New horizons in participation

Databook



ELSEVIER

research4life 25 YEARS

Advancing human progress together

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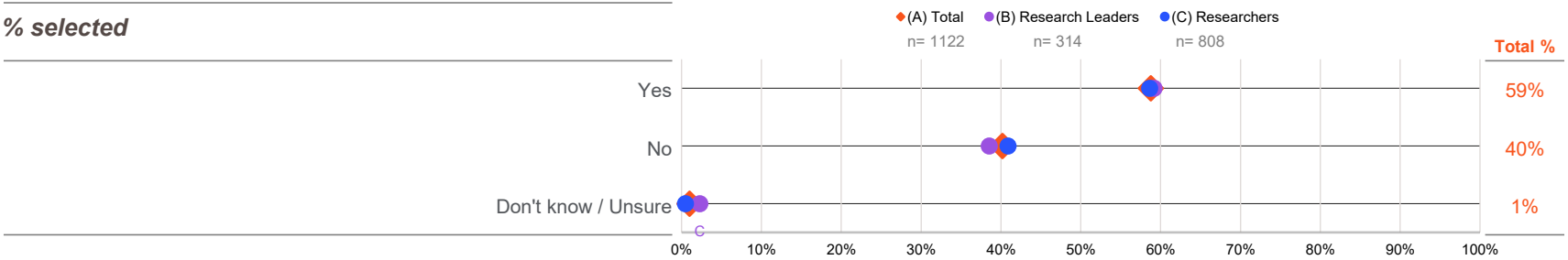
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Researchers:

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2. By region
3. By country
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The majority of researchers (59%) have collaborated internationally in the last three years.

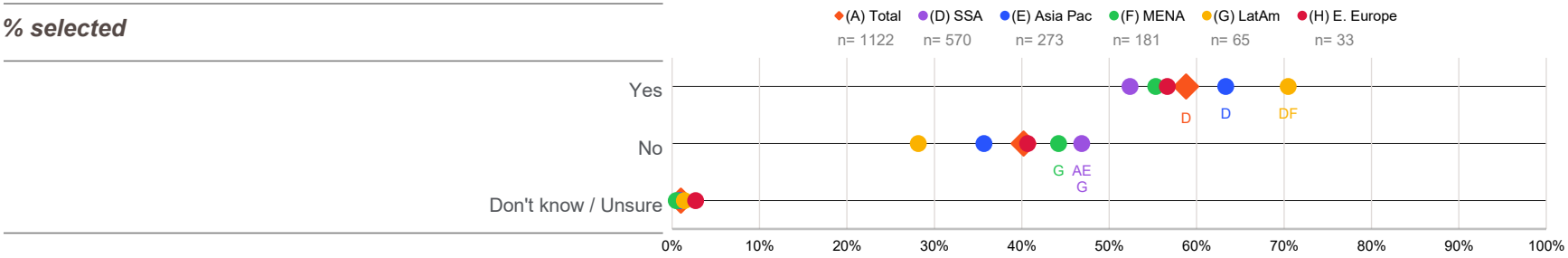


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, have you participated in at least one international research collaboration with partners outside of your country?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in Latin America (70%) and Asia Pacific (63%) are the most likely to have collaborated internationally; those in Sub-Saharan Africa are the least likely (52%, vs. 59% overall).

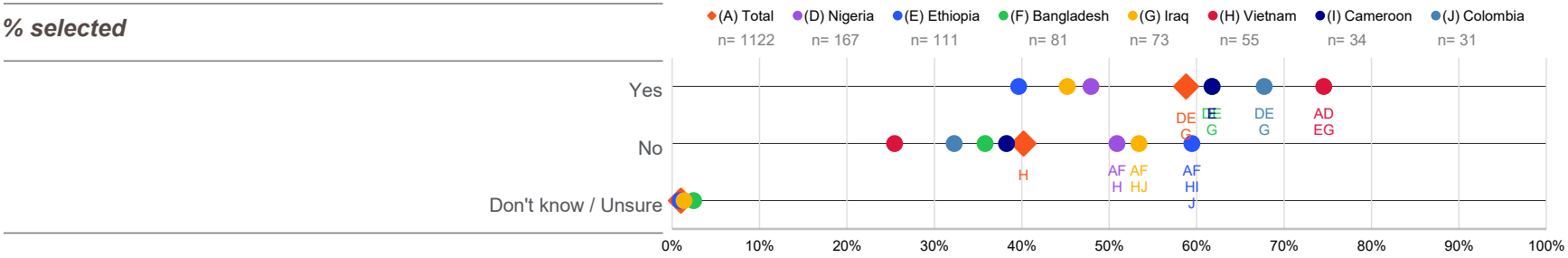


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, have you participated in at least one international research collaboration with partners outside of your country?

Base: n= 1122

Ethiopian (40%) and Iraqi (45%) researchers are less likely than average to have collaborated internationally in the last three years (vs. 59% overall), while Vietnamese researchers are more likely than average (75%).

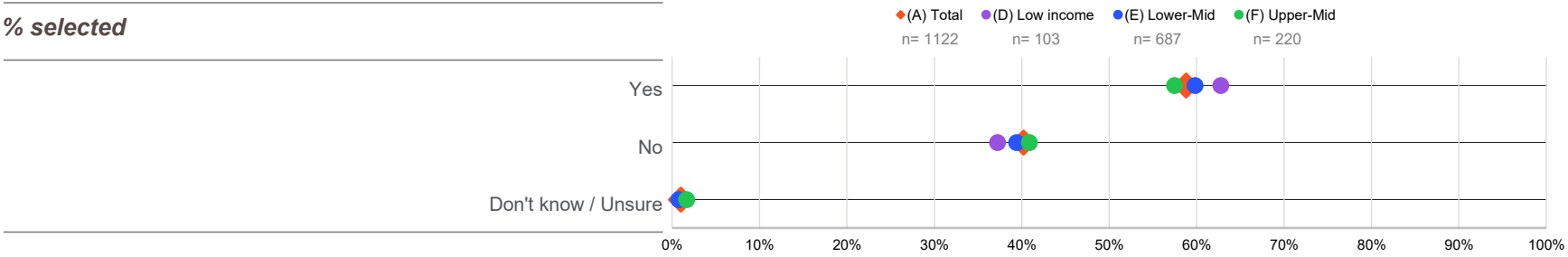


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, have you participated in at least one international research collaboration with partners outside of your country?

Base: n= 1122

International collaboration is consistent across income groups, with 57-63% having collaborated in the last three years (59% overall).

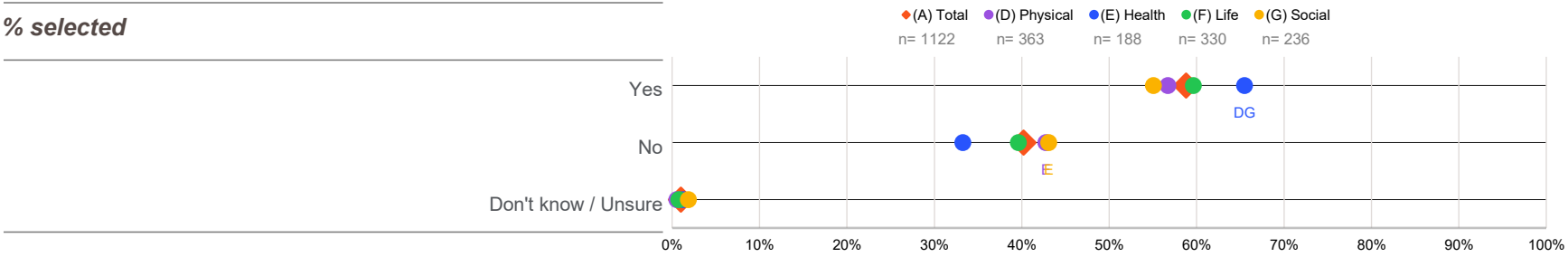


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, have you participated in at least one international research collaboration with partners outside of your country?

Base: n= 1122

Health sciences researchers are the most likely to have collaborated internationally (65%), ahead of physical sciences (57%) and social sciences (55%).

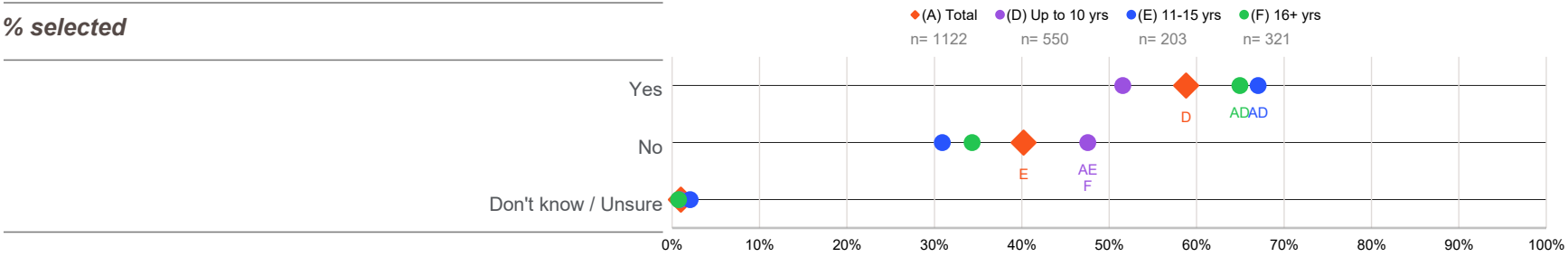


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, have you participated in at least one international research collaboration with partners outside of your country?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers with up to 10 years' experience are the least likely to have collaborated internationally (52%, vs. 67% of those with 11-15 years' and 65% of those with 16+ years' experience).

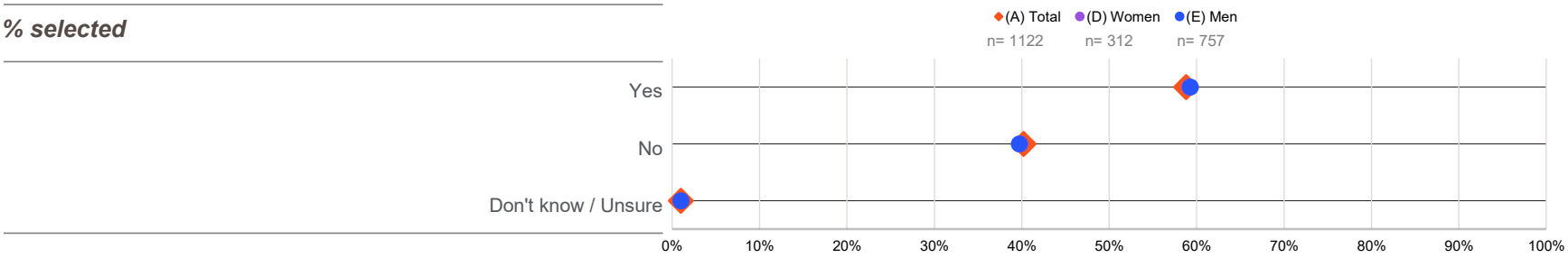


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, have you participated in at least one international research collaboration with partners outside of your country?

Base: n= 1122

International collaboration does not differ by gender, with 59% of both women and men having collaborated in the last three years.

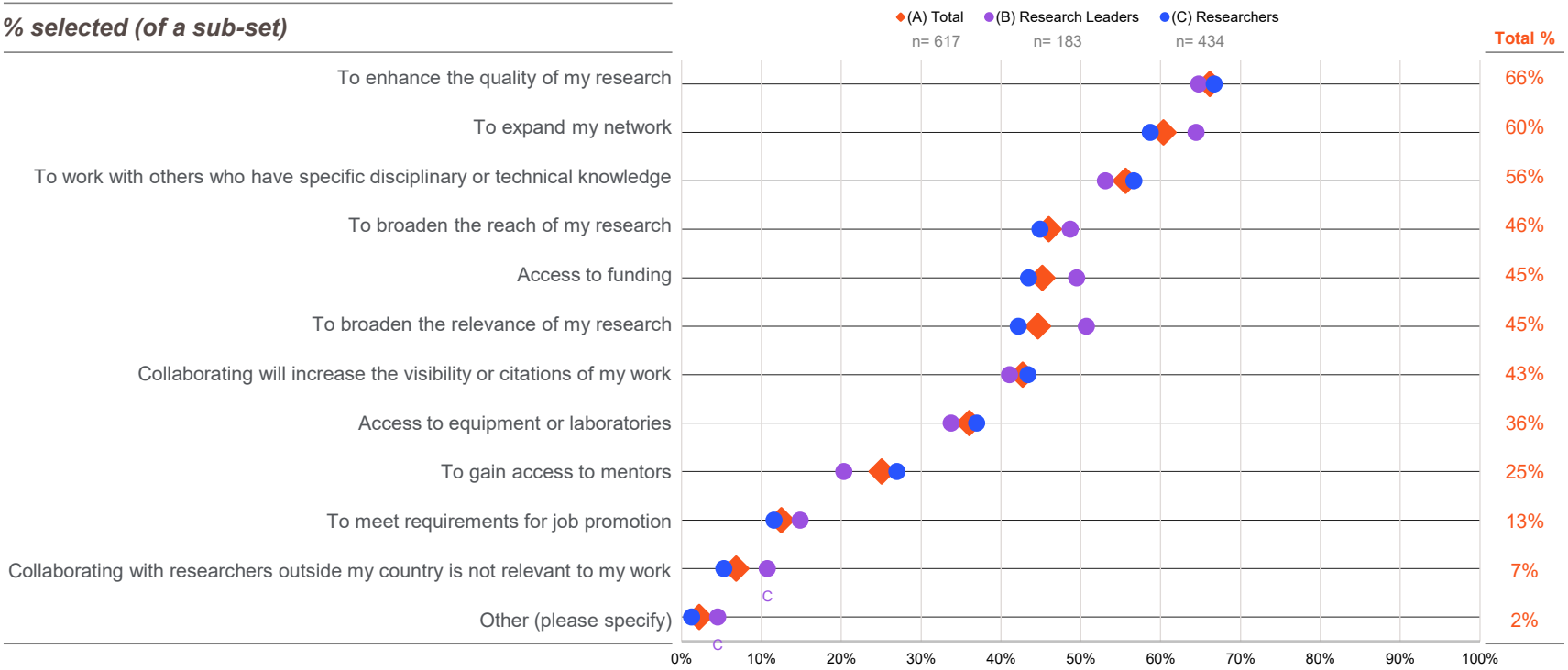


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, have you participated in at least one international research collaboration with partners outside of your country?

Base: n= 1122

Enhancing research quality (66%) and expanding networks (60%) are the leading reasons for collaborating internationally.



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What are the reasons for collaborating with researchers outside your country?

Base: n= 617

Sub-Saharan African researchers stand out for collaborating to access specific expertise (69% vs. 56% overall), while MENA researchers are far less motivated by access to funding (29% vs. 45% overall).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What are the reasons for collaborating with researchers outside your country?

Base: n= 617

Access to funding is a far stronger motivation for collaboration in Ethiopia (68% vs. 45% overall) than in Iraq (18%).

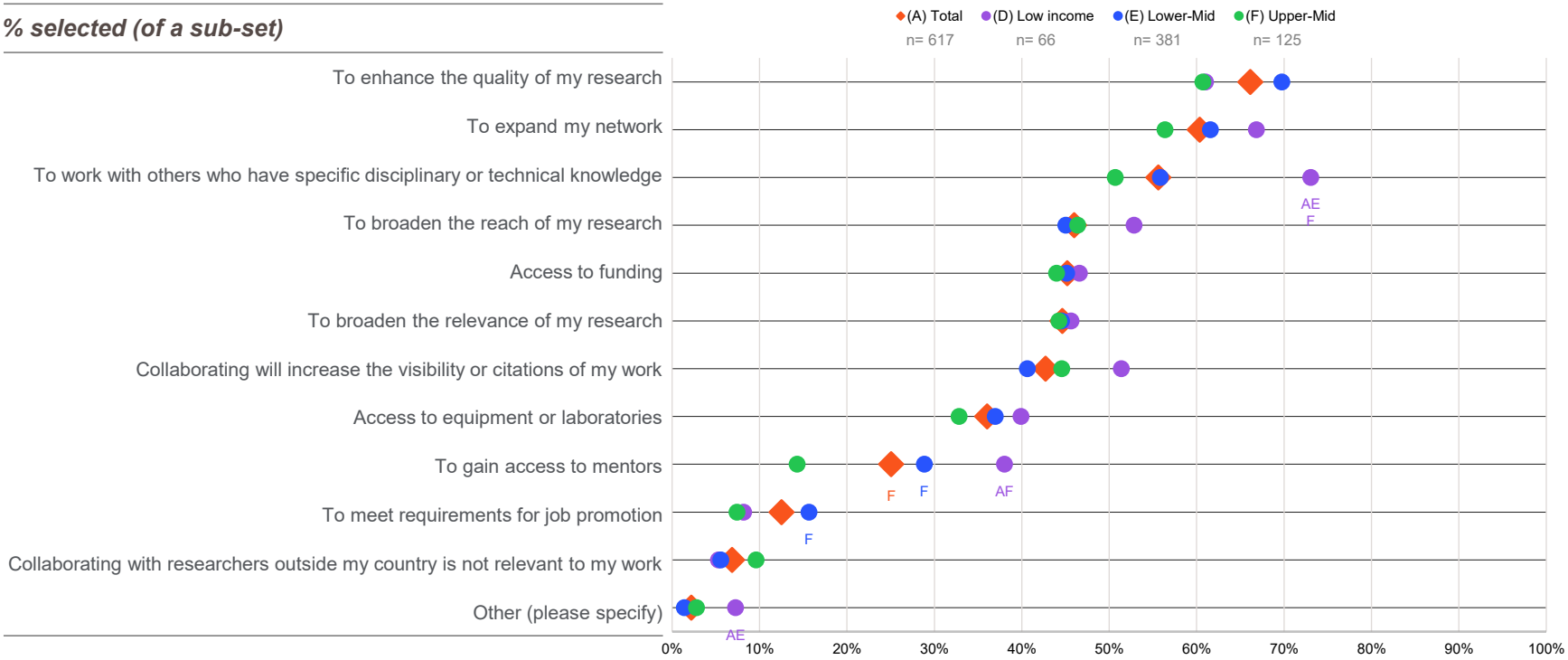


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What are the reasons for collaborating with researchers outside your country?

Base: n= 617

Researchers in low-income countries most often collaborate to access specific expertise (73% vs. 56% overall), while those in upper-middle-income countries are the least likely to seek mentors (14% vs. 25% overall).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What are the reasons for collaborating with researchers outside your country?

Base: n= 617

Health sciences researchers are the most likely to collaborate to expand their network (78% vs. 60% overall), while access to equipment or laboratories barely features for social sciences (5% vs. 36% overall).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What are the reasons for collaborating with researchers outside your country?

Base: n= 617

Researchers with 16+ years' experience are the least likely to collaborate to access specific expertise (42% vs. 56% overall) or to gain access to mentors (13% vs. 25% overall).

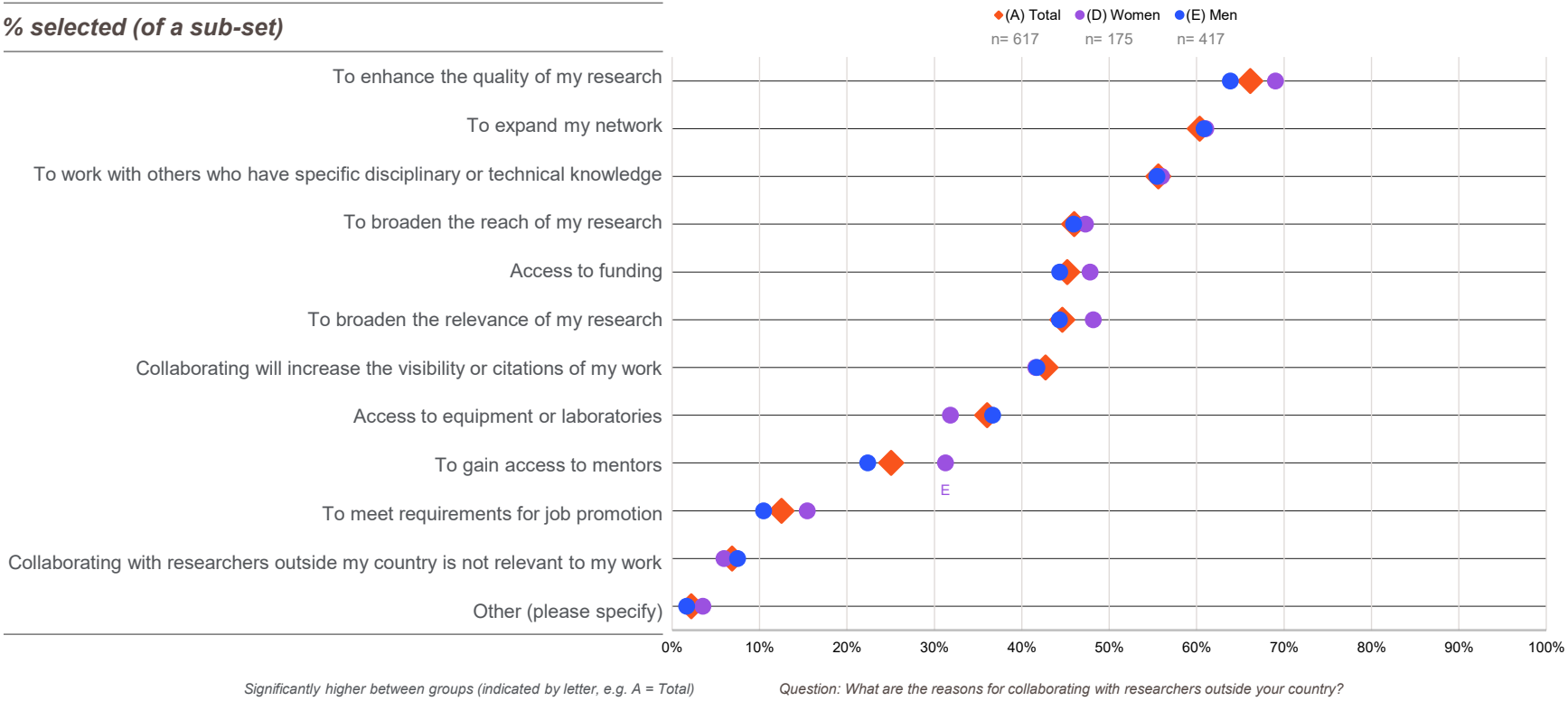


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What are the reasons for collaborating with researchers outside your country?

Base: n= 617

Motivations are broadly similar by gender, though women are more likely than men to collaborate to gain access to mentors (31% vs. 22%).

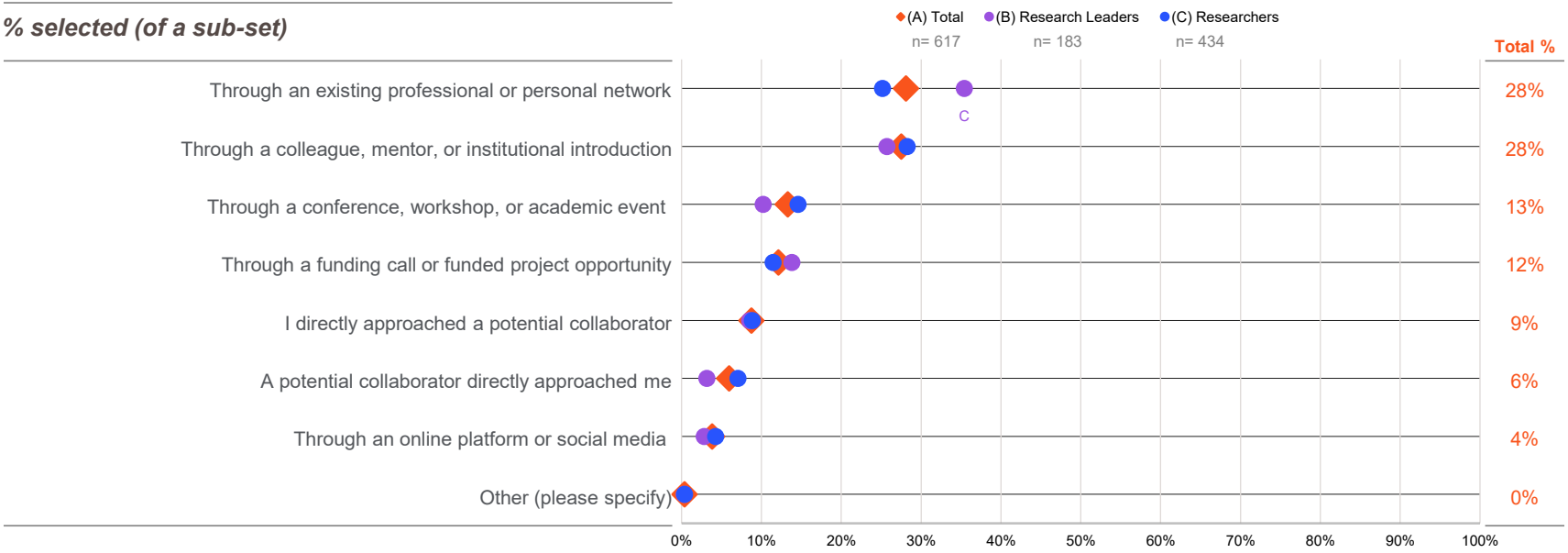


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What are the reasons for collaborating with researchers outside your country?

Base: n= 617

Existing networks (28%) and introductions by colleagues or mentors (28%) are the main routes into collaboration; Research Leaders are more likely to draw on existing networks (35% vs. 25% of Researchers).

