family connections and business or commercialization opportunities are not among the strong motives for international mobility of researchers.



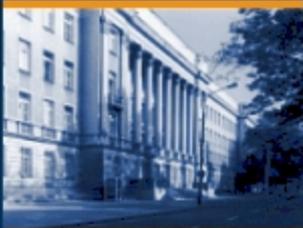
DISADVANTAGES



- Among the factors discouraging researchers to undertake international mobility, according to E*CARE survey findings, with greatest importance are the family and other personal connections. 44% of the respondents pointed them as a hindering factor, and the most conservative ones turned out to be the researchers from Cyprus (70%). At the same time, the complex administration of relocation (e.g. formal/legal issues – social and health insurance, employment permit, housing, transportation, etc.), and the lack of support from the home institution (e.g. fear of losing current position, duties at the home institution, etc.) are other serious factors posing barriers to mobility of researchers. This factor has greatest importance for Slovak (46%) and Greek respondents (41%), and it is of less significance for Bulgarian ones (18%). The language barriers are essential for respondents from the Czech Republic (19%) and Slovakia (16%), and have no role for the majority of respondents from Austria and Hungary. As other discouraging factors could be indicated: age limitations and adaptation problems (Slovakia, Austria, Cyprus), financial problems (Austria, Bulgaria), problems with the pension insurance (Austria), health care problems (Hungary), fear of difficulties in social or professional aspect after the return (Switzerland), etc.



HOME



EXIT





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