

Gendered Careers in Polish Universities and Their Context (0131)

In this article, we discuss the role of cultural capital, gender and other factors determining academic careers in higher education institutions, access to grants and research productivity of scientists by analyzing (1) data of national representative studies of faculty members and the factors facilitating and hampering their careers, (2) statistical data concerning Polish situation and in other EU countries and (3) data concerning applying and receiving grants.

Hypotheses tested in the paper.

- It matters, who studies, what kind of cultural capital they represent, who stays at universities and research institutes afterwards, who seeks employment outside these and where an individual earned his or her diploma.
- A certain increase in the number of women in scientific institutions cannot serve as a proof confirming the hypothesis that it is only a result of the diminishing level of women's discrimination in the country or in some segments of the labor market.
- The decrease of funds for education and research, as well as worsening of the standard of living of persons employed by these institutions, results in a slowdown of academic careers.

Recommendations concerning institutional changes facilitating women's position and scientific productivity.