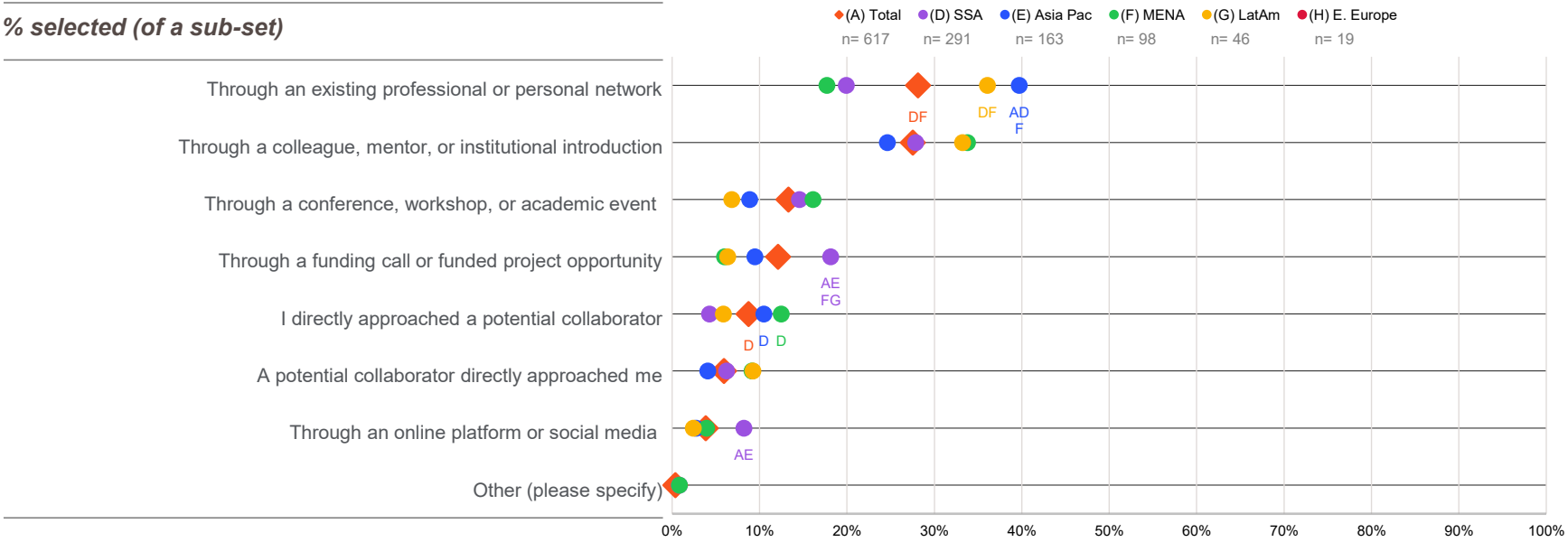


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How was your most recent international research collaboration first initiated?

Base: n= 617

Asia Pacific (40%) and Latin America (36%) researchers most often began their latest collaboration through an existing network, while Sub-Saharan Africa (20%) and MENA (18%) rely least on this route (vs. 28% overall).

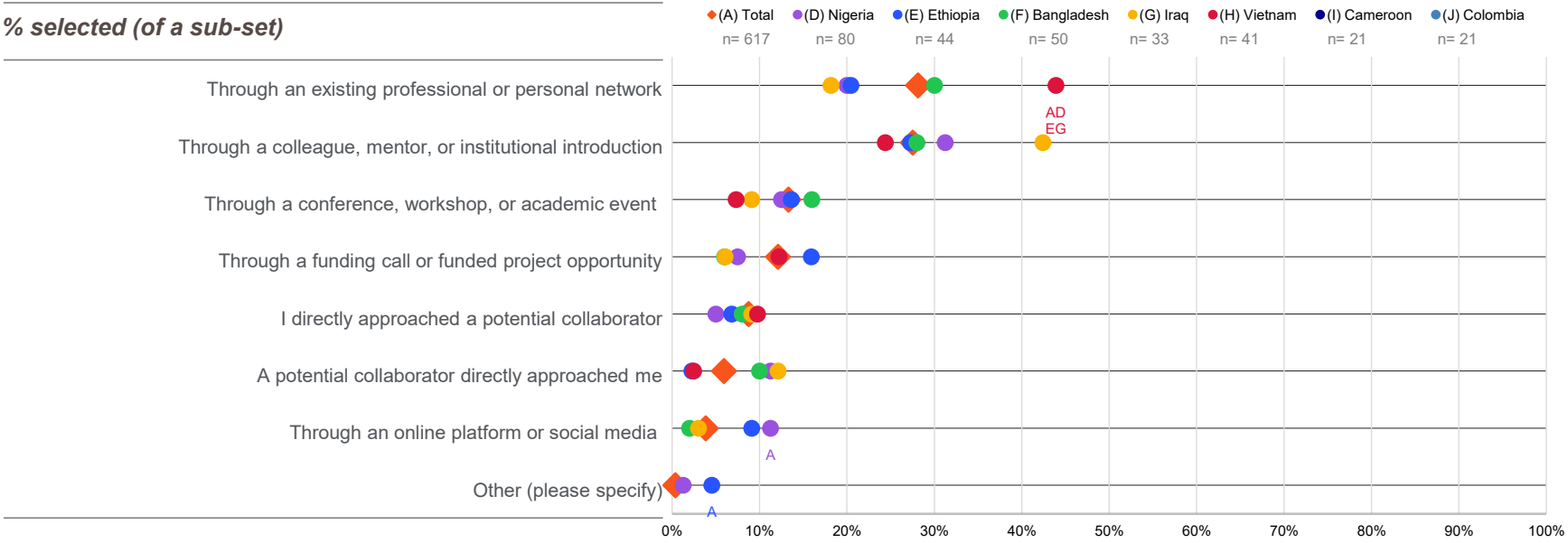


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How was your most recent international research collaboration first initiated?

Base: n= 617

Vietnamese researchers are more likely than average to have initiated collaboration through an existing professional or personal network (44% vs. 28% overall), ahead of Nigeria (20%), Ethiopia (20%) and Iraq (18%).

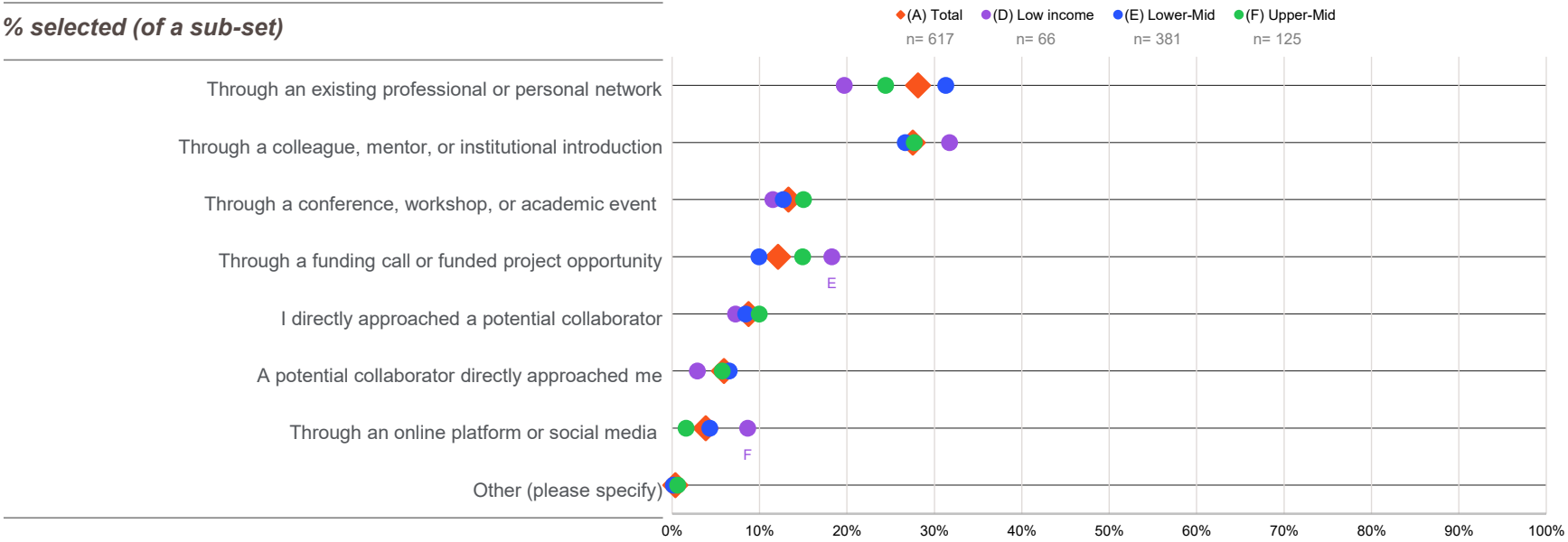


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How was your most recent international research collaboration first initiated?

Base: n= 617

Researchers in low-income countries are the most likely to have initiated collaboration through a funding call (18% vs. 10% lower-middle-income) or an online platform (9% vs. 2% upper-middle-income).

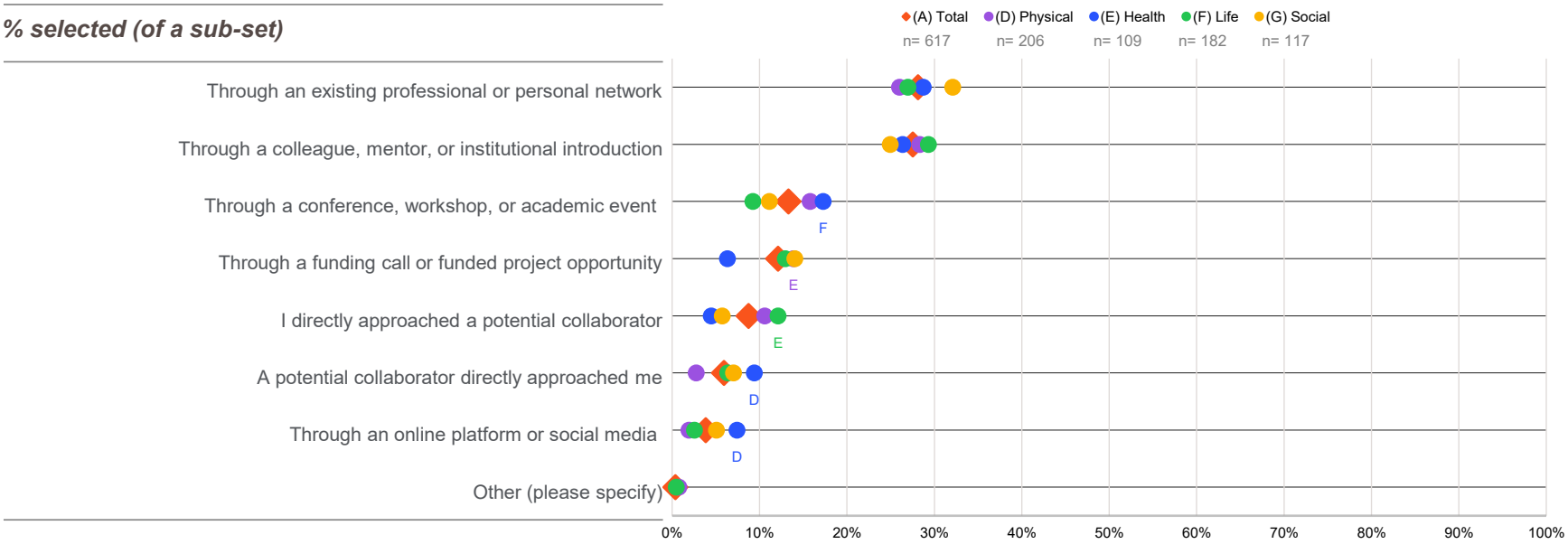


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How was your most recent international research collaboration first initiated?

Base: n= 617

Health sciences researchers are more likely than life sciences to have met their collaborator at a conference or academic event (17% vs. 9%), while life sciences lead on directly approaching collaborators (12% vs. 4% in health sciences).

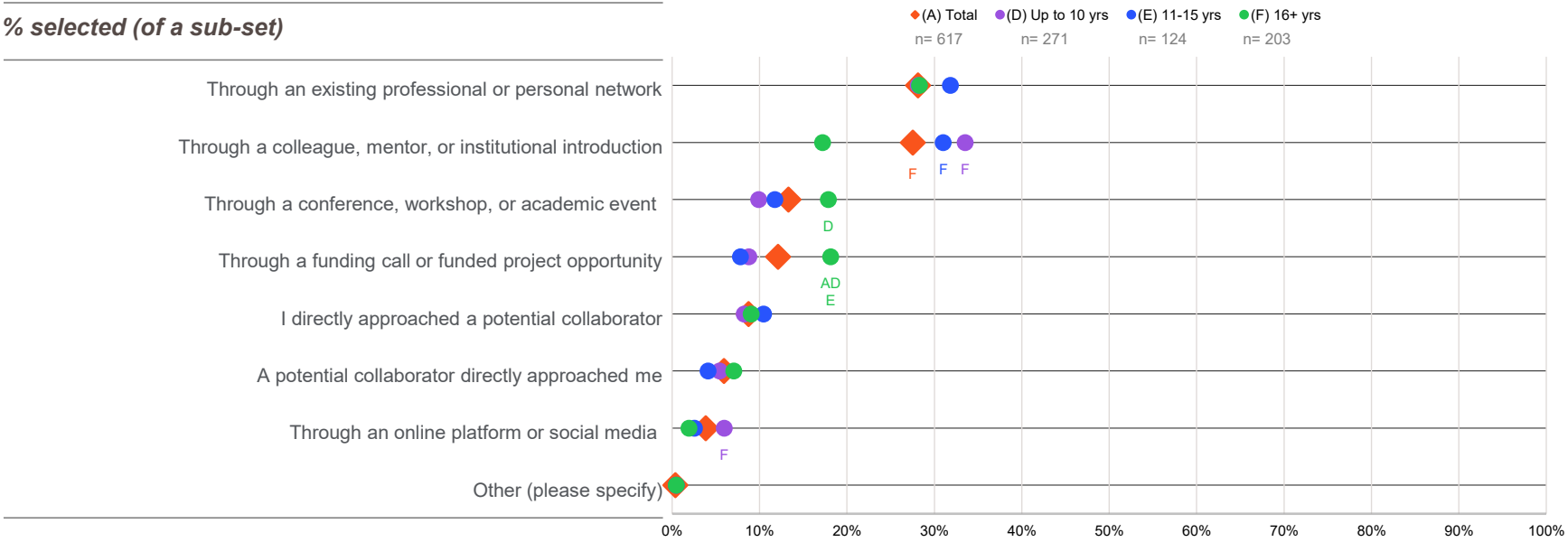


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How was your most recent international research collaboration first initiated?

Base: n= 617

Researchers with 16+ years' experience are the least likely to have begun their collaboration through a colleague or mentor introduction (17% vs. 28% overall) and the most likely via a funding call (18% vs. 12% overall).

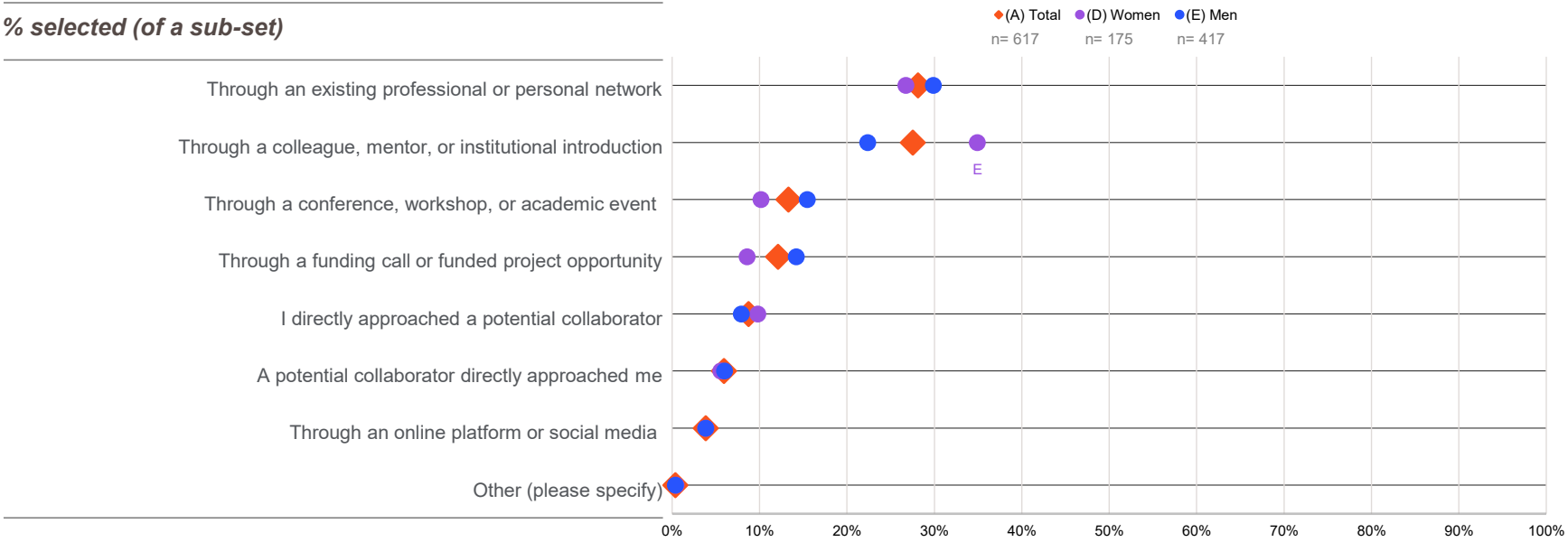


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How was your most recent international research collaboration first initiated?

Base: n= 617

Women are more likely than men to have initiated their most recent collaboration through a colleague, mentor, or institutional introduction (35% vs. 22%).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How was your most recent international research collaboration first initiated?

Base: n= 617

Finding opportunities or platforms to connect (54%) and identifying suitable collaborators (54%) are the biggest challenges when seeking collaborators abroad.



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What challenges, if any, do you face when seeking researchers outside your country?

Base: n= 1122

Sub-Saharan African researchers face the greatest challenges, leading on finding opportunities or platforms to connect (69% vs. 54% overall) and identifying scams or fraud (47% vs. 35% overall).

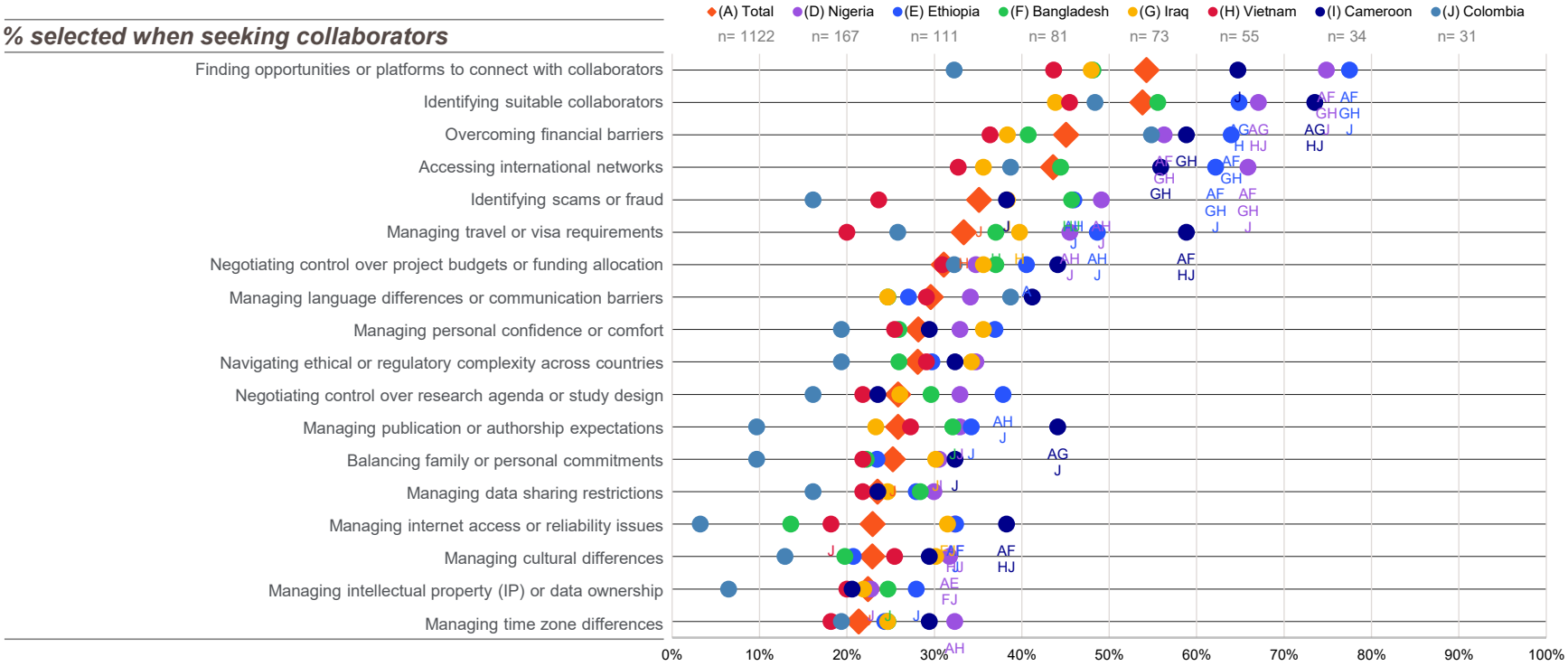


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What challenges, if any, do you face when seeking researchers outside your country?

Base: n= 1122

Ethiopian (77%) and Nigerian (75%) researchers are more likely than average (54% overall) to struggle to find platforms to connect with collaborators; Vietnamese researchers are less likely to face travel or visa challenges (20% vs. 33% overall).

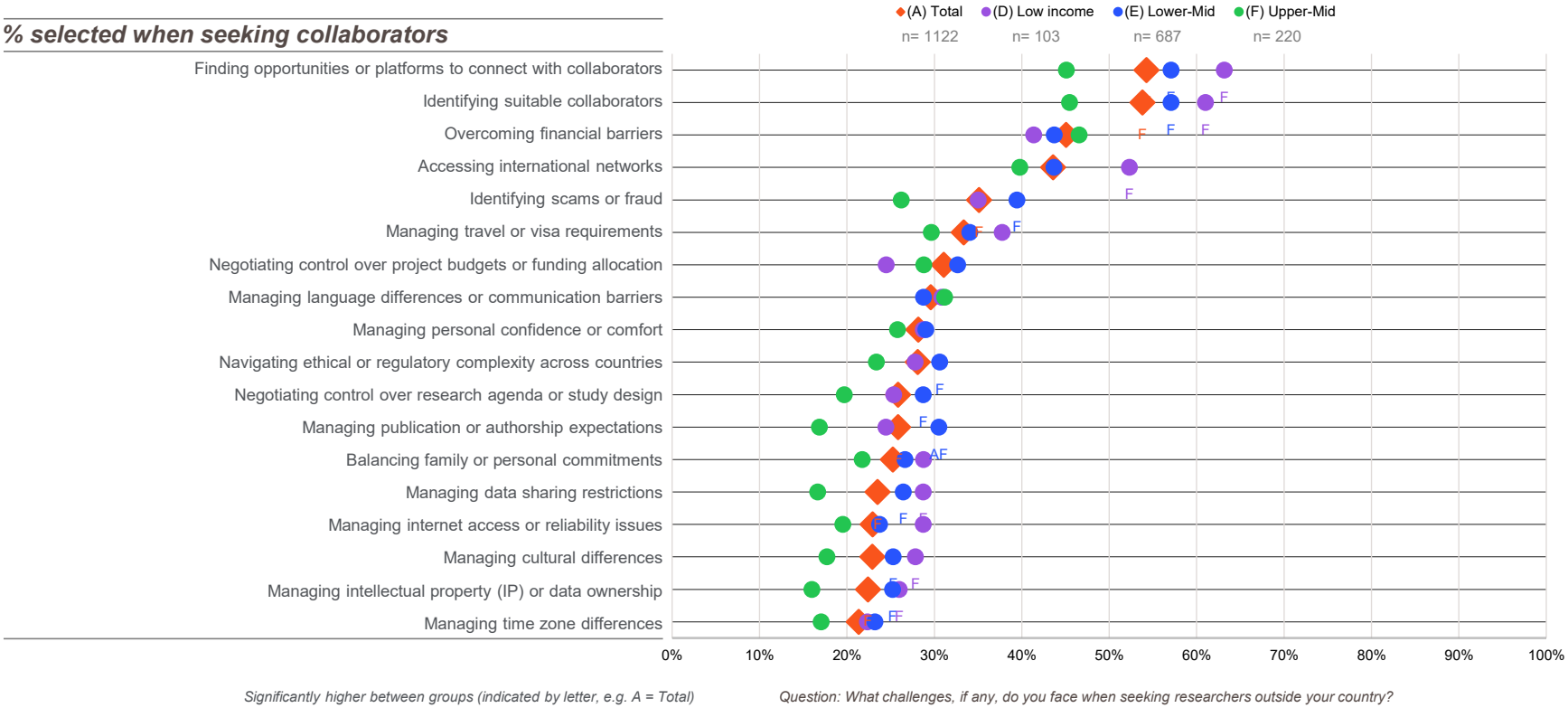


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What challenges, if any, do you face when seeking researchers outside your country?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in upper-middle-income countries report the fewest challenges, being least likely to struggle to find opportunities or platforms to connect or to identify suitable collaborators (45% each, vs. 54% overall).

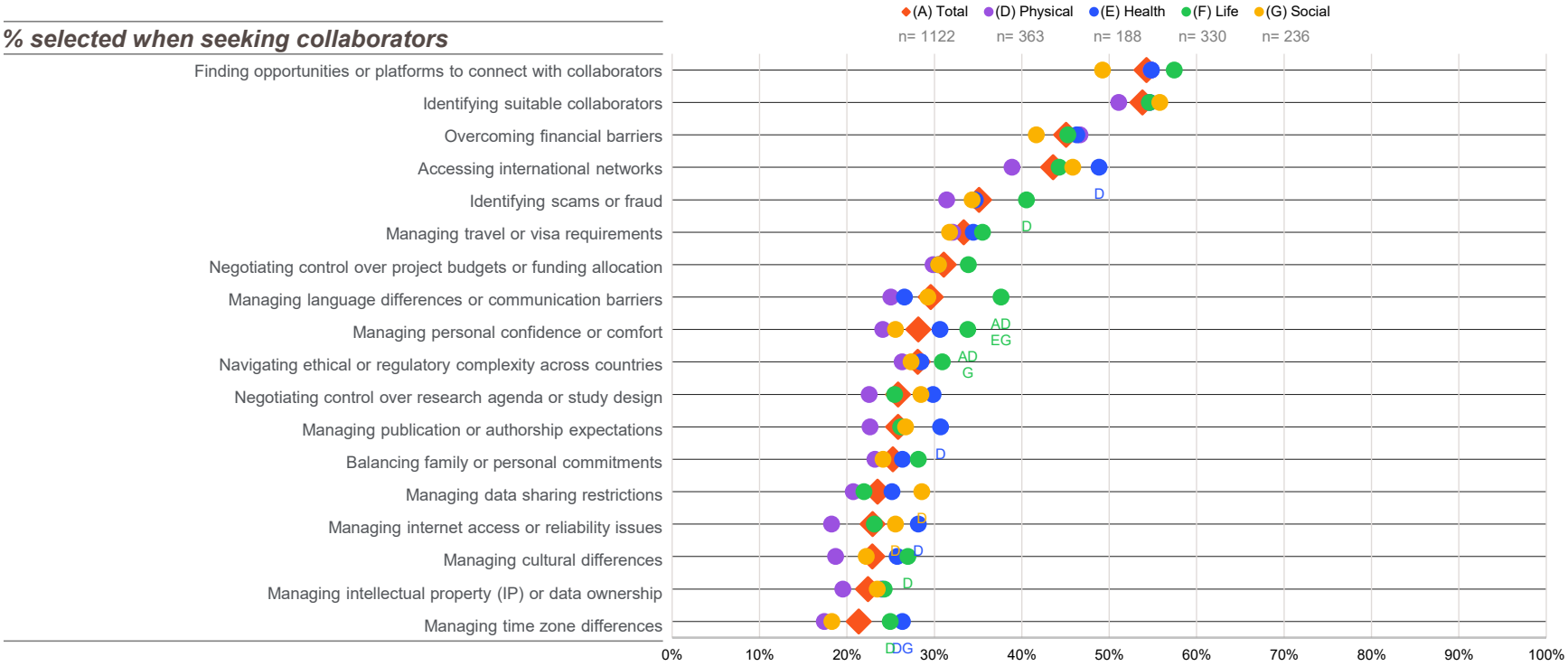


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What challenges, if any, do you face when seeking researchers outside your country?

Base: n= 1122

Life sciences researchers are the most likely to face language or communication barriers (38% vs. 30% overall) and challenges with personal confidence or comfort (34% vs. 28% overall).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What challenges, if any, do you face when seeking researchers outside your country?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers with up to 10 years' experience are the most concerned about identifying scams or fraud (42% vs. 35% overall); those with 16+ years struggle least to find opportunities to connect (46% vs. 54% overall).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What challenges, if any, do you face when seeking researchers outside your country?

Base: n= 1122

Women are more likely than men to face challenges balancing family or personal commitments when seeking collaborators (31% vs. 21%).

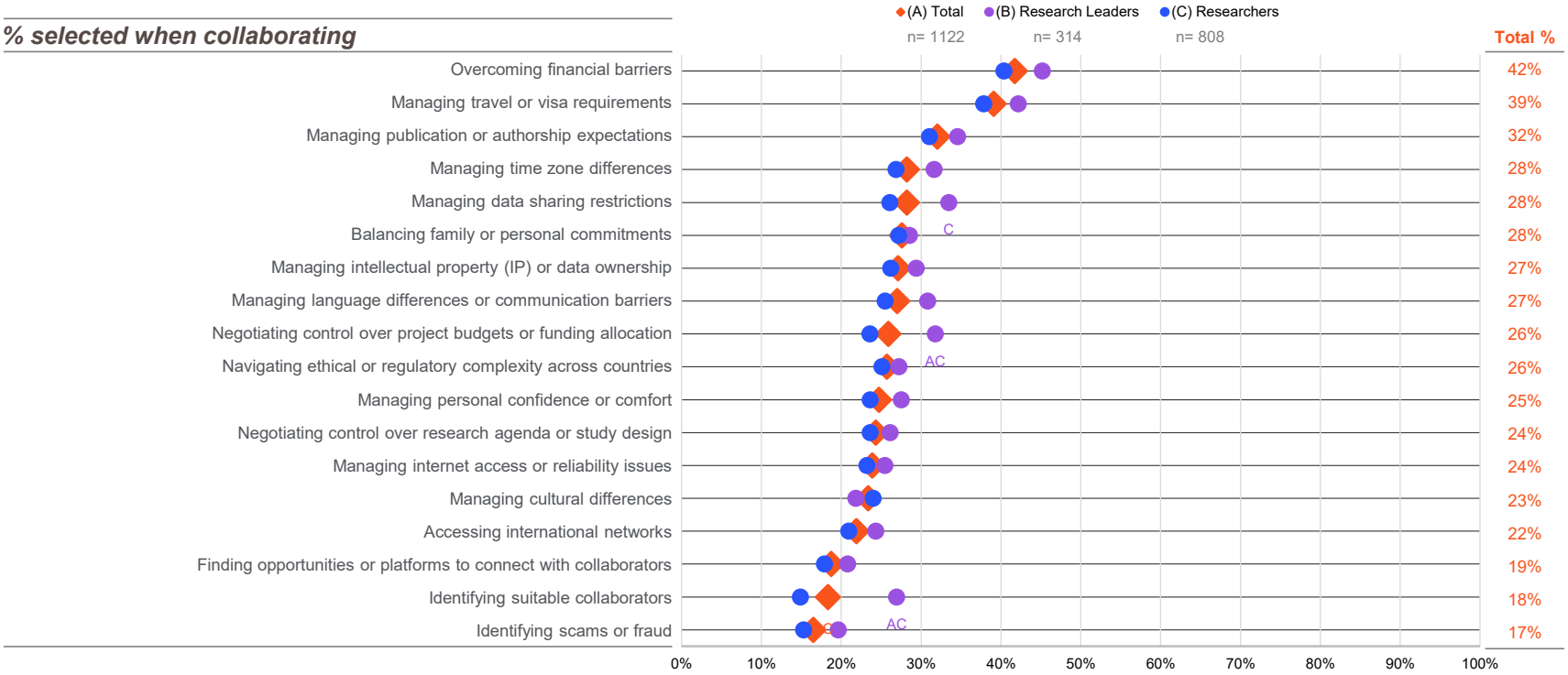


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What challenges, if any, do you face when seeking researchers outside your country?

Base: n= 1122

Overcoming financial barriers (42%) and managing travel or visa requirements (39%) are the biggest challenges researchers face when collaborating internationally.



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What challenges, if any, do you face when collaborating with researchers outside your country?

Base: n= 1122

Eastern European researchers report the fewest challenges, being the least likely to struggle with time zone differences (10% vs. 28% overall) or negotiating control over the research agenda (3% vs. 24% overall).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What challenges, if any, do you face when collaborating with researchers outside your country?

Base: n= 1122

Colombian researchers are less likely than average to cite publication or authorship expectations (13% vs. 32% overall) or negotiating budget or funding control (10% vs. 26% overall) as collaboration challenges.



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What challenges, if any, do you face when collaborating with researchers outside your country?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in upper-middle-income countries are the least likely to face challenges with internet access or reliability (18% vs. 24% overall) or managing cultural differences (15% vs. 23% overall).

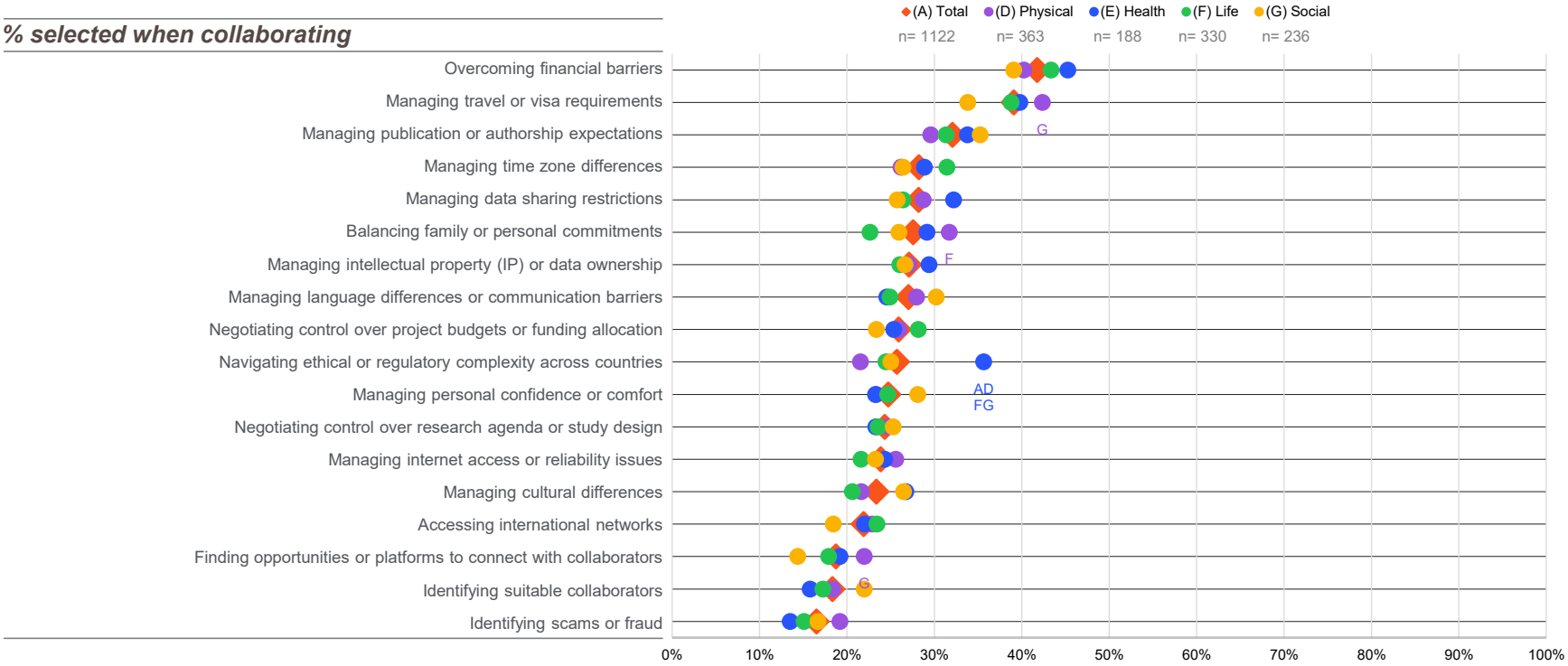


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What challenges, if any, do you face when collaborating with researchers outside your country?

Base: n= 1122

Health sciences researchers are the most likely to face challenges navigating ethical or regulatory complexity across countries (36%, vs. 22% of physical sciences and 26% overall).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What challenges, if any, do you face when collaborating with researchers outside your country?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers with 11-15 years' experience are the most likely to face financial barriers (49% vs. 42% overall), while those with 16+ years' experience struggle least with personal confidence (18% vs. 25% overall).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What challenges, if any, do you face when collaborating with researchers outside your country?

Base: n= 1122

Men are more likely than women to cite managing data sharing restrictions (30% vs. 23%), while women are more likely to face challenges with personal confidence or comfort (28% vs. 22%).

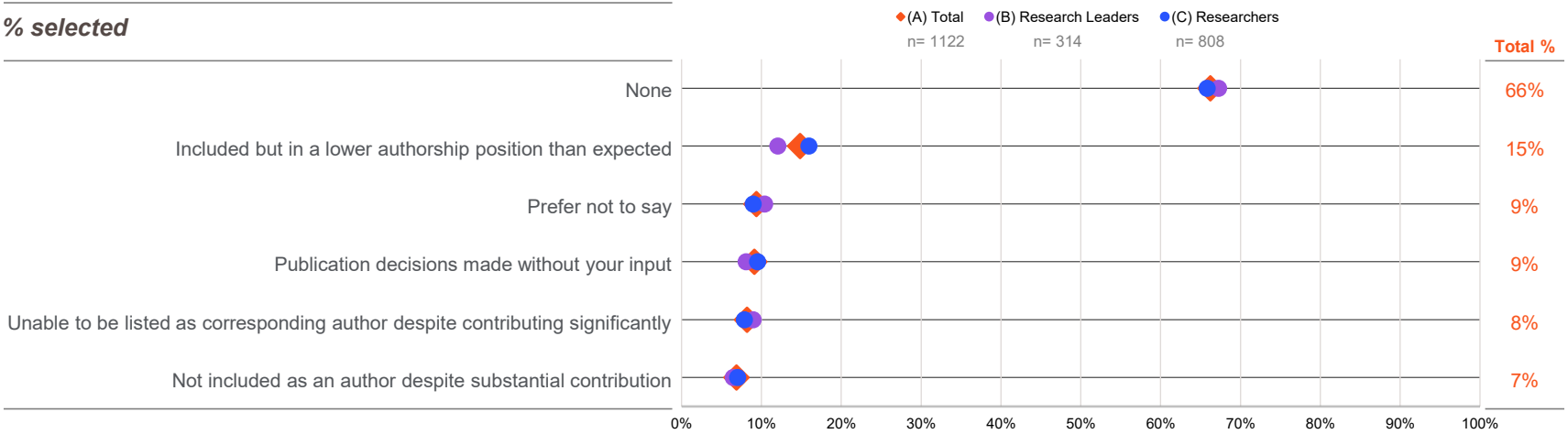


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What challenges, if any, do you face when collaborating with researchers outside your country?

Base: n= 1122

Two-thirds of researchers (66%) have not experienced authorship-related issues in the last three years; the most common issue is being included in a lower authorship position than expected (15%).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, have you experienced any of the following?

Base: n= 1122

Most researchers in every region report no authorship issues (62-77%); those in Latin America are more likely than those in Eastern Europe to report not being included as an author despite contributing (11% vs. 0%).

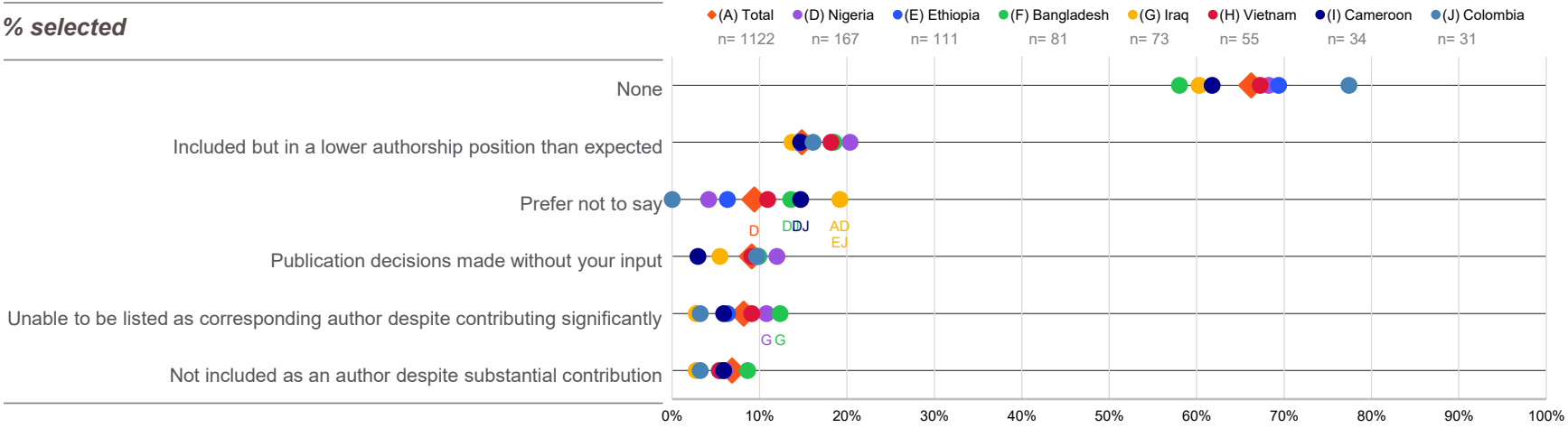


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, have you experienced any of the following?

Base: n= 1122

Most researchers in every country report no authorship issues (58-77%); Nigerian (11%) and Bangladeshi (12%) researchers are more likely than Iraqi researchers (3%) to report being unable to be listed as corresponding author.

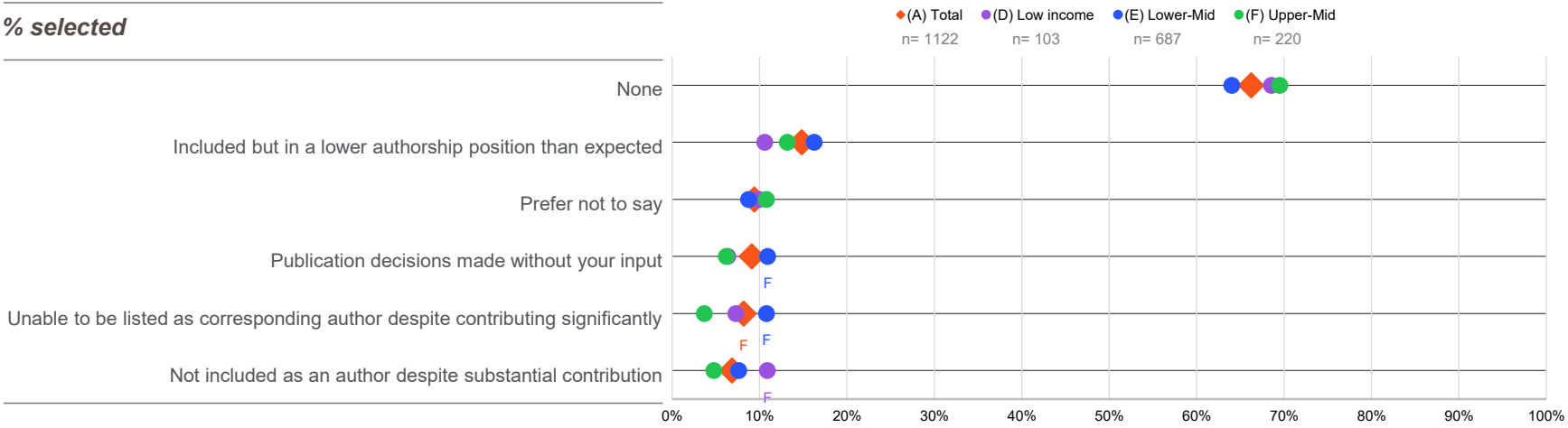


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, have you experienced any of the following?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in upper-middle-income countries are the least likely to report being unable to be listed as corresponding author (4% vs. 8% overall); low-income researchers are the most likely to not be included as an author (11% vs. 5% for upper-middle-income countries).

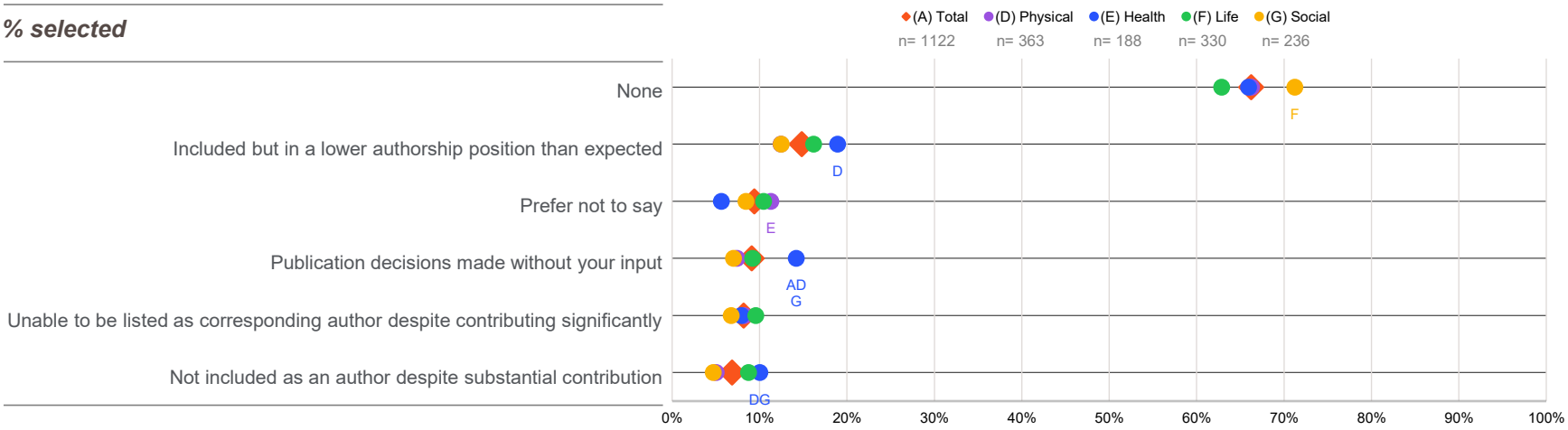


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, have you experienced any of the following?

Base: n= 1122

Social sciences researchers are the most likely to report no authorship issues (71% vs. 63% in life sciences); in health sciences, publication decisions made without input are more common (14% vs. 9% overall).

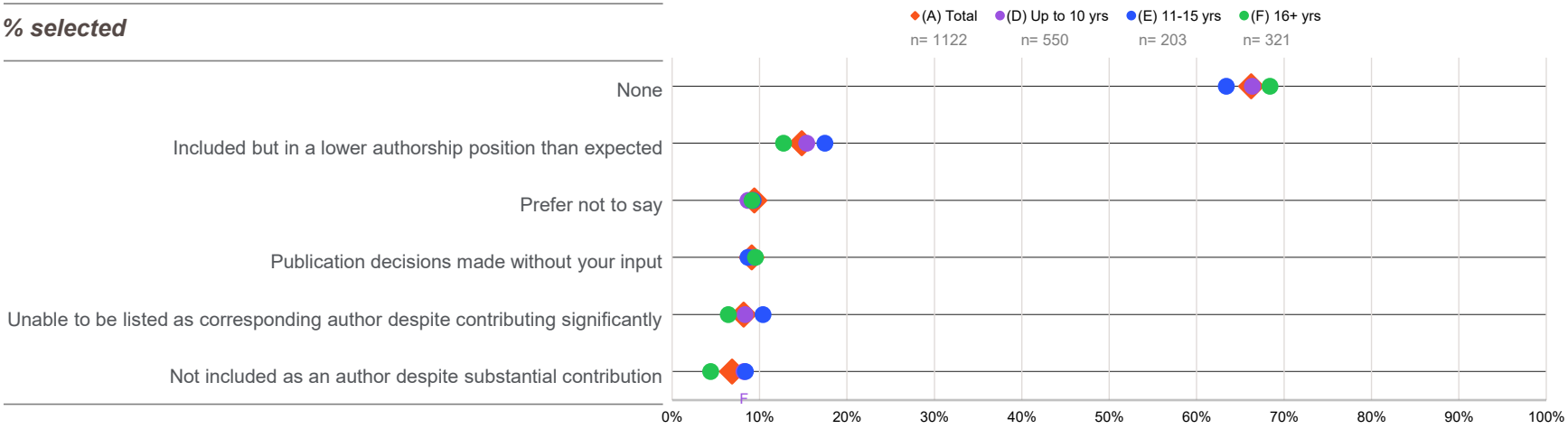


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, have you experienced any of the following?

Base: n= 1122

Experiences of authorship issues are consistent across experience levels, with around two-thirds reporting none (63-68%, vs. 66% overall).

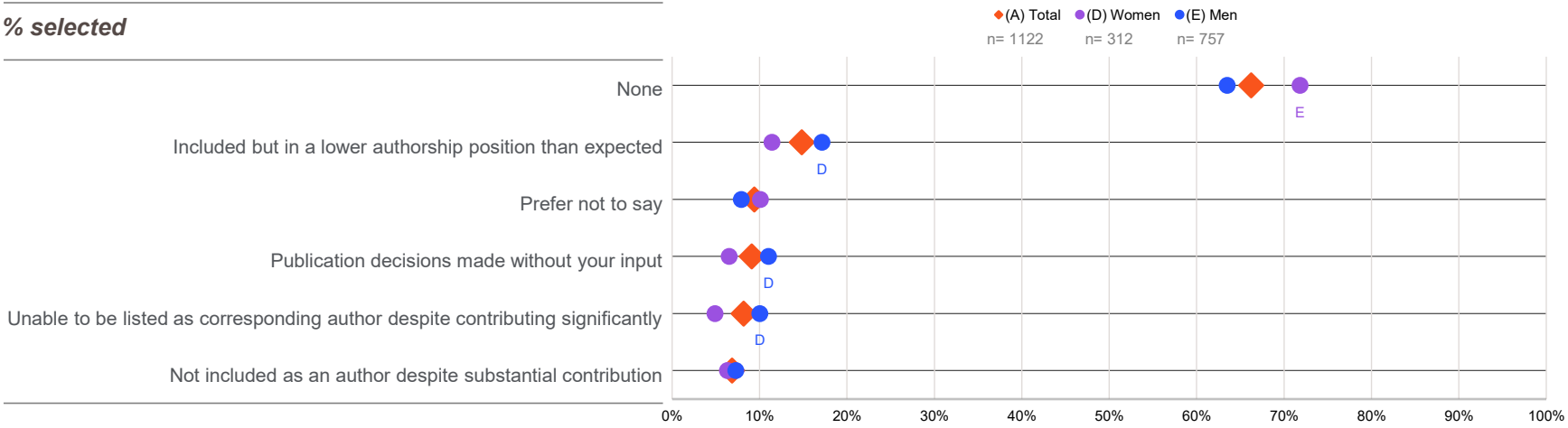


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, have you experienced any of the following?

Base: n= 1122

Women are more likely than men to report no authorship issues (72% vs. 64%), while men more often report being included in a lower authorship position than expected (17% vs. 11%).

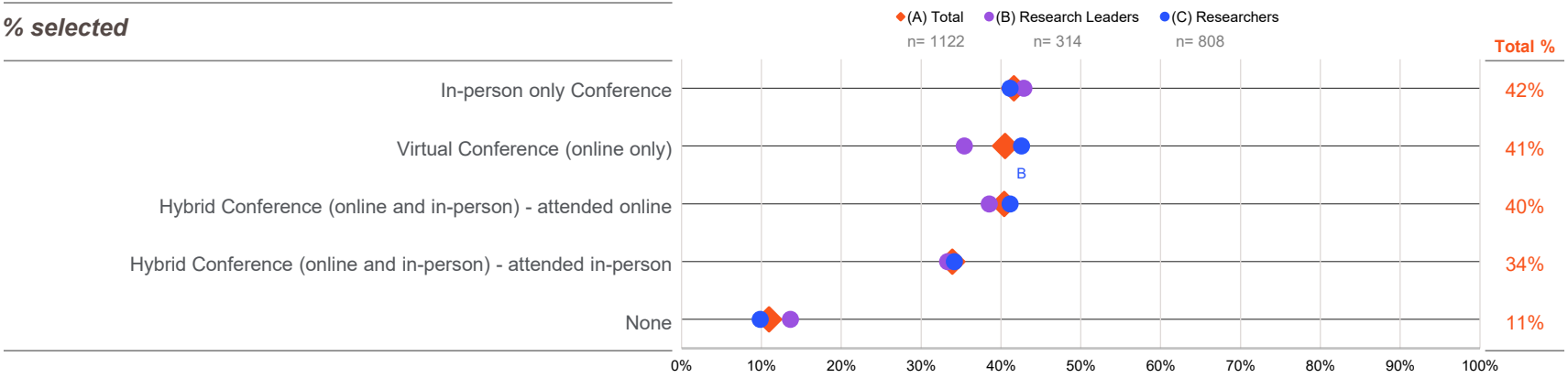


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, have you experienced any of the following?

Base: n= 1122

Conference attendance is spread evenly across in-person only (42%), virtual (41%) and hybrid attended online (40%); Researchers are more likely than Research Leaders to have attended virtual conferences (43% vs. 35%).

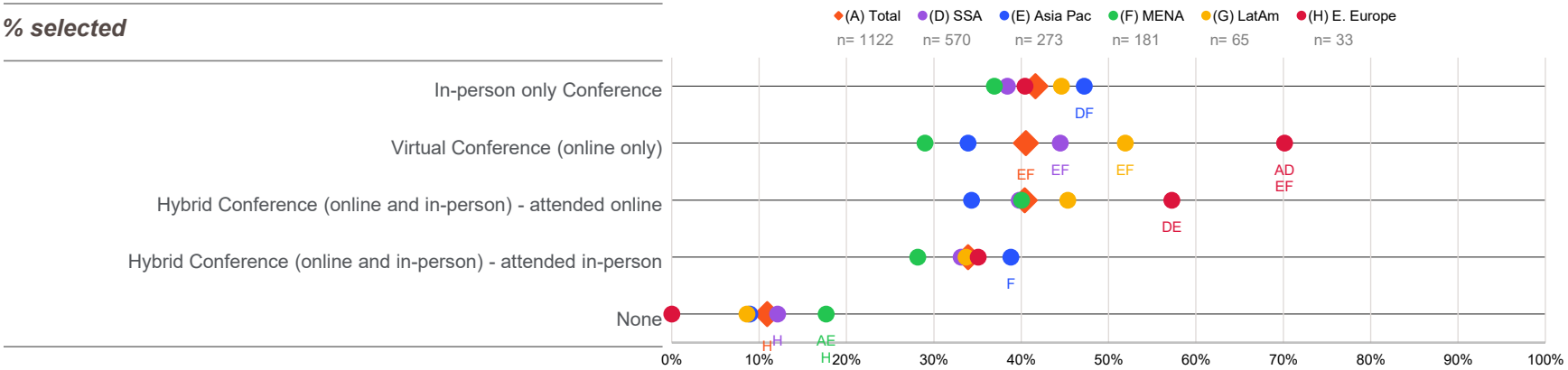


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, which of the following types of academic conference have you attended:

Base: n= 1122

Virtual-only conference attendance is the norm in Eastern Europe (70% vs. 41% overall), while MENA (29%) and Asia Pacific (34%) researchers are the least likely to have attended one.

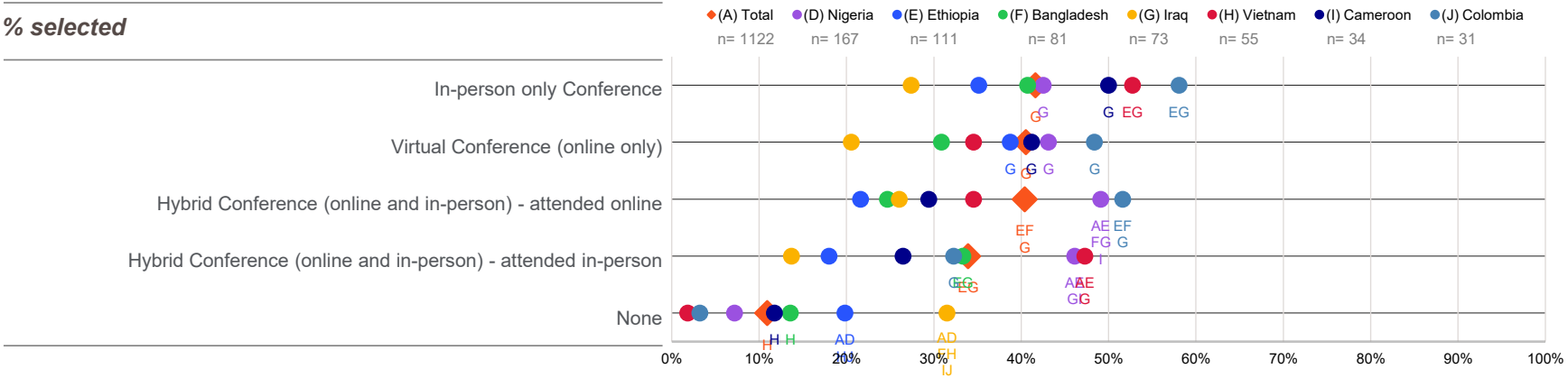


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, which of the following types of academic conference have you attended:

Base: n= 1122

Iraqi researchers are less likely than average to have attended a hybrid conference in person (14% vs. 34% overall) and more likely to have attended no conference at all (32% vs. 11% overall).

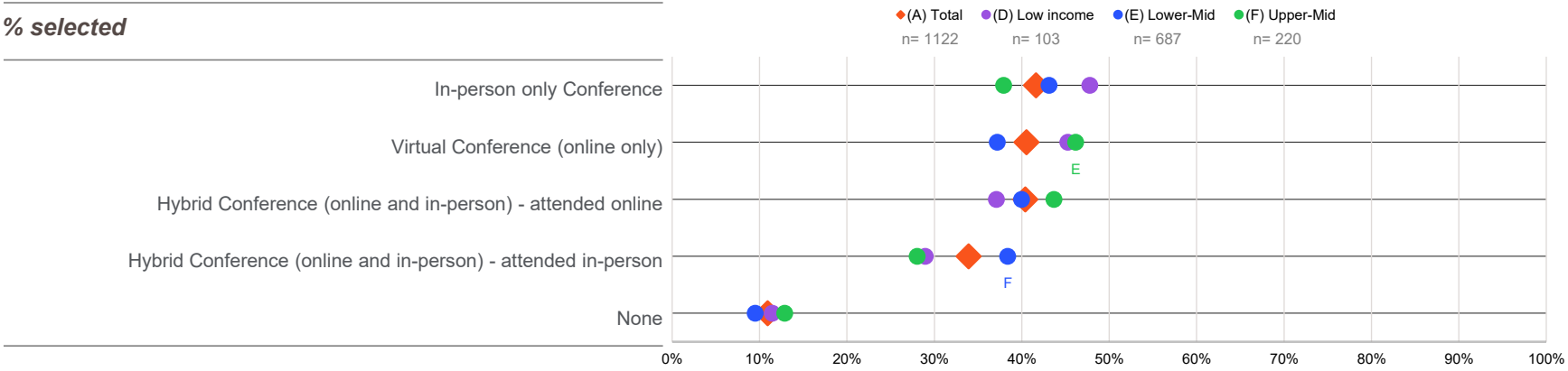


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, which of the following types of academic conference have you attended:

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in upper-middle-income countries lean towards virtual conferences (46% vs. 37% lower-middle-income), while those in lower-middle-income countries are more likely to have attended hybrid events in person (38% vs. 28% upper-middle-income).

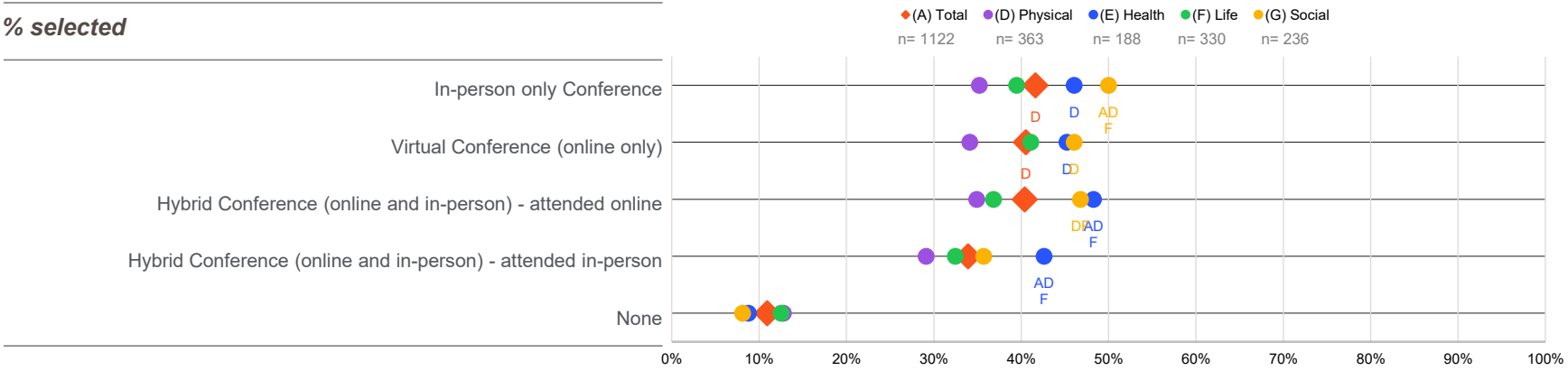


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, which of the following types of academic conference have you attended:

Base: n= 1122

Social sciences (50%) and health sciences (46%) researchers are the most likely to have attended in-person only conferences, while physical sciences are the least likely (35%, vs. 42% overall).

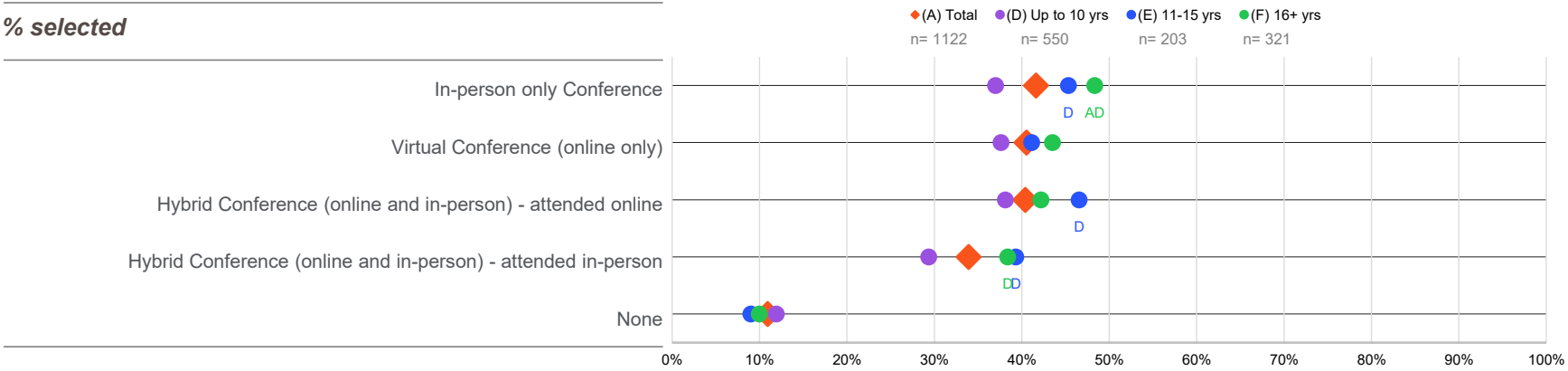


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, which of the following types of academic conference have you attended:

Base: n= 1122

Researchers with 16+ years' (48%) and 11-15 years' experience (45%) are the most likely to have attended in-person only conferences, while those with up to 10 years are the least (37%, vs. 42% overall).

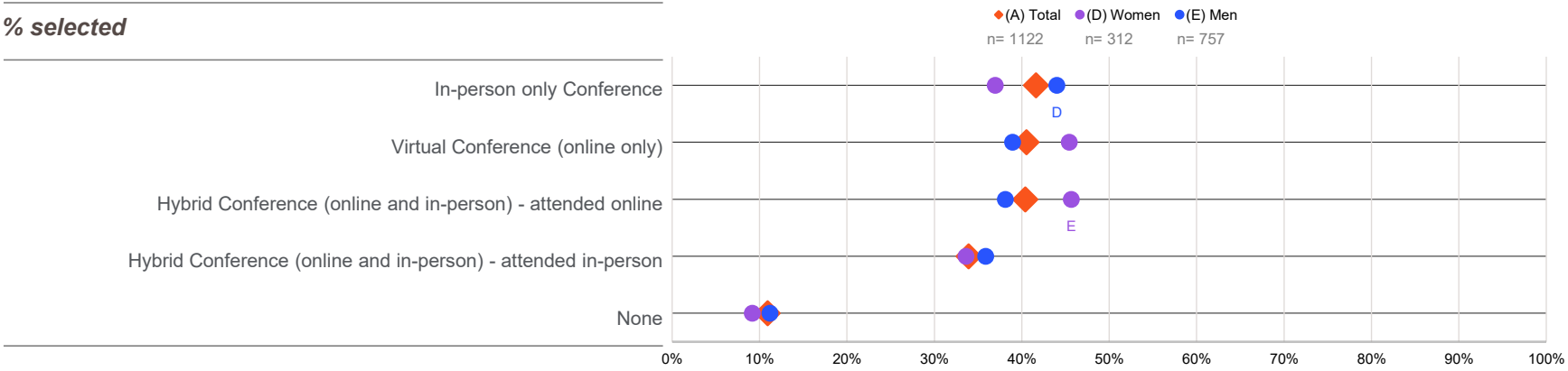


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, which of the following types of academic conference have you attended:

Base: n= 1122

Men are more likely than women to have attended in-person only conferences (44% vs. 37%), while women lean more towards hybrid conferences attended online (46% vs. 38%).

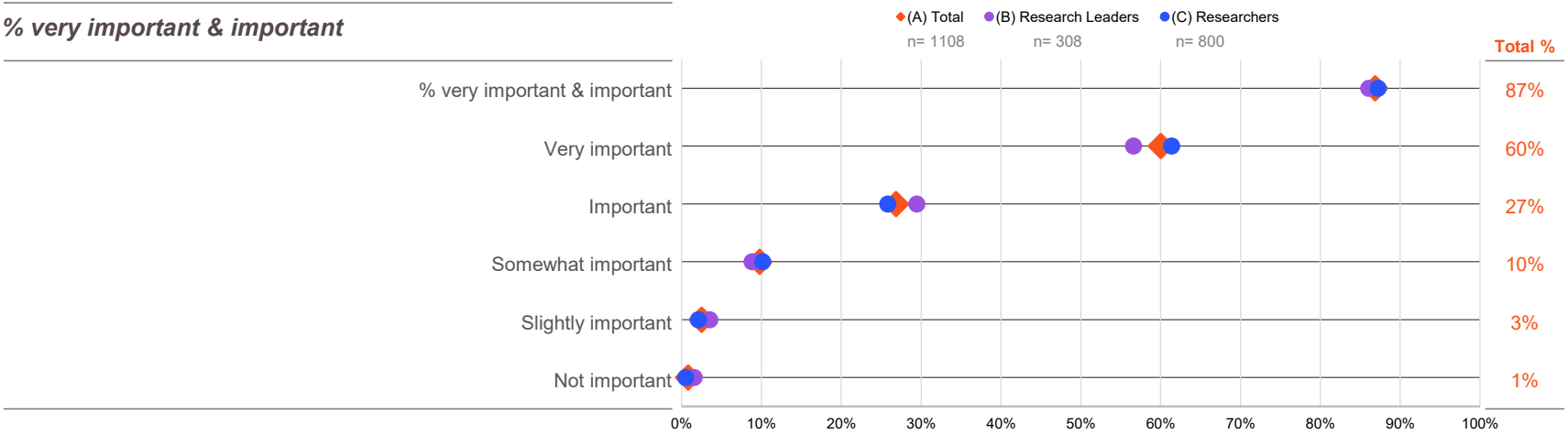


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, which of the following types of academic conference have you attended:

Base: n= 1122

The vast majority of researchers (87%) consider it important for academic events to offer remote participation options, with 60% rating it very important.

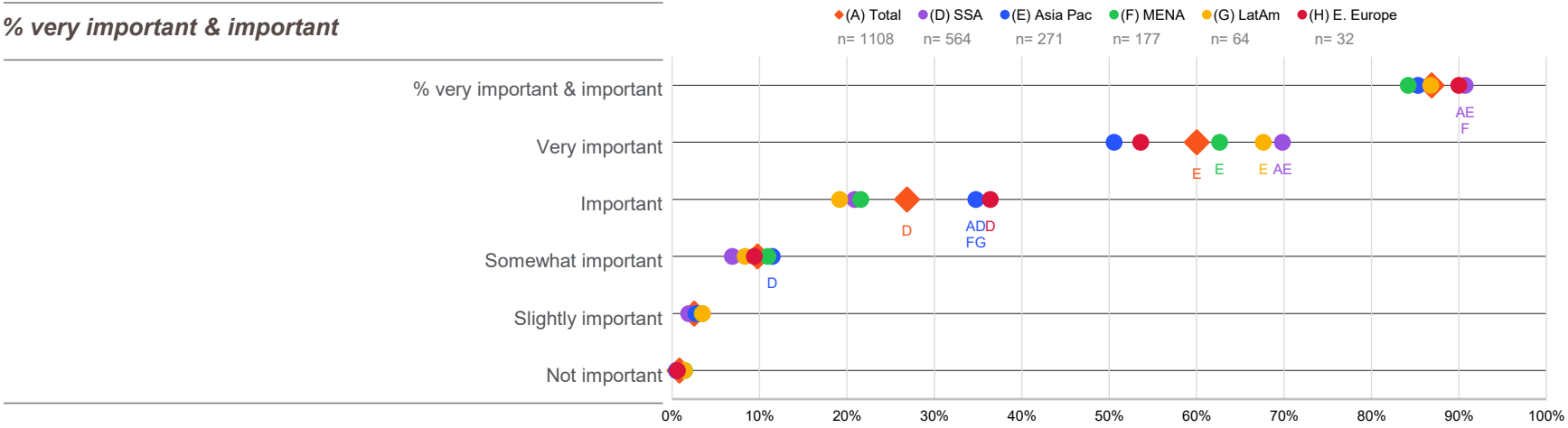


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How important is it for academic events to offer remote participation options? Don't know / not sure answers are excluded from the base.

Base: n= 1108

Sub-Saharan African researchers place particularly high importance on remote participation (91% vs. 87% overall), while Asia Pacific researchers are the least likely to rate it very important (51% vs. 60% overall).

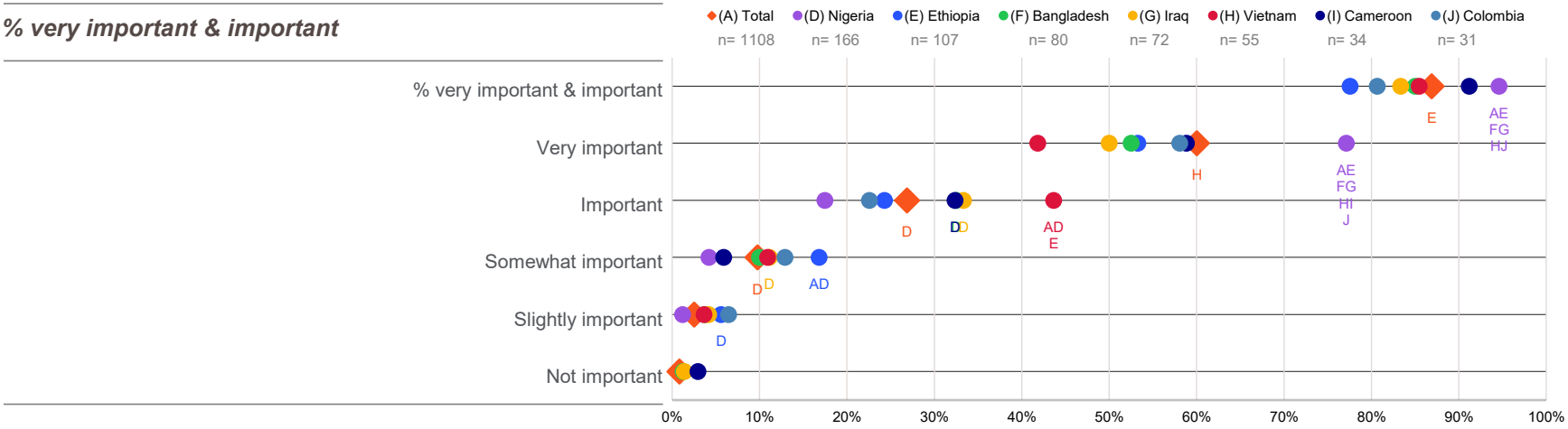


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How important is it for academic events to offer remote participation options? Don't know / not sure answers are excluded from the base.

Base: n= 1108

Nigerian researchers place the greatest importance on remote participation, with 95% rating it important (vs. 87% overall) and 77% very important (vs. 60% overall).

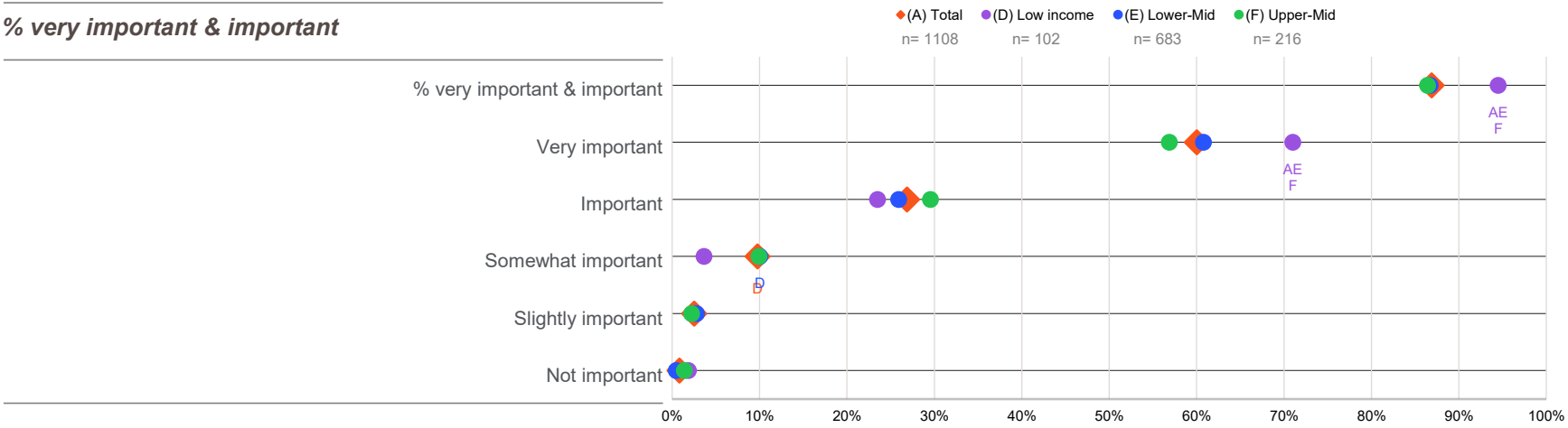


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How important is it for academic events to offer remote participation options? Don't know / not sure answers are excluded from the base.

Base: n= 1108

Researchers in low-income countries place the greatest importance on remote participation options, with 94% rating them important (vs. 87% overall) and 71% very important (vs. 60% overall).

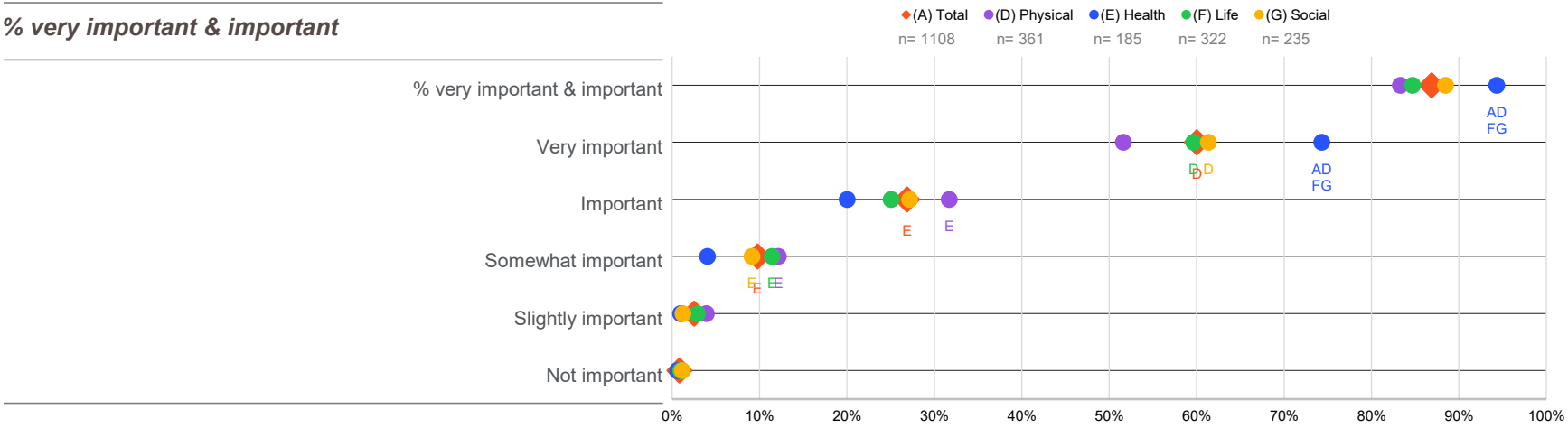


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How important is it for academic events to offer remote participation options? Don't know / not sure answers are excluded from the base.

Base: n= 1108

Health sciences researchers place the greatest importance on remote participation (94% vs. 87% overall), while physical sciences are the least likely to rate it very important (52% vs. 60% overall).

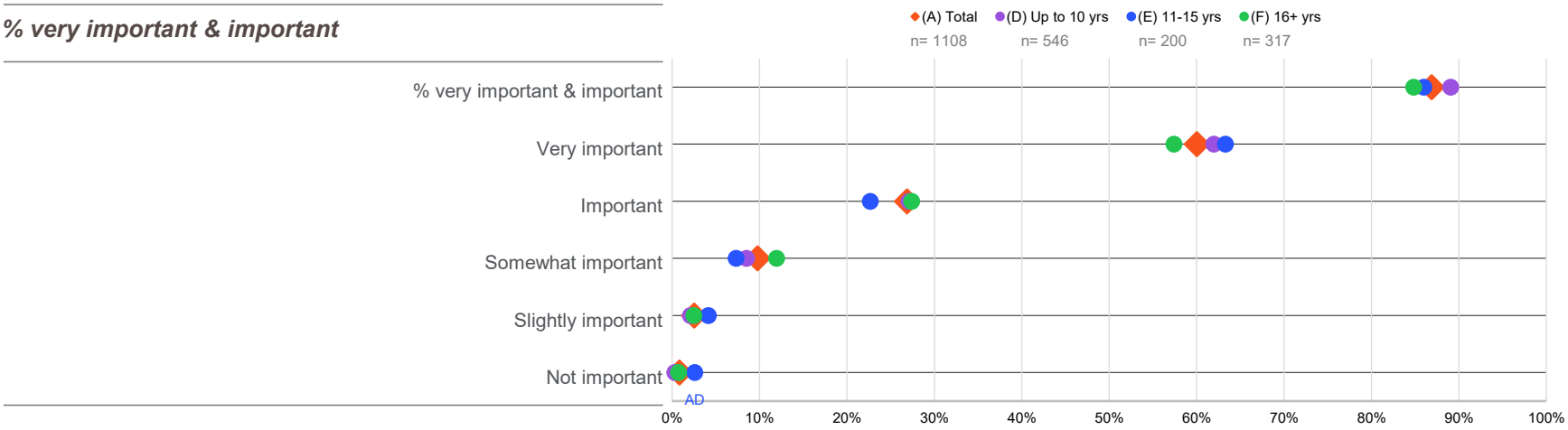


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How important is it for academic events to offer remote participation options? Don't know / not sure answers are excluded from the base.

Base: n= 1108

The importance of remote participation is consistent across experience levels, with 85-89% rating it important (87% overall).

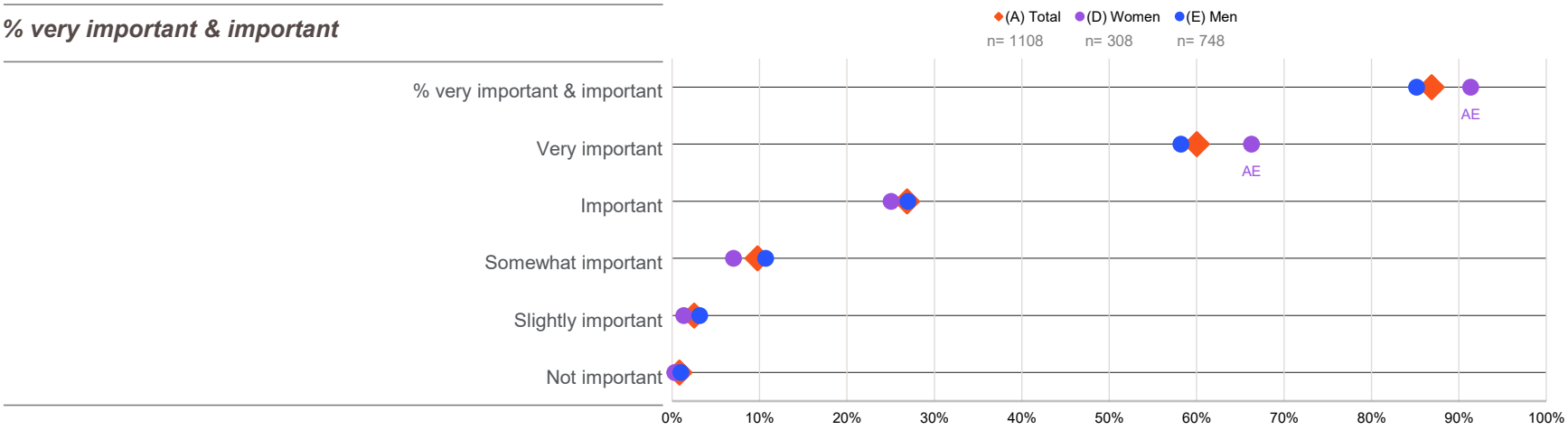


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How important is it for academic events to offer remote participation options? Don't know / not sure answers are excluded from the base.

Base: n= 1108

Women place greater importance on remote participation than men, with 91% rating it important (vs. 85% of men) and 66% very important (vs. 58%).

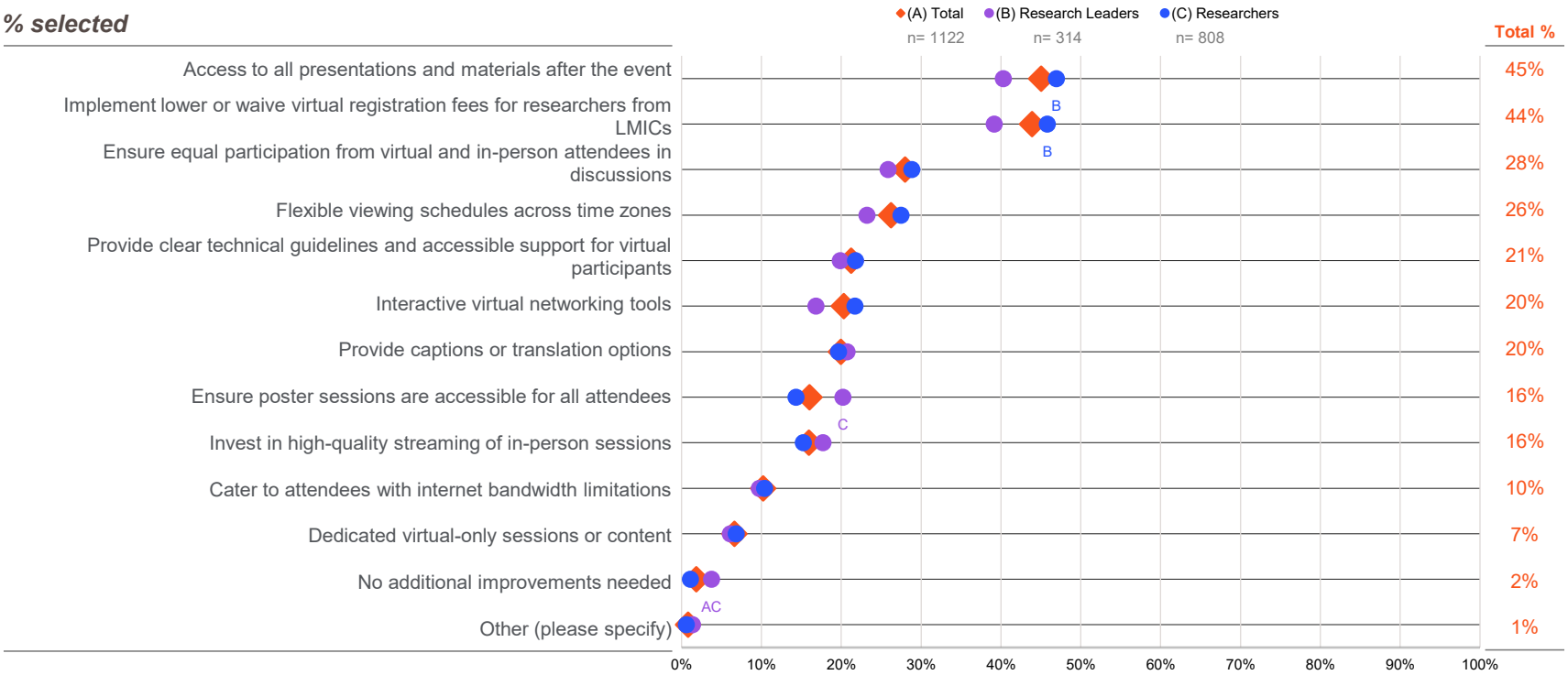


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How important is it for academic events to offer remote participation options? Don't know / not sure answers are excluded from the base.

Base: n= 1108

Post-event access to materials (45%) and lower or waived registration fees (44%) top the list of improvements; Researchers favor both more than Research Leaders (47% vs. 40%; 46% vs. 39%).

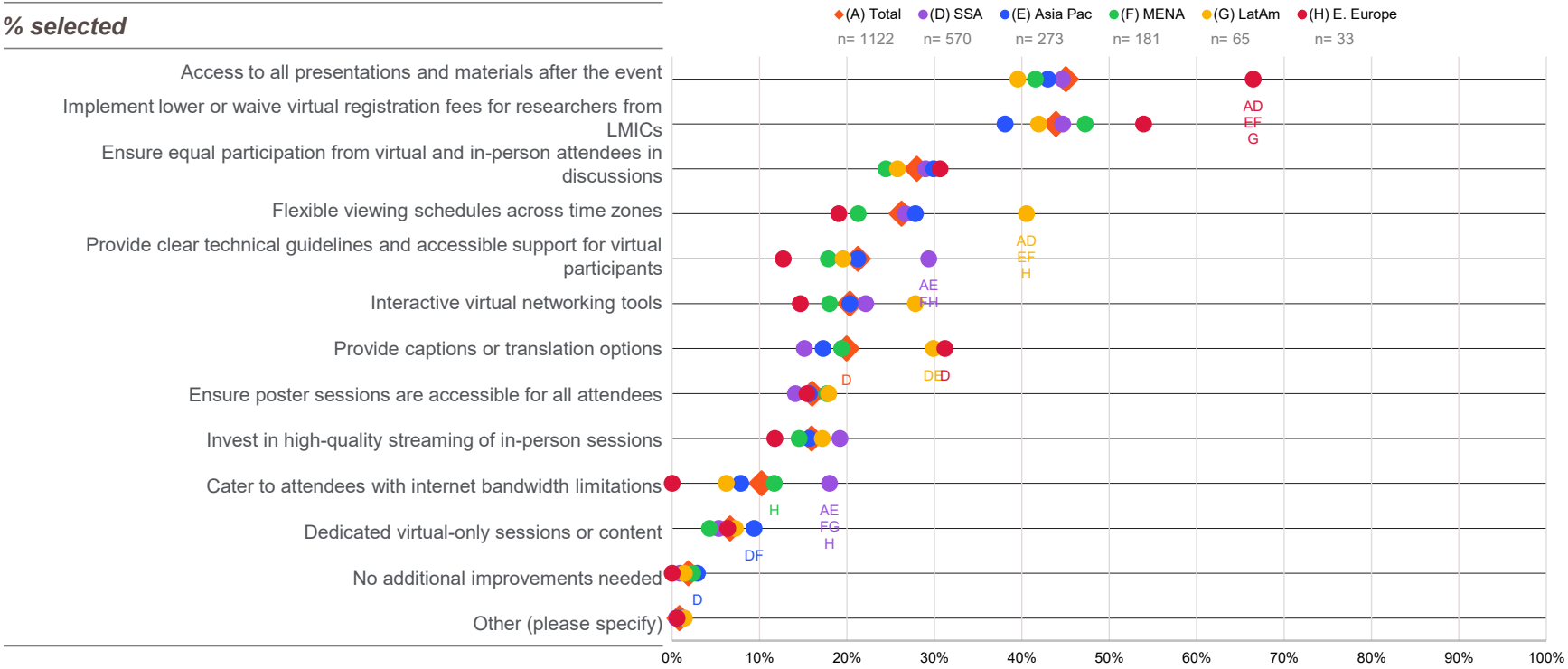


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What could conference organizers do that would most improve the virtual element of hybrid events?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in Eastern Europe stand out on post-event access to presentations and materials (66% vs. 45% overall), while those in Latin America are the most likely to want flexible viewing schedules across time zones (41% vs. 26% overall).

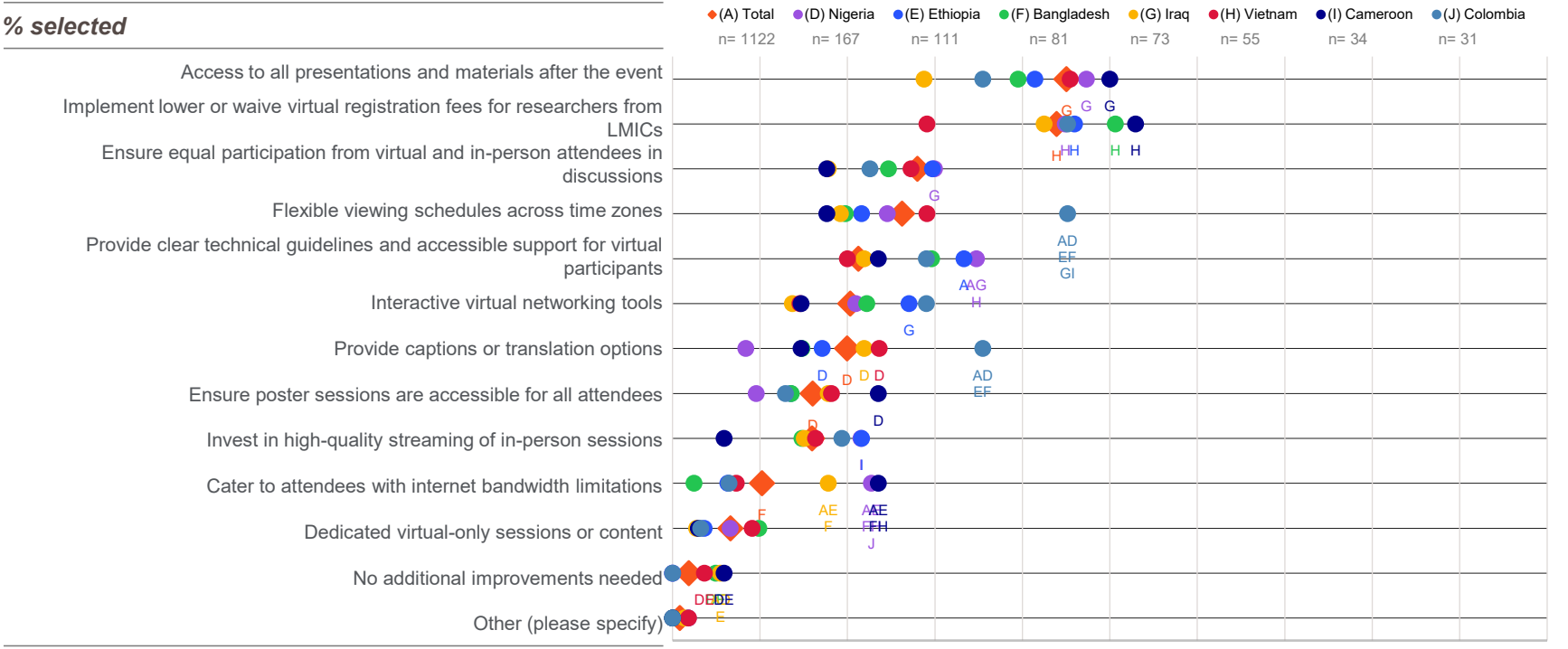


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What could conference organizers do that would most improve the virtual element of hybrid events?

Base: n= 1122

Colombian researchers are more likely than average to want flexible viewing schedules across time zones (45% vs. 26% overall) and captions or translation options (35% vs. 20% overall).

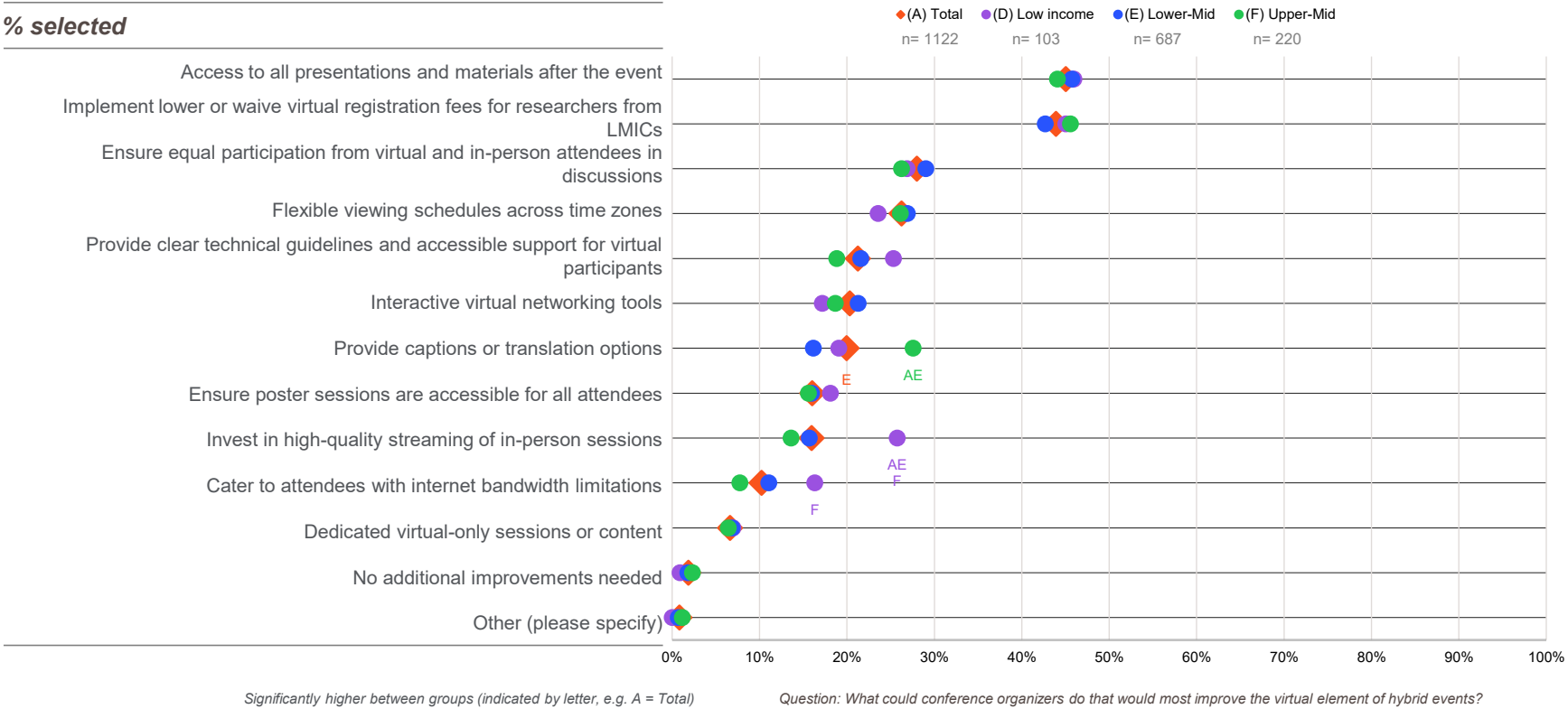


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What could conference organizers do that would most improve the virtual element of hybrid events?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in upper-middle-income countries are the most likely to prioritize captions or translation options (28% vs. 20% overall); those in low-income countries stand out on high-quality streaming of in-person sessions (26% vs. 16% overall).

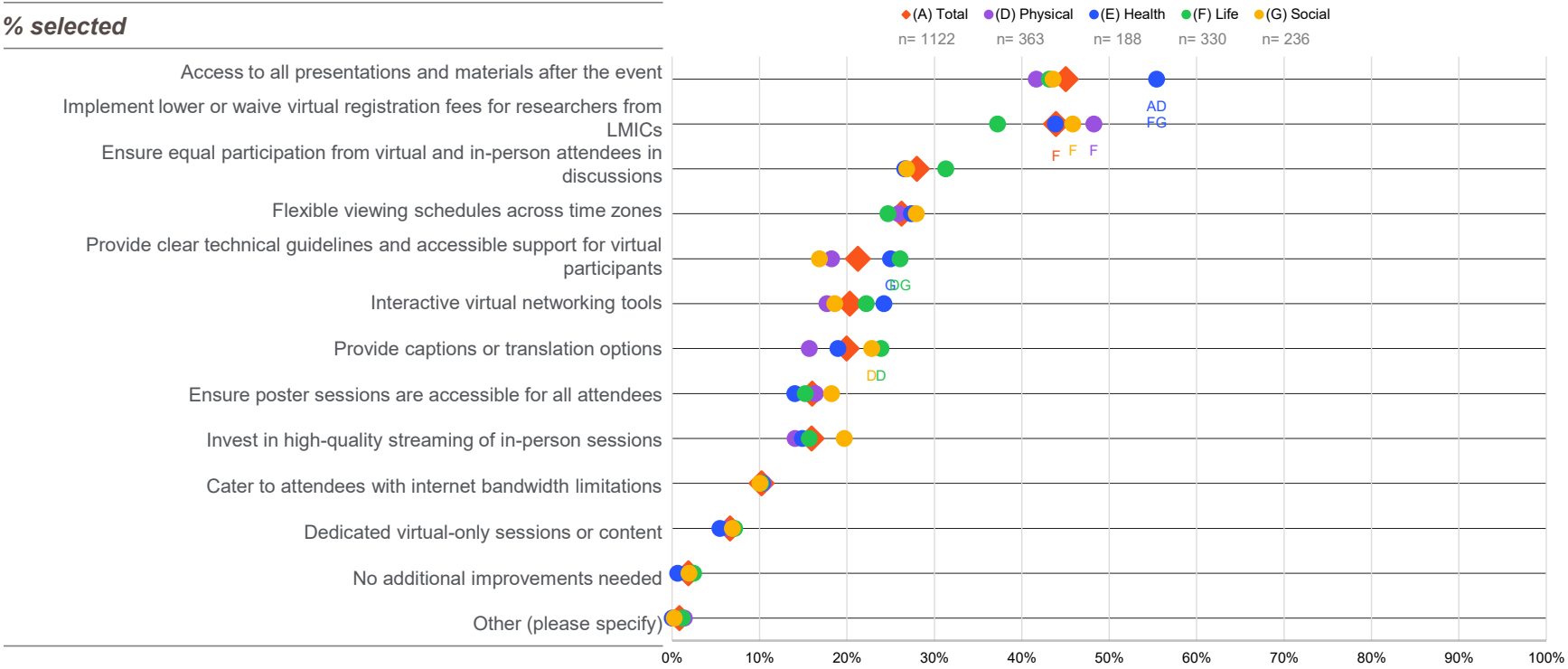


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What could conference organizers do that would most improve the virtual element of hybrid events?

Base: n= 1122

Health sciences researchers most want post-event access to materials (55% vs. 45% overall), while life sciences researchers place less emphasis on lower or waived registration fees (37% vs. 44% overall).

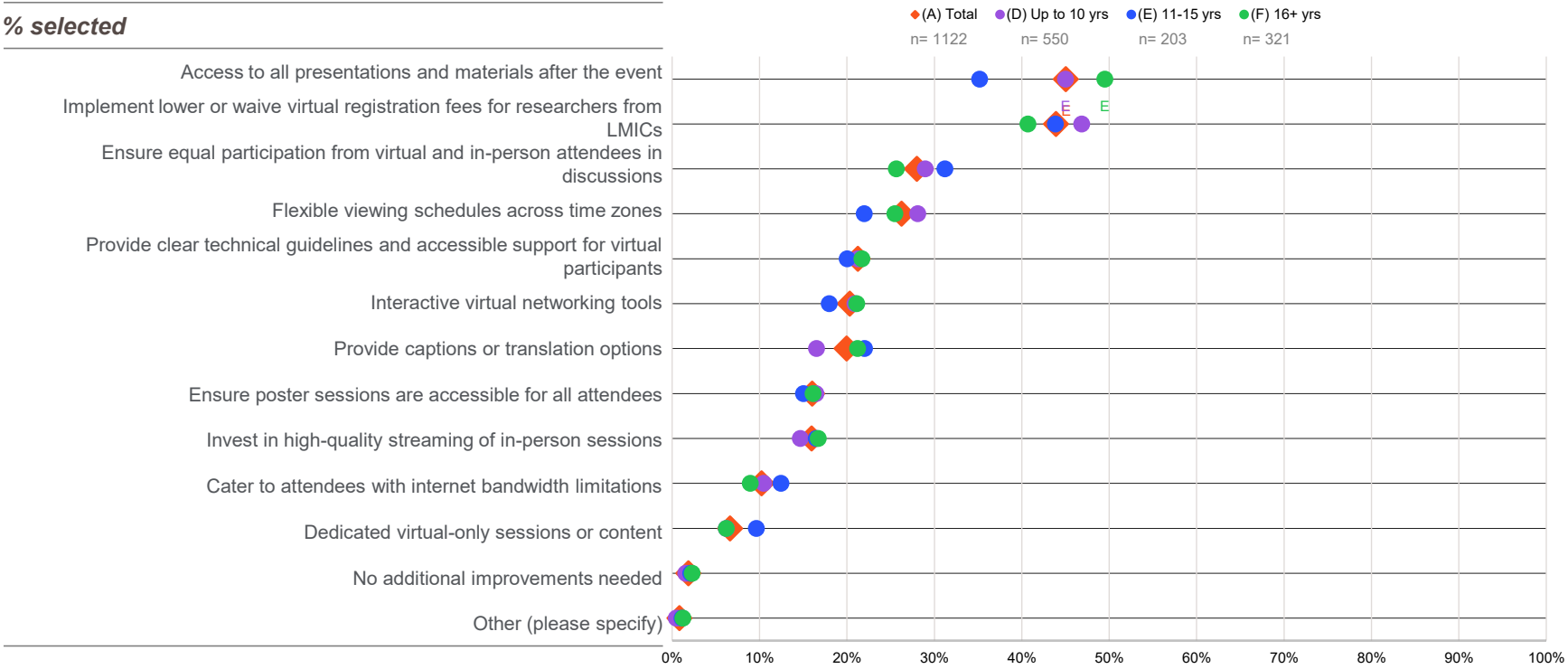


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What could conference organizers do that would most improve the virtual element of hybrid events?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers with 11-15 years' experience place less emphasis on post-event access to all presentations and materials (35%, vs. 45% overall and 49% among those with 16+ years' experience).

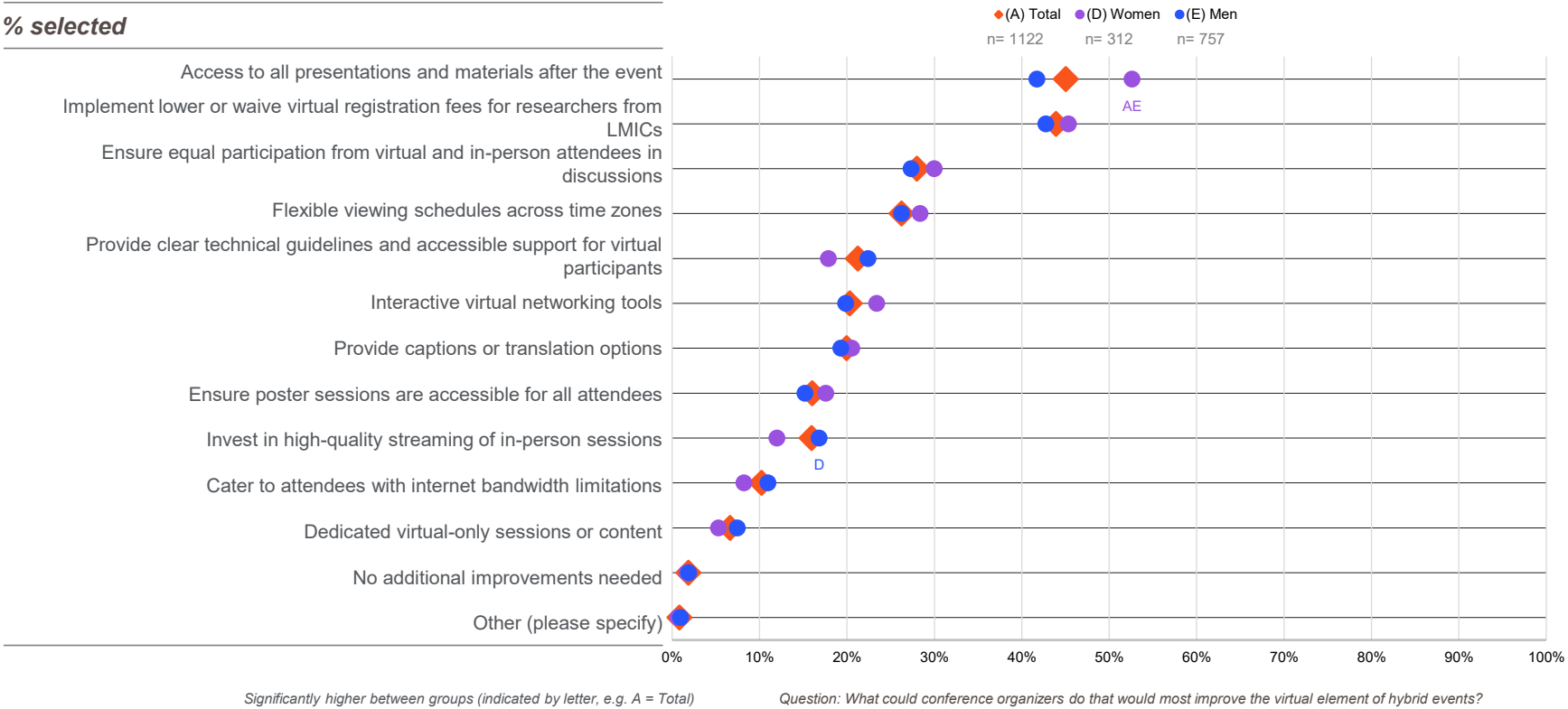


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What could conference organizers do that would most improve the virtual element of hybrid events?

Base: n= 1122

Women are more likely than men to prioritize post-event access to presentations and materials (53% vs. 42%), while men place more emphasis on high-quality streaming of in-person sessions (17% vs. 12%).

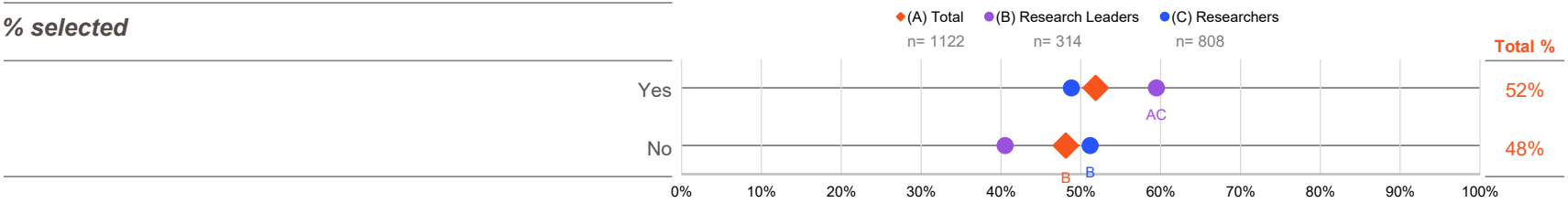


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What could conference organizers do that would most improve the virtual element of hybrid events?

Base: n= 1122

Around half of researchers (52%) have applied for research funding in the last three years, with Research Leaders more likely to have done so than Researchers (59% vs. 49%).

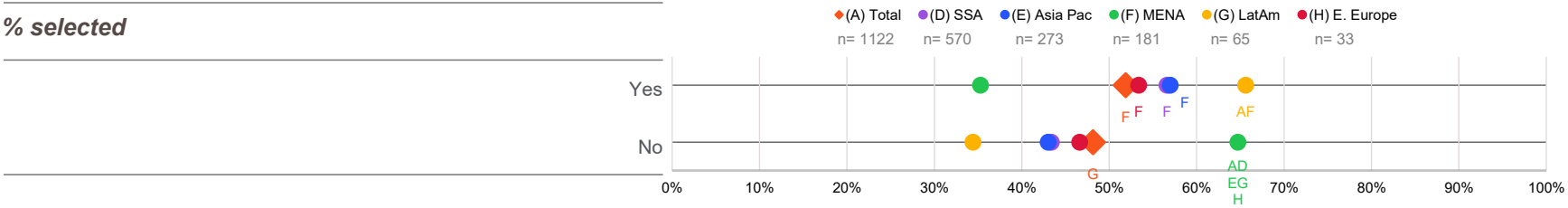


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, have you applied for research funding (as a principal or primary investigator or co-applicant/co-investigator)?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in MENA are by far the least likely to have applied for research funding in the last three years (35% vs. 52% overall), while those in Latin America are the most likely (66%).

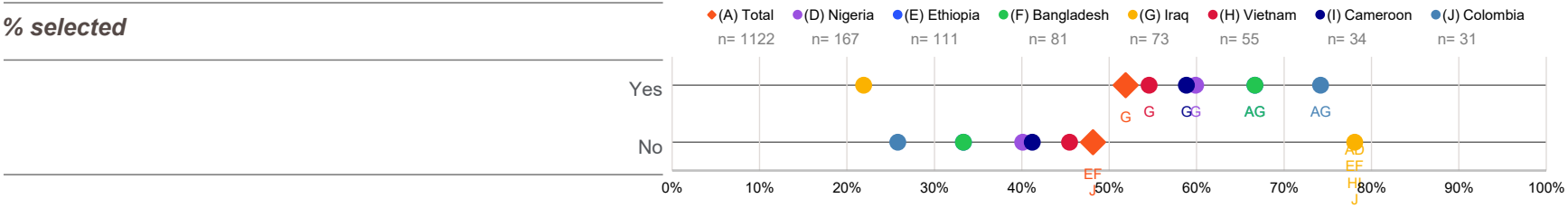


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, have you applied for research funding (as a principal or primary investigator or co-applicant/co-investigator)?

Base: n= 1122

Iraqi researchers are much less likely than average to have applied for research funding (22% vs. 52% overall), while Colombian (74%), Ethiopian (67%) and Bangladeshi (67%) researchers are all more likely than average to have applied.

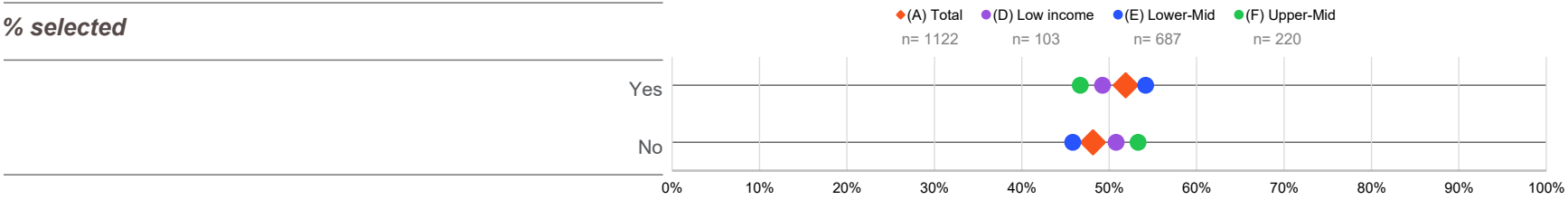


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, have you applied for research funding (as a principal or primary investigator or co-applicant/co-investigator)?

Base: n= 1122

Funding application rates are consistent across income groups, with around half of researchers in each having applied in the last three years (47-54%).

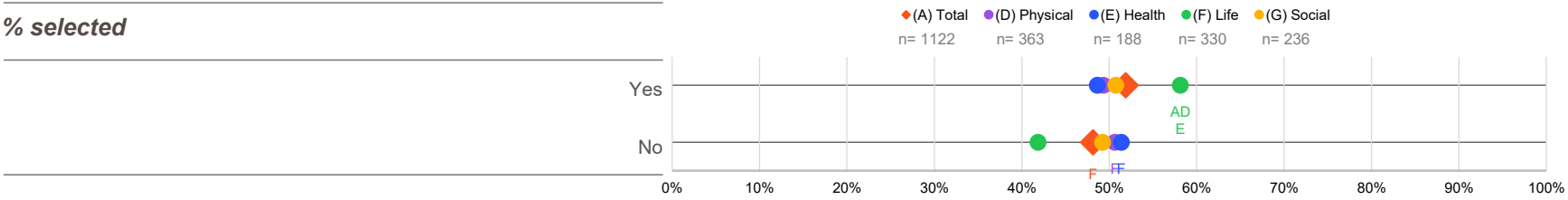


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, have you applied for research funding (as a principal or primary investigator or co-applicant/co-investigator)?

Base: n= 1122

Life sciences researchers are the most likely to have applied for research funding (58% vs. 52% overall); physical and health sciences researchers are the least likely (49% each).

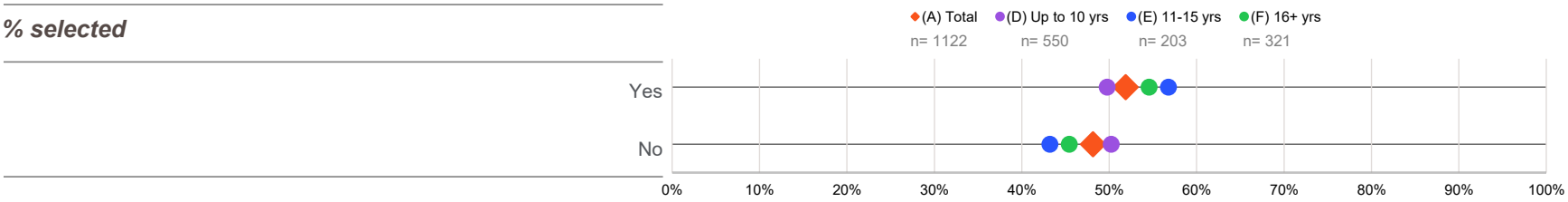


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, have you applied for research funding (as a principal or primary investigator or co-applicant/co-investigator)?

Base: n= 1122

Funding application rates are similar across experience levels, with around half of each group having applied in the last three years (50-57%).

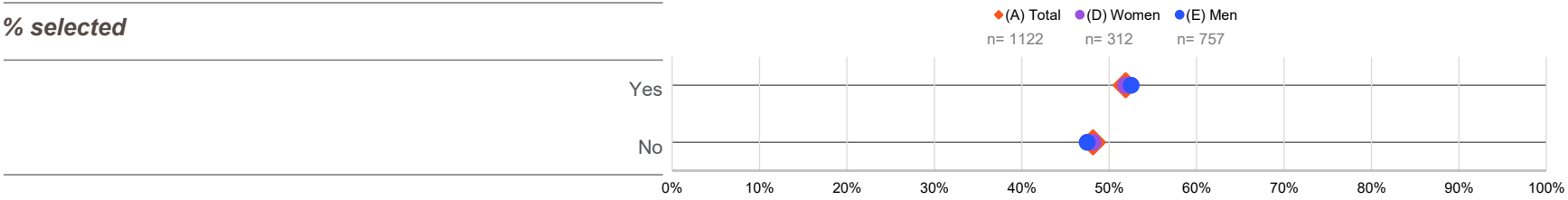


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, have you applied for research funding (as a principal or primary investigator or co-applicant/co-investigator)?

Base: n= 1122

Women (52%) and men (53%) are equally likely to have applied for research funding in the last three years.

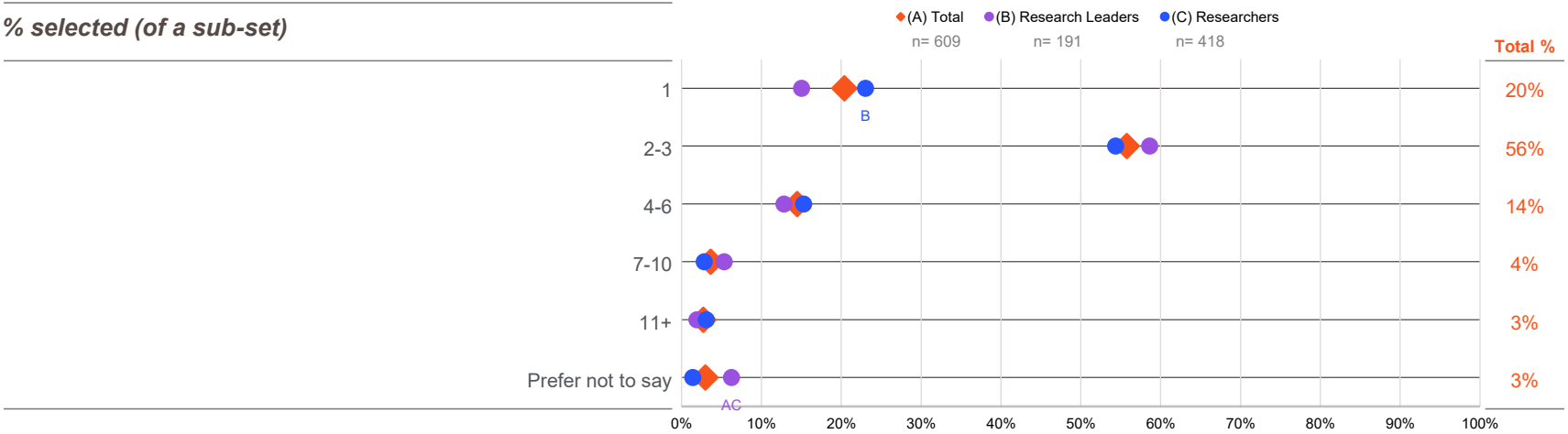


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the last 3 years, have you applied for research funding (as a principal or primary investigator or co-applicant/co-investigator)?

Base: n= 1122

The majority of researchers (56%) have submitted 2-3 funding applications in the last three years; Researchers are more likely than Research Leaders to have submitted just one (23% vs. 15%).

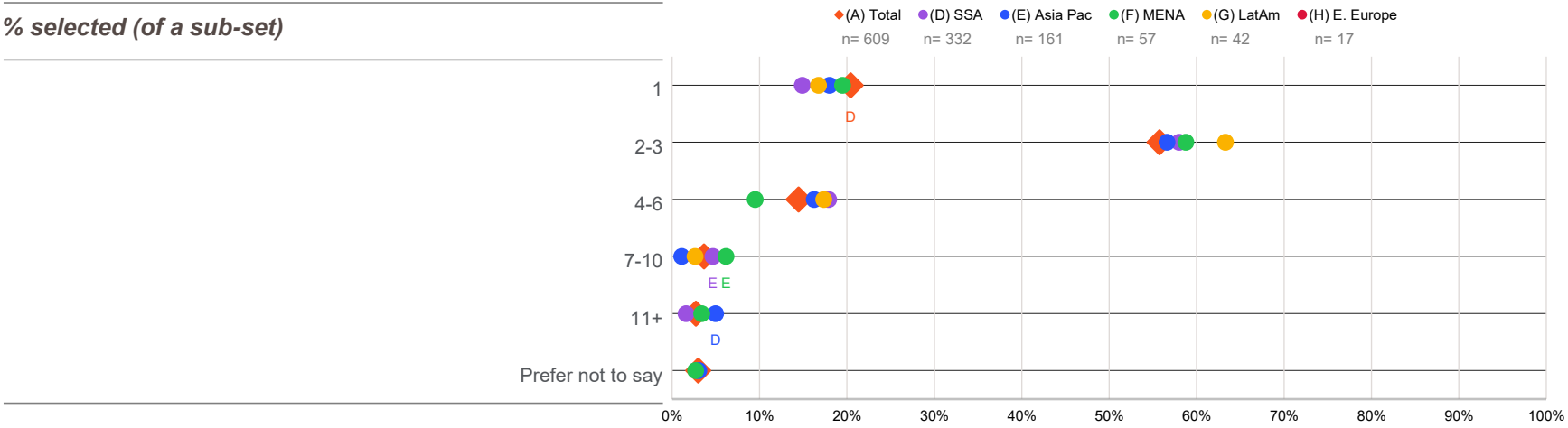


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How many funding applications have you submitted in the last 3 years?

Base: n= 609

Researchers in Sub-Saharan Africa are the least likely to have submitted just one application (15% vs. 20% overall); those in Asia Pacific are less likely to have submitted 7-10 (1%, vs. 5% in Sub-Saharan Africa and 6% in MENA).

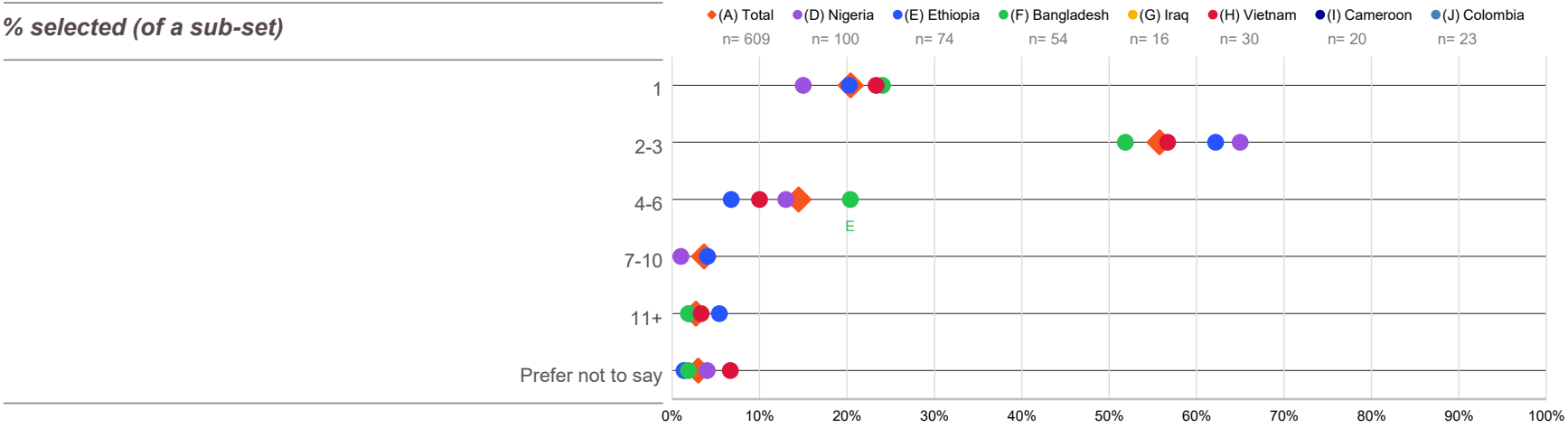


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How many funding applications have you submitted in the last 3 years?

Base: n= 609

Application volumes are broadly consistent across countries; the main difference is that Bangladeshi researchers are more likely than Ethiopians to have submitted 4-6 applications (20% vs. 7%).

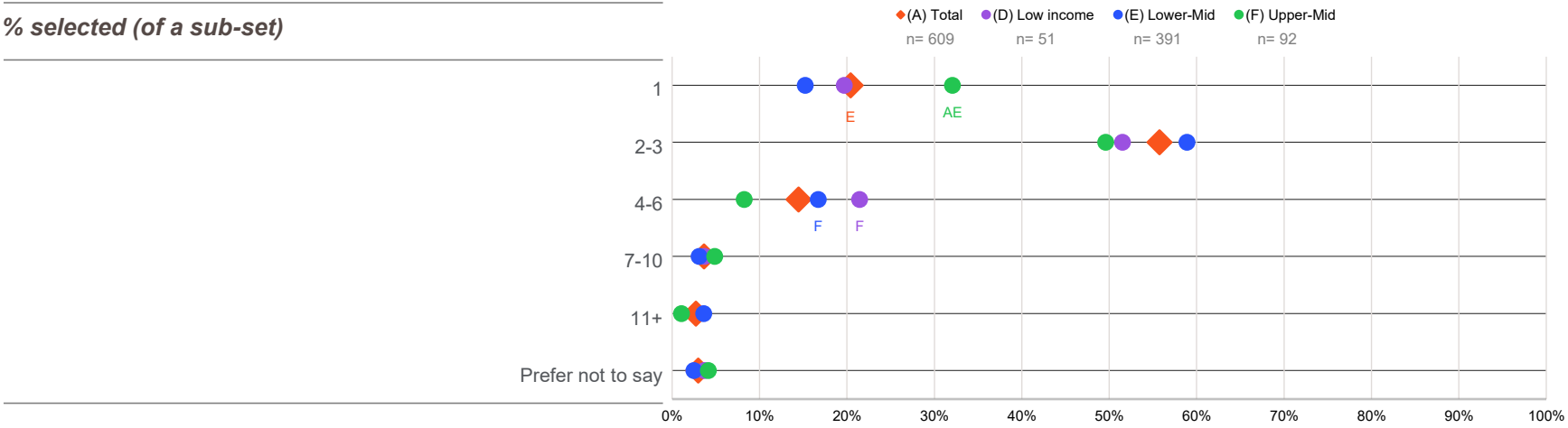


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How many funding applications have you submitted in the last 3 years?

Base: n= 609

Researchers in upper-middle-income countries are the most likely to have submitted just one application (32% vs. 20% overall) and the least likely to have submitted 4-6 (8%, vs. 21% in low-income countries).

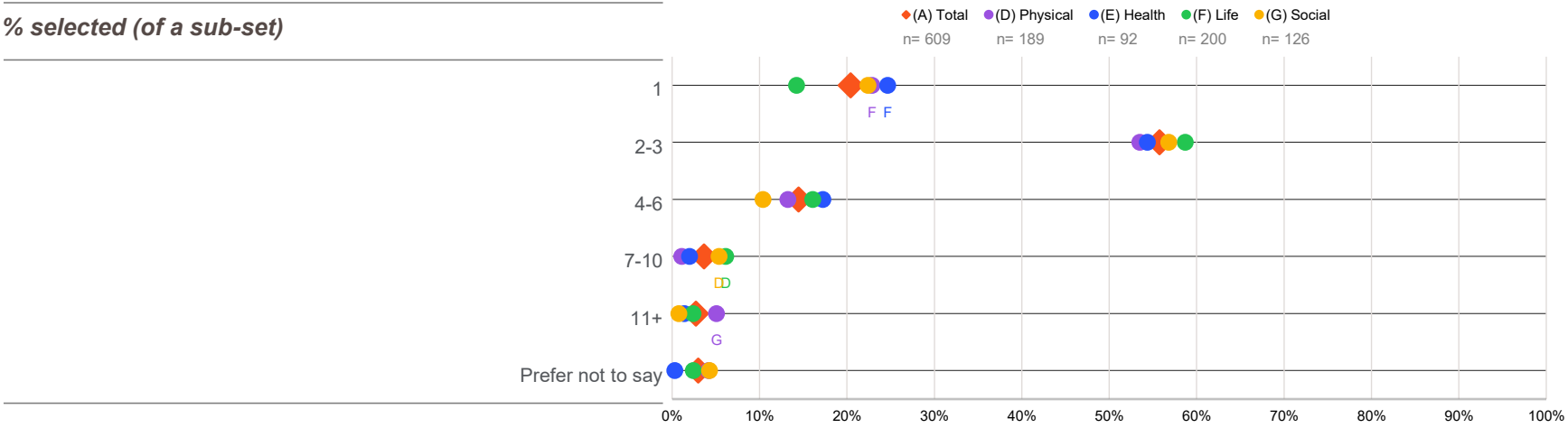


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How many funding applications have you submitted in the last 3 years?

Base: n= 609

Life sciences researchers are the least likely to have submitted just one funding application (14%, vs. 23% in physical and 25% in health sciences).

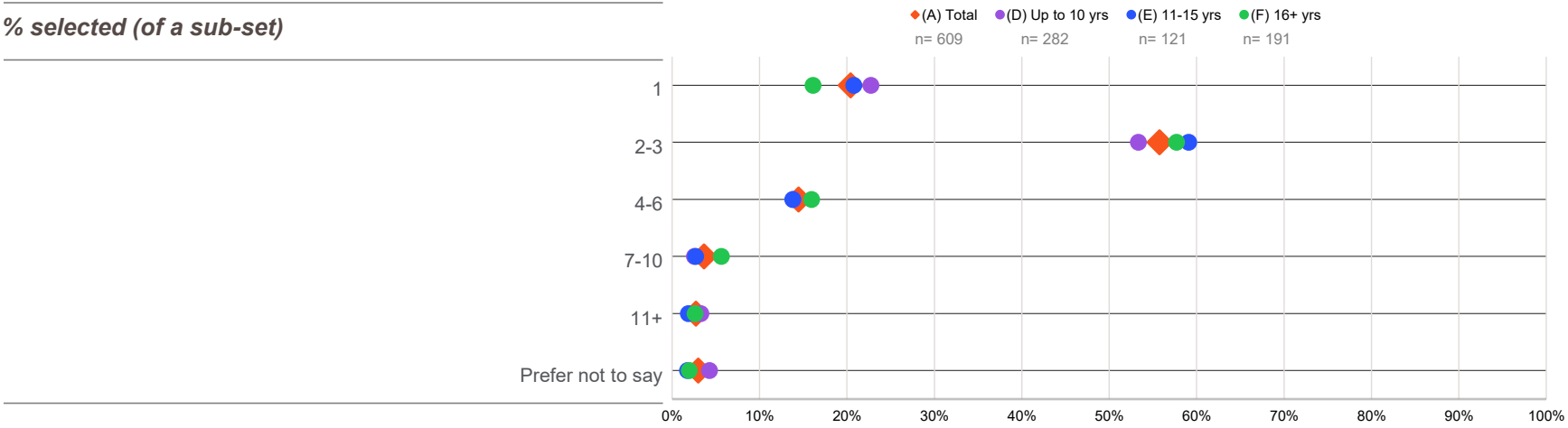


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How many funding applications have you submitted in the last 3 years?

Base: n= 609

The number of funding applications submitted is consistent across experience levels, with a majority in every group having submitted 2-3 (53-59%).

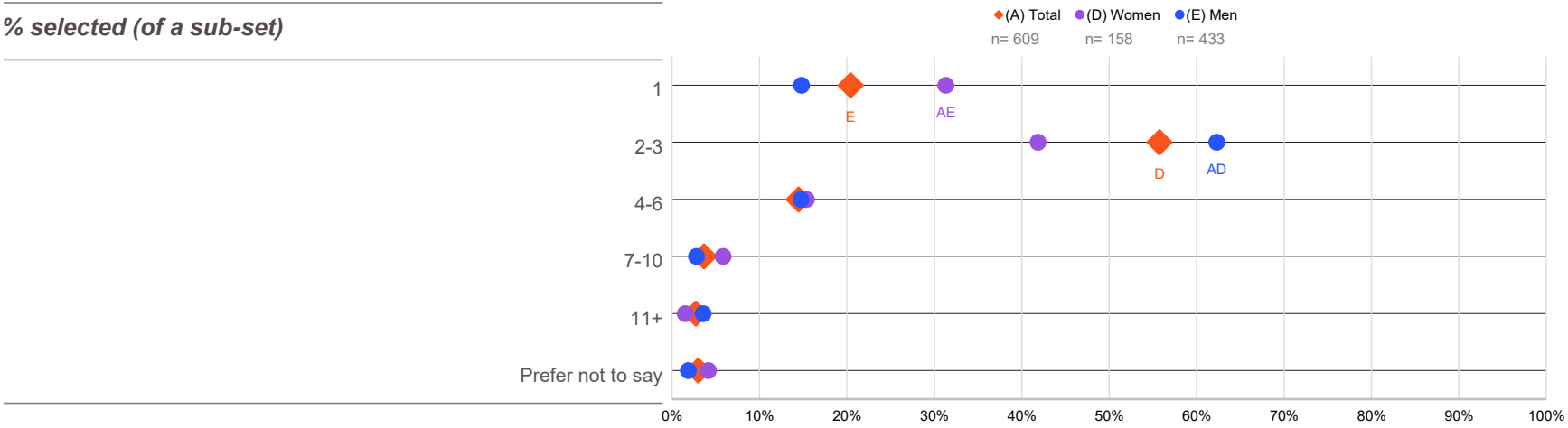


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How many funding applications have you submitted in the last 3 years?

Base: n= 609

Men are more likely than women to have submitted 2-3 funding applications (62% vs. 42%), while women are twice as likely to have submitted just one (31% vs. 15% of men).

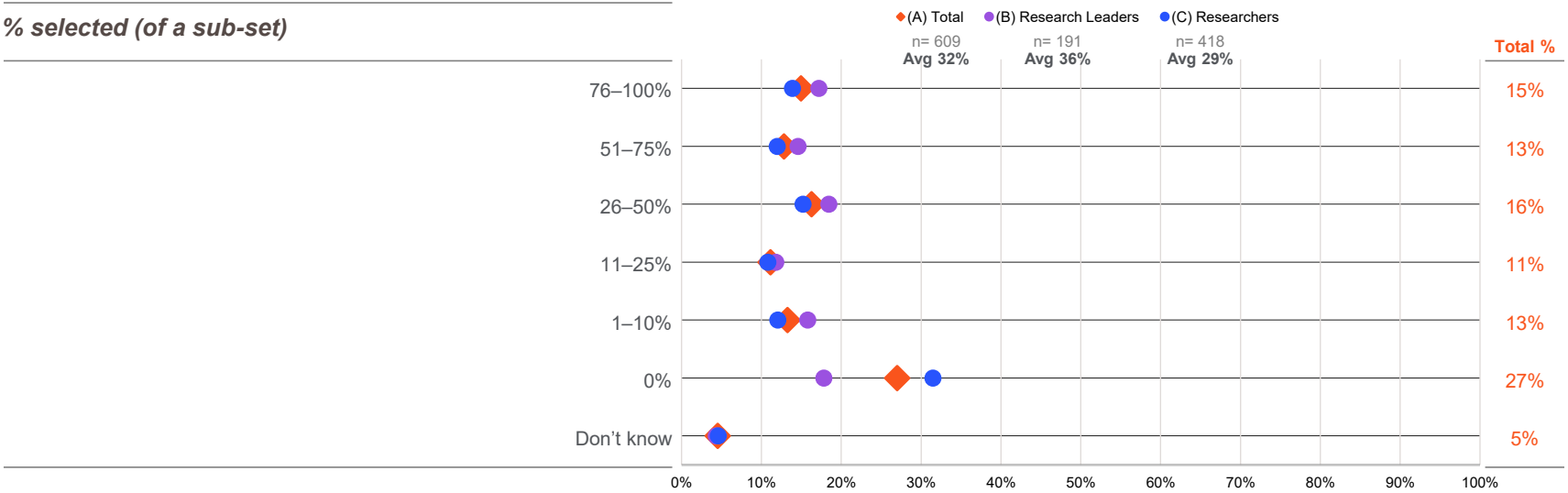


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How many funding applications have you submitted in the last 3 years?

Base: n= 609

Reported funding success varies widely: 16% of researchers report a 26-50% success rate, 15% report success in more than three-quarters (76-100%) of applications, and 13% report just 1-10%.



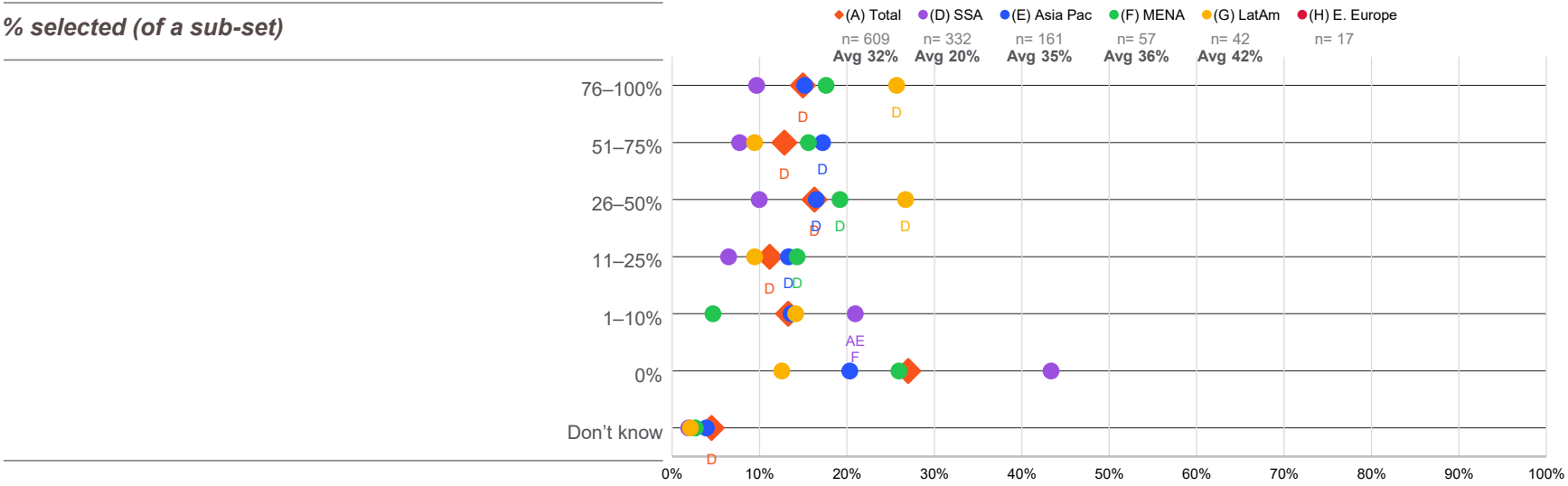
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Avg = average % of funding applications successful, per group

Question: Approximately what proportion of your research funding applications were successful in the last 3 years?

Base: n= 609

Researchers in Sub-Saharan Africa report the weakest funding outcomes – the least likely to report a 26-50% success rate (10% vs. 16% overall) and the most likely to report just 1-10% success (21% vs. 13% overall).



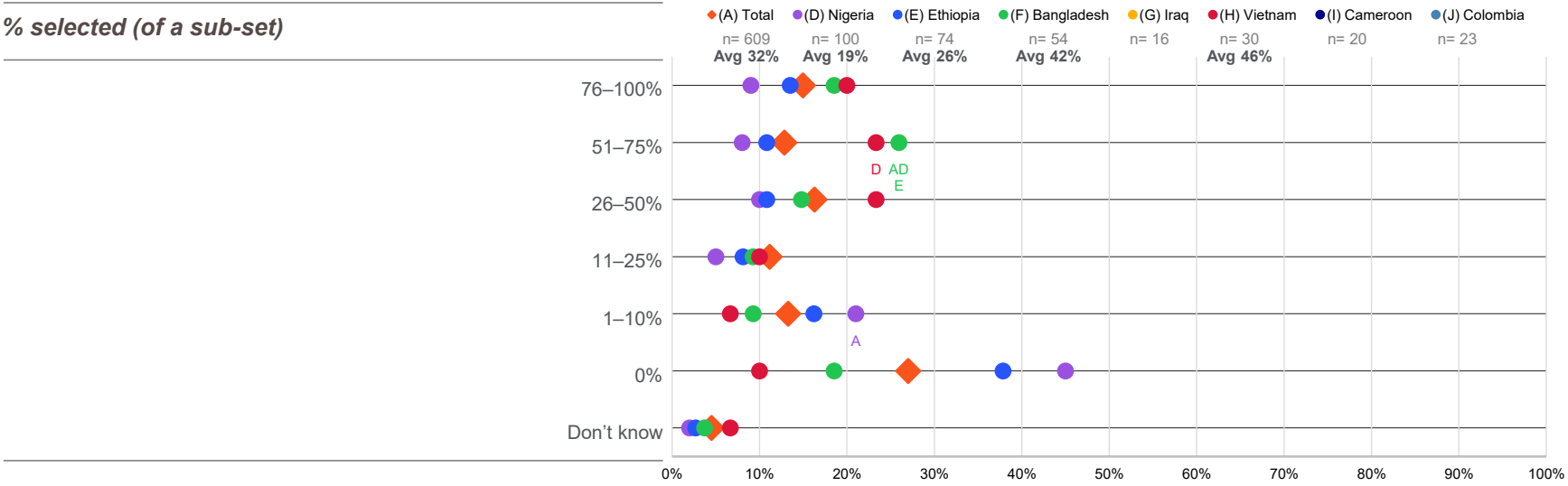
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Avg = average % of funding applications successful, per group

Question: Approximately what proportion of your research funding applications were successful in the last 3 years?

Base: n= 609

Bangladeshi (26%) and Vietnamese (23%) researchers are more likely than Nigeria (8%) to report a 51–75% funding success rate; Nigeria most often reports a success rate of just 1–10% (21% vs. 13% overall).



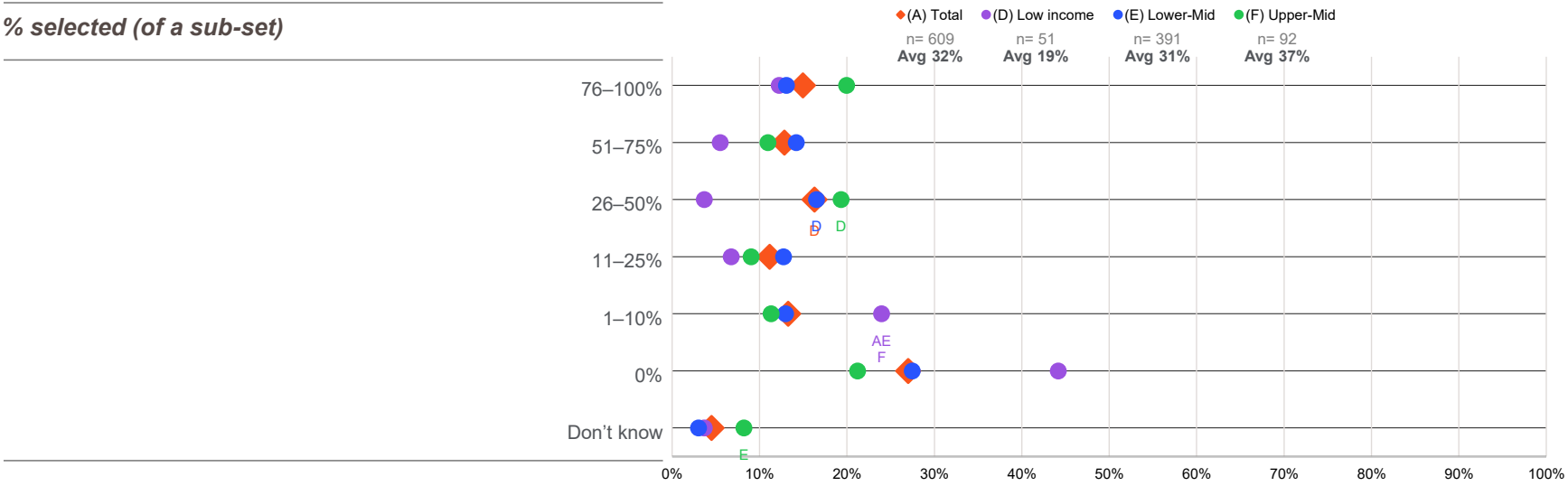
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Avg = average % of funding applications successful, per group

Question: Approximately what proportion of your research funding applications were successful in the last 3 years?

Base: n= 609

Researchers in low-income countries report the poorest funding success: just 4% report a 26-50% success rate (vs. 16% overall) and 24% report only 1-10% of applications succeeding (vs. 13% overall).



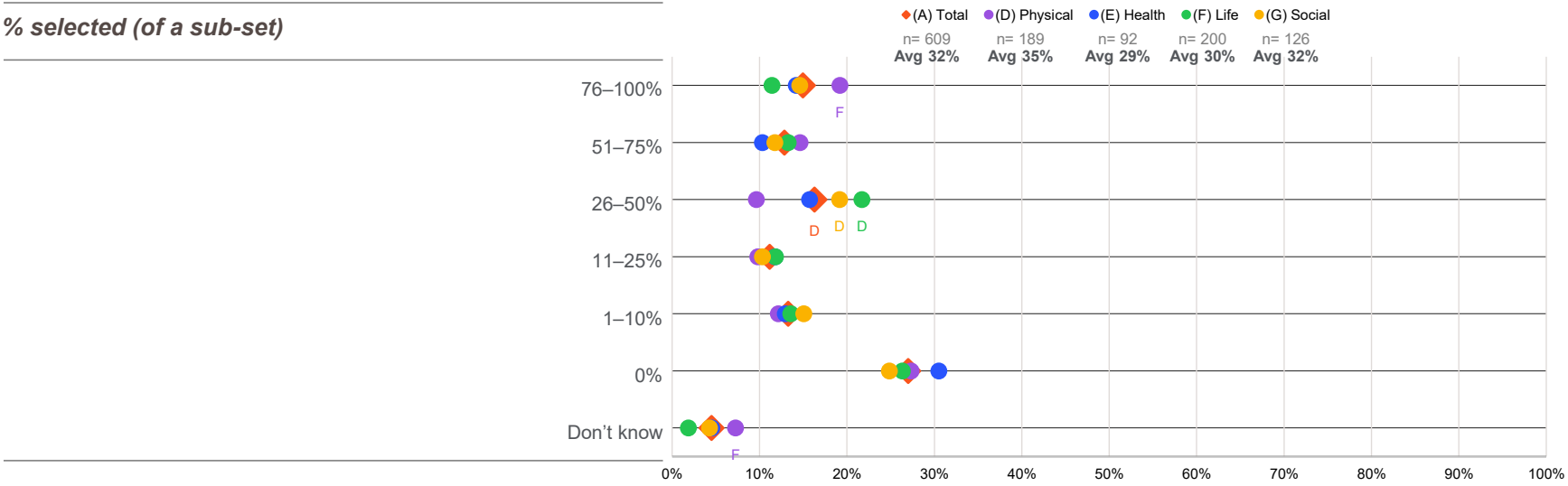
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Avg = average % of funding applications successful, per group

Question: Approximately what proportion of your research funding applications were successful in the last 3 years?

Base: n= 609

Physical sciences researchers are the least likely to report a 26-50% success rate (10%, vs. 22% in life and 19% in social sciences), but the most likely to report a 76-100% success rate (19% vs. 11% in life sciences).



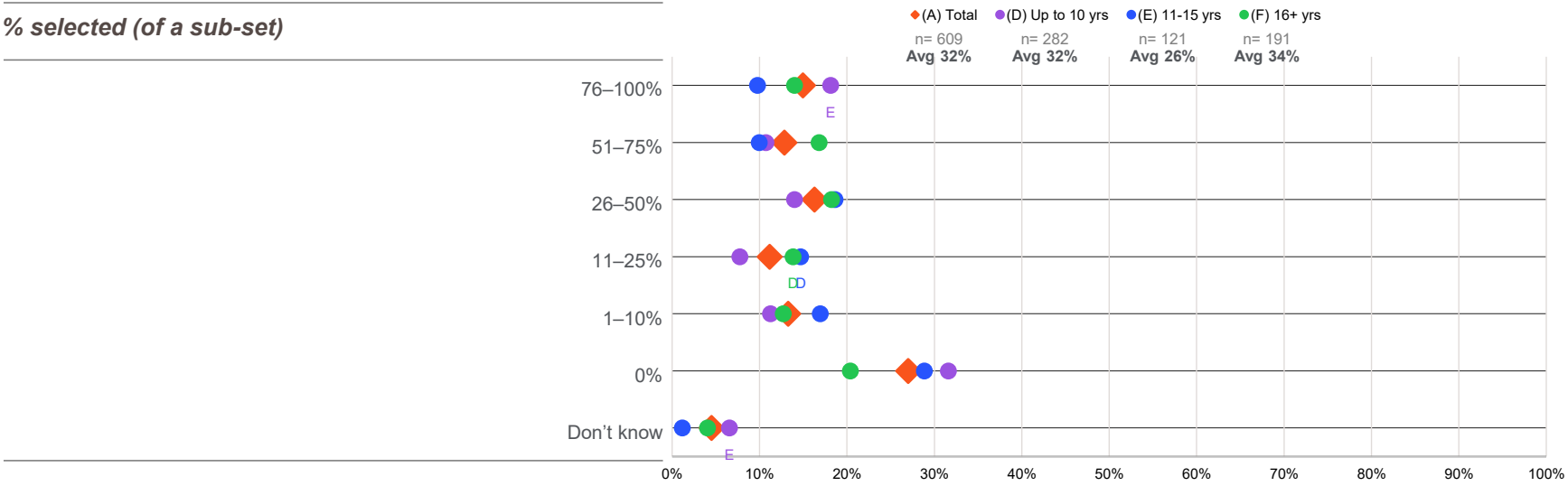
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Avg = average % of funding applications successful, per group

Question: Approximately what proportion of your research funding applications were successful in the last 3 years?

Base: n= 609

Researchers with up to 10 years' experience are the most likely to report a 76-100% success rate (18% vs. 10% of those with 11-15 years') and the least likely to report an 11-25% rate (8% vs. 11% overall).



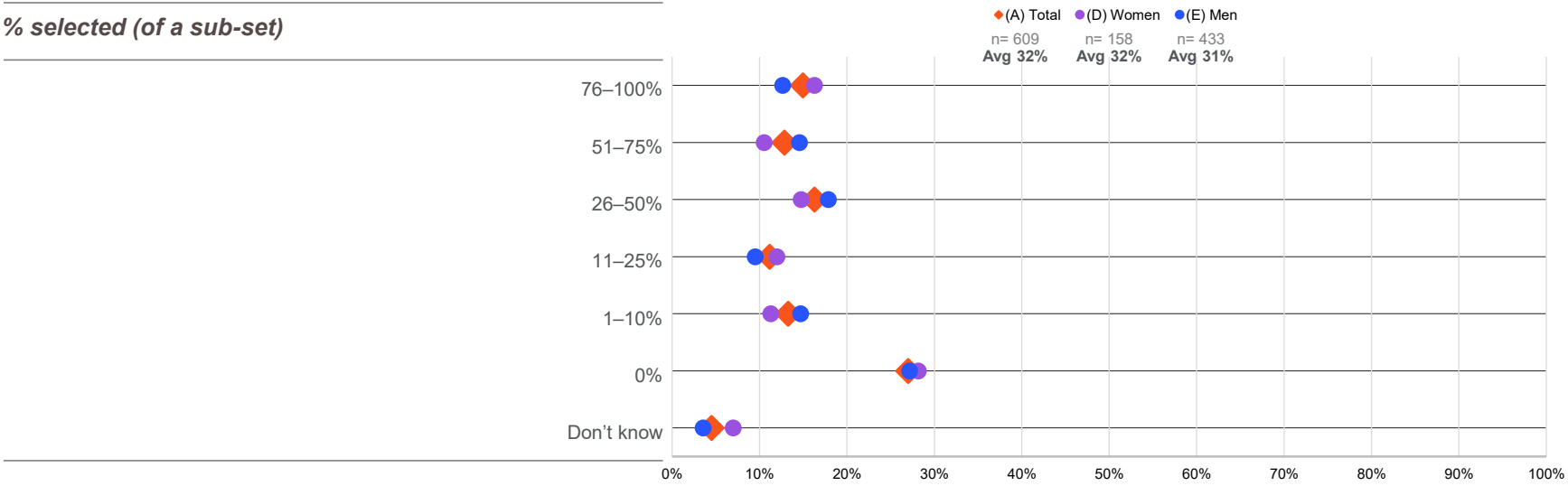
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Avg = average % of funding applications successful, per group

Question: Approximately what proportion of your research funding applications were successful in the last 3 years?

Base: n= 609

Women and men report similar funding success rates - for example, 16% of women and 13% of men report success in more than three-quarters (76-100%) of applications.



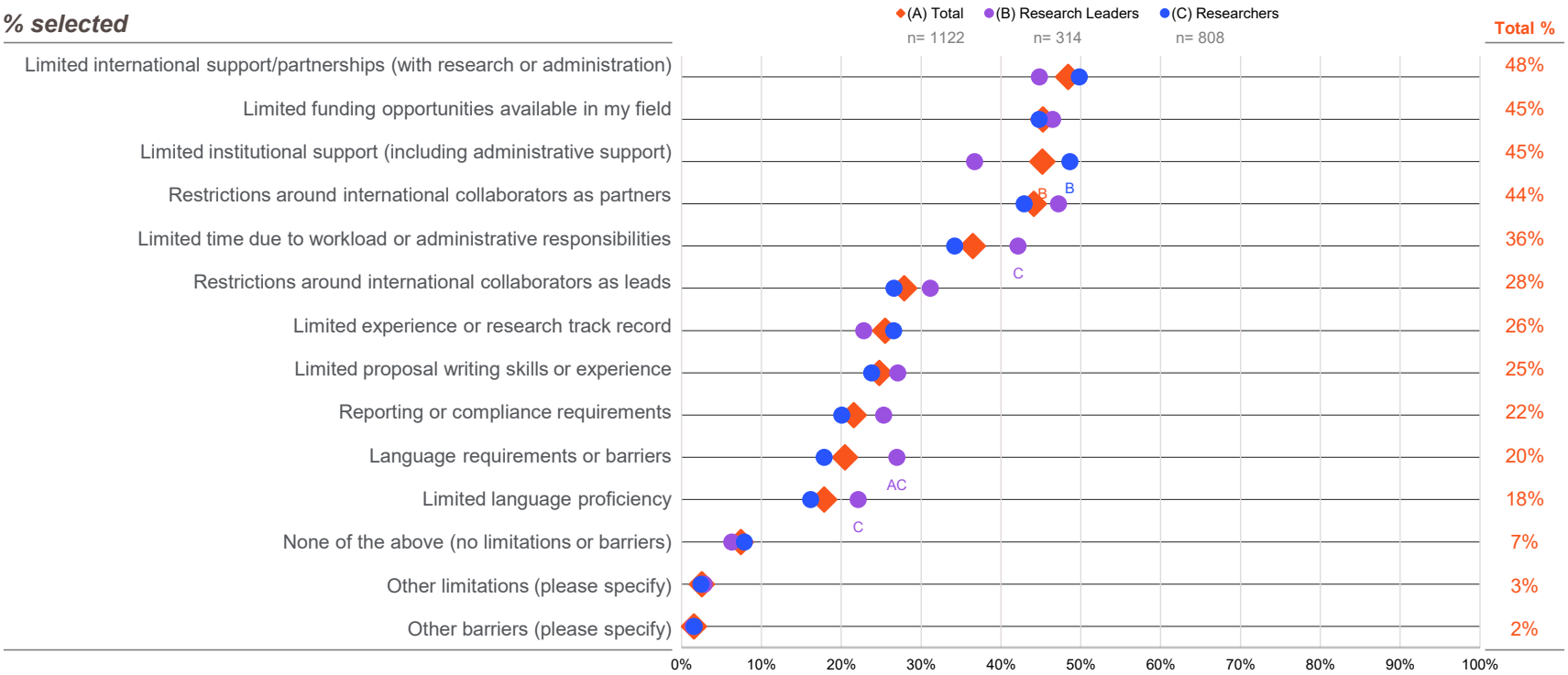
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Avg = average % of funding applications successful, per group

Question: Approximately what proportion of your research funding applications were successful in the last 3 years?

Base: n= 609

Limited international support or partnerships (48%) tops the list of funding barriers; Researchers are more likely than Research Leaders to cite limited institutional support (49% vs. 37%).

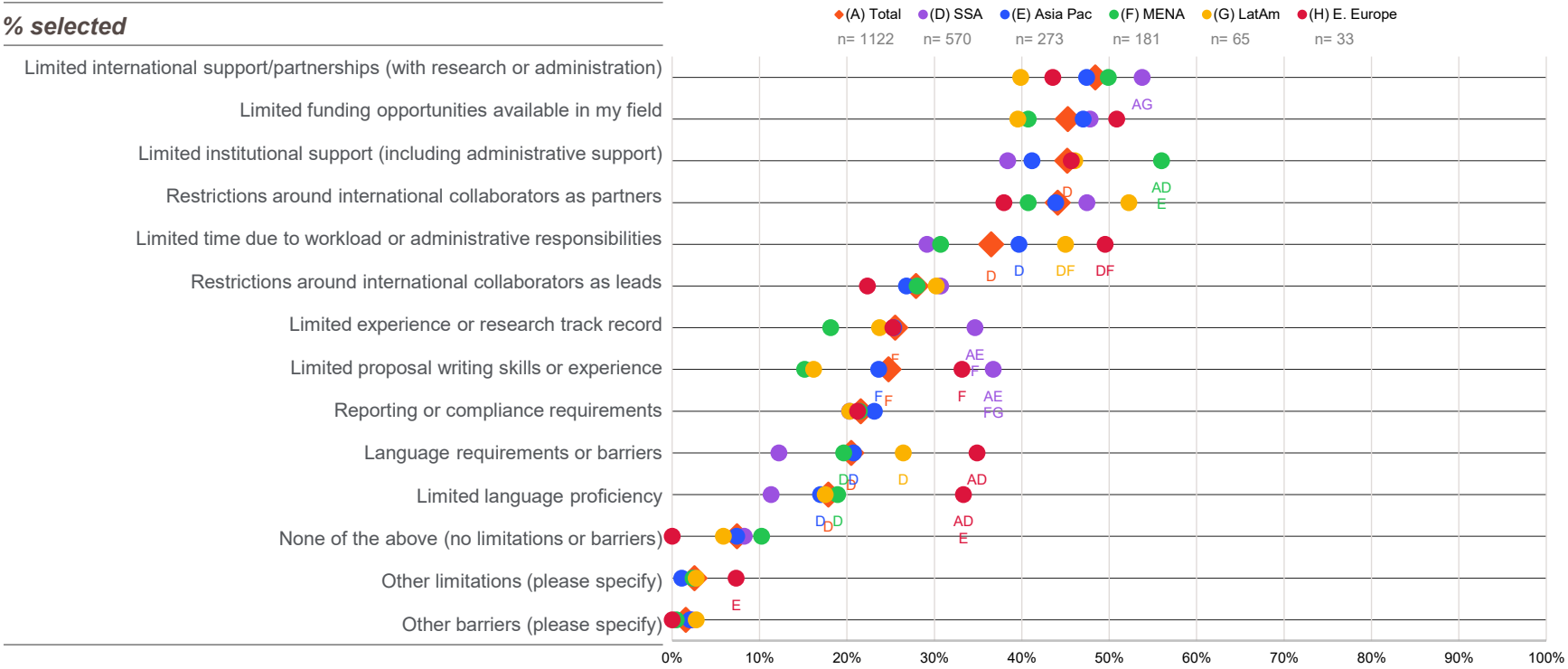


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What limitations or barriers, if any, have affected your ability to obtain research funding?

Base: n= 1122

Limited proposal writing skills are a far bigger barrier in Sub-Saharan Africa (37%) and Eastern Europe (33%) than in MENA (15%); researchers in Sub-Saharan Africa are least likely to cite language requirements (12% vs. 20% overall).

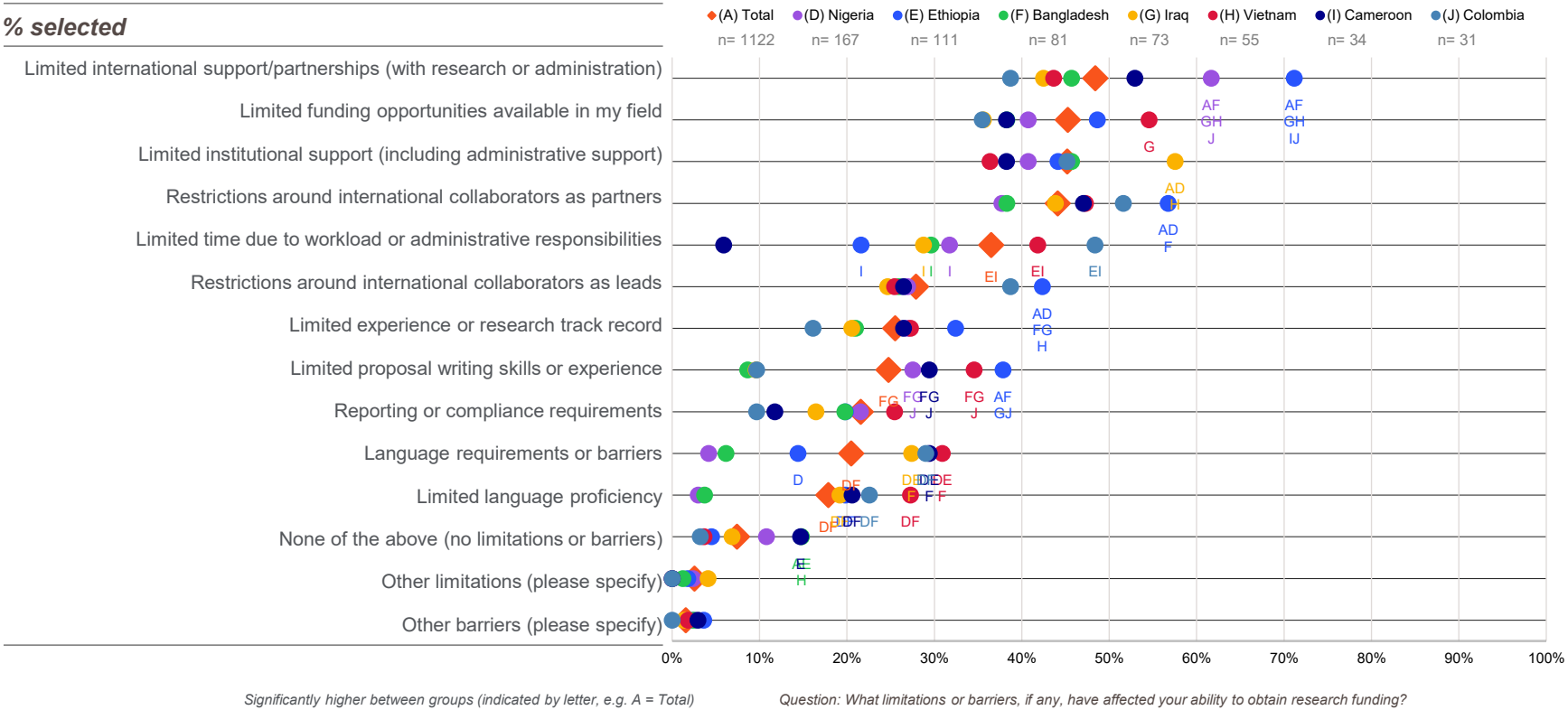


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What limitations or barriers, if any, have affected your ability to obtain research funding?

Base: n= 1122

Ethiopian researchers are more likely than average to cite limited international support/partnerships as a funding barrier (71% vs. 48% overall), while Cameroonian researchers rarely cite limited time due to workload (6% vs. 36% overall).

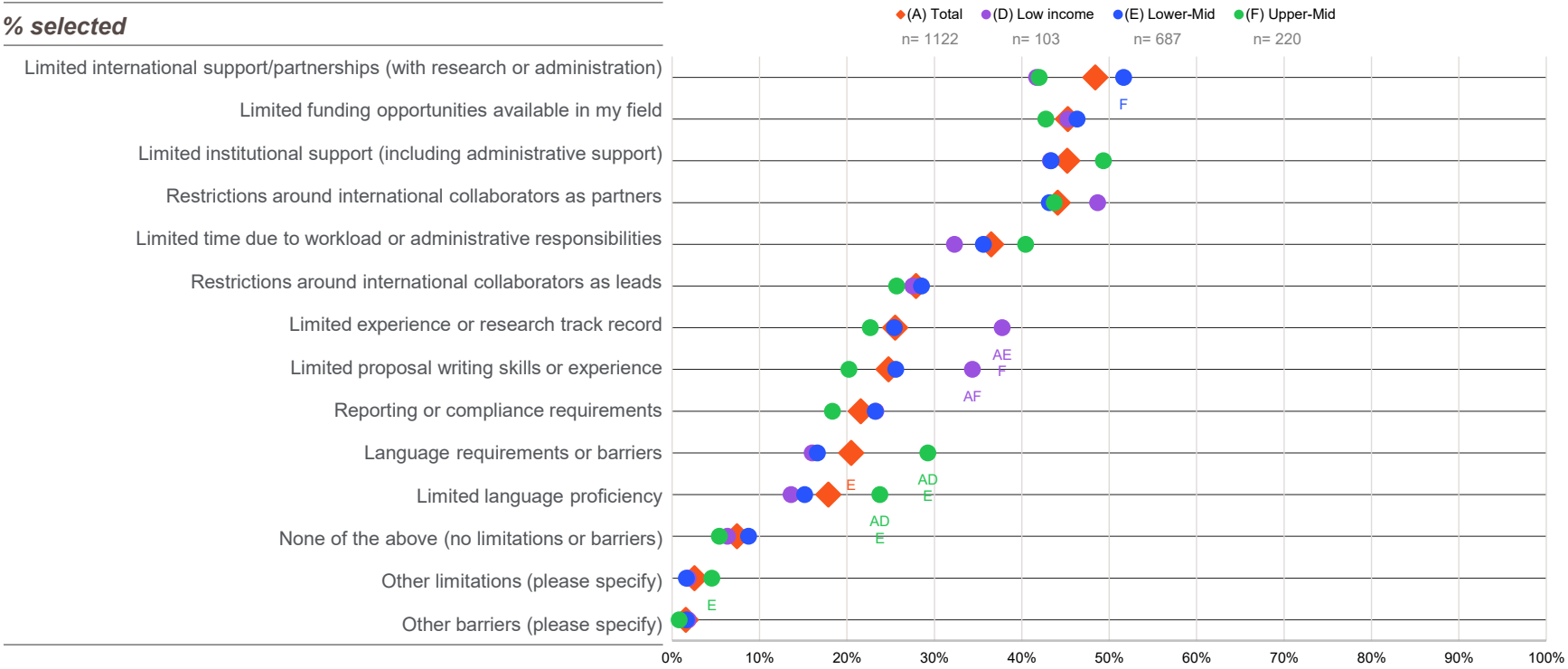


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What limitations or barriers, if any, have affected your ability to obtain research funding?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in low-income countries are the most likely to cite a limited experience or track record (38% vs. 26% overall); those in upper-middle-income countries stand out on language requirements or barriers (29% vs. 20% overall).

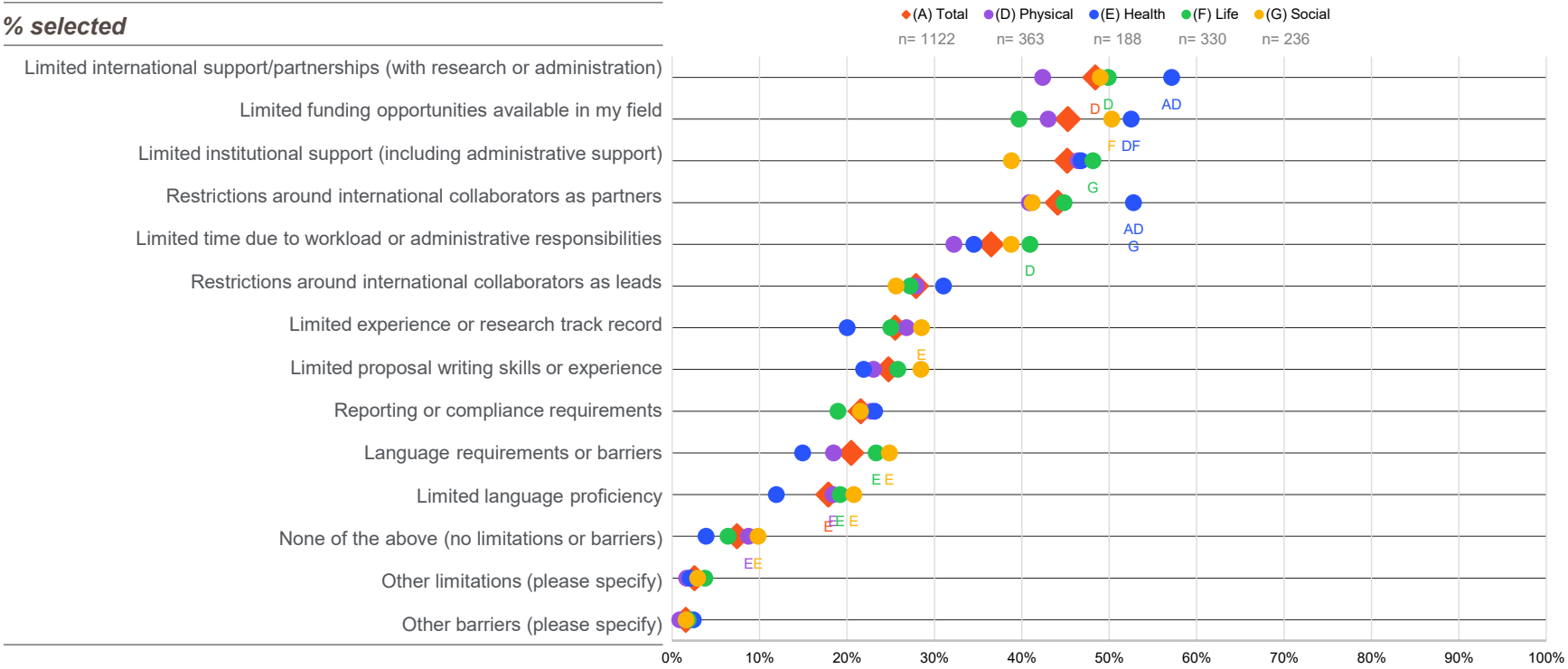


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What limitations or barriers, if any, have affected your ability to obtain research funding?

Base: n= 1122

Health sciences researchers are the most likely to cite limited international support (57% vs. 42% in physical sciences) and restrictions around international collaborators as partners (53% vs. 44% overall).

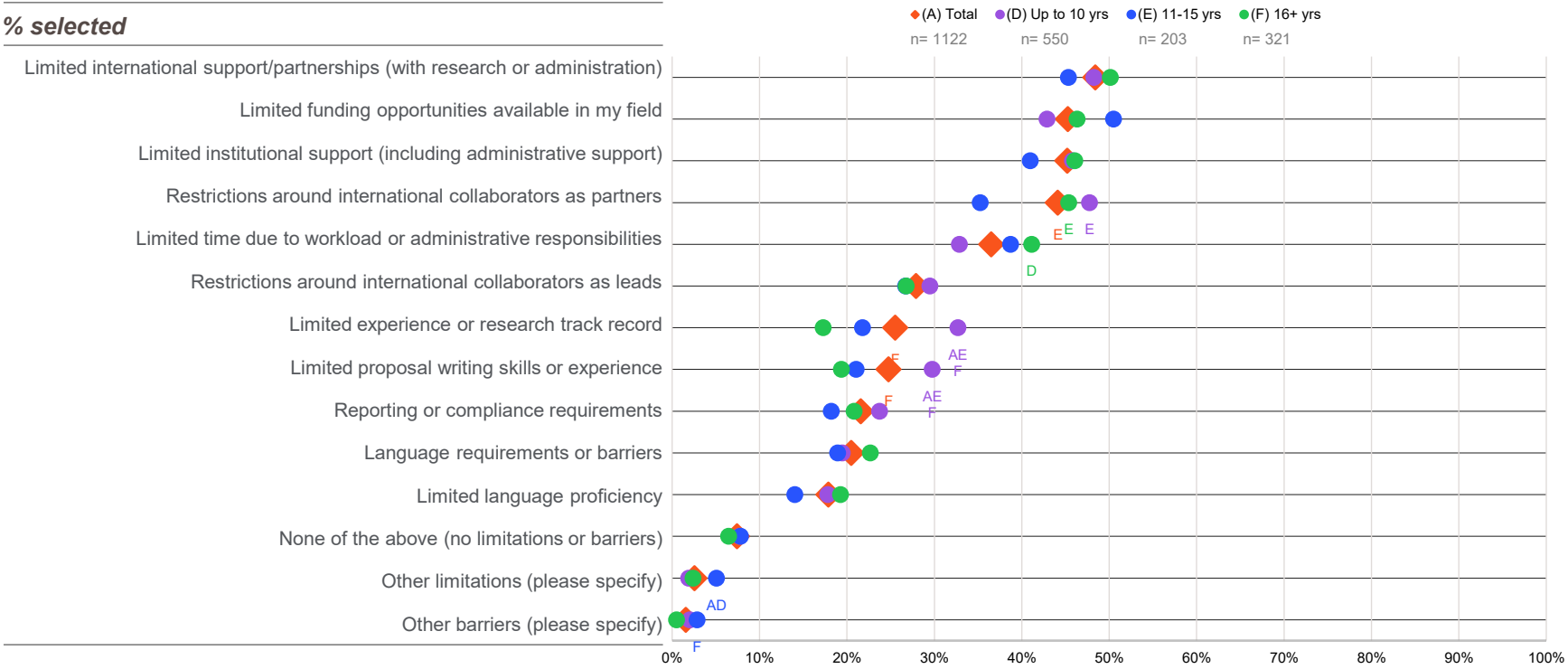


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What limitations or barriers, if any, have affected your ability to obtain research funding?

Base: n= 1122

Those with 11-15 years' experience are the least likely to cite restrictions around international collaborators (35% vs. 44% overall); those with up to 10 years' are the most likely to cite a limited track record (33%).

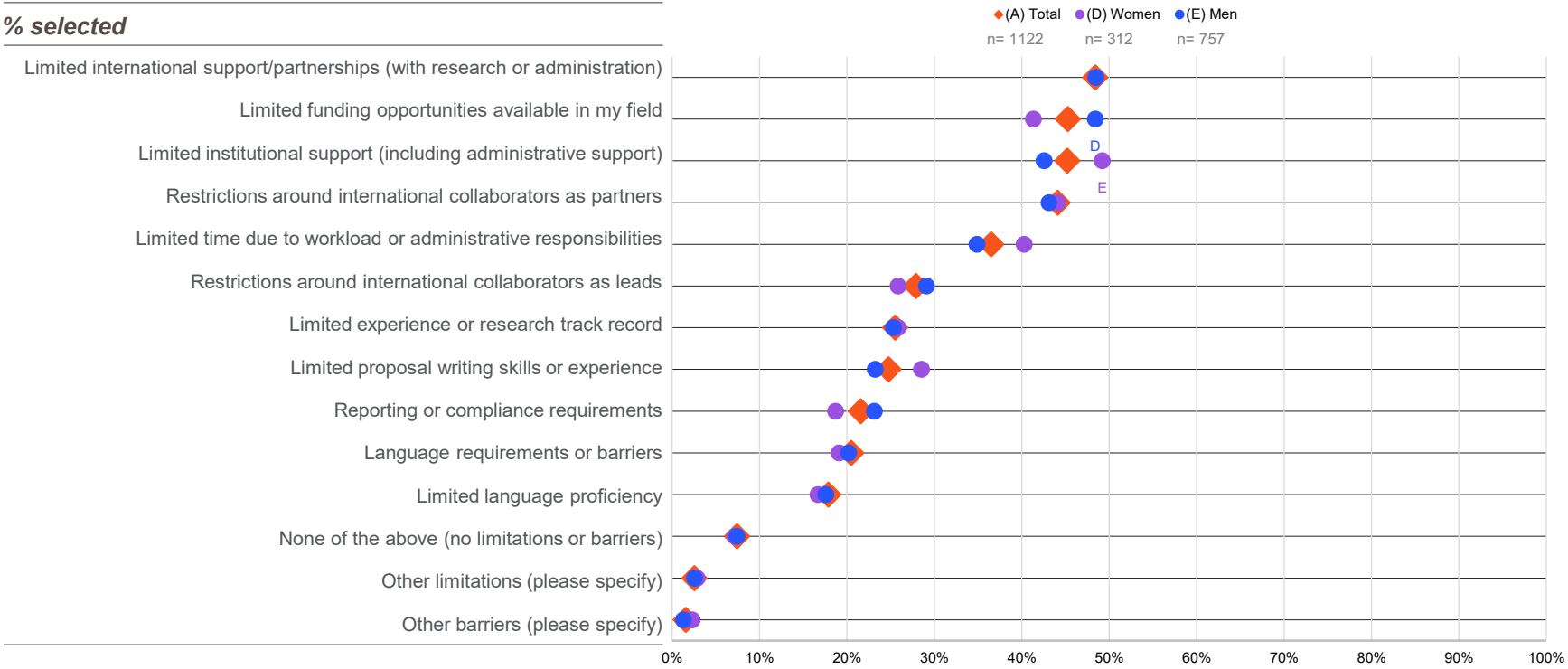


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What limitations or barriers, if any, have affected your ability to obtain research funding?

Base: n= 1122

Men are more likely than women to cite limited funding opportunities in their field (48% vs. 41%), while women are more likely to cite limited institutional support (49% vs. 43%).

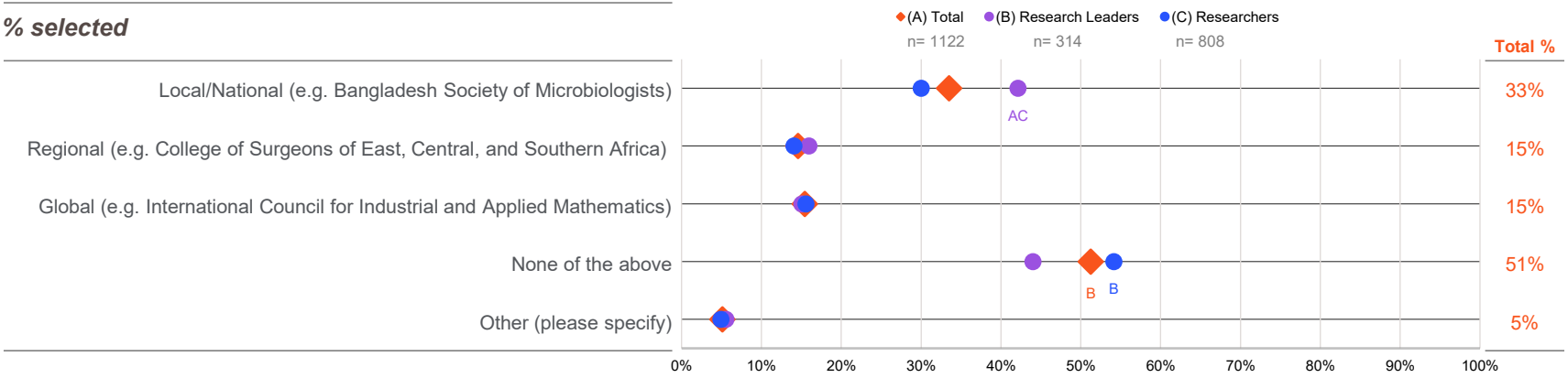


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What limitations or barriers, if any, have affected your ability to obtain research funding?

Base: n= 1122

Half of researchers (51%) are not members of any research organization; Research Leaders are much more likely than Researchers to belong to a local or national body (42% vs. 30%).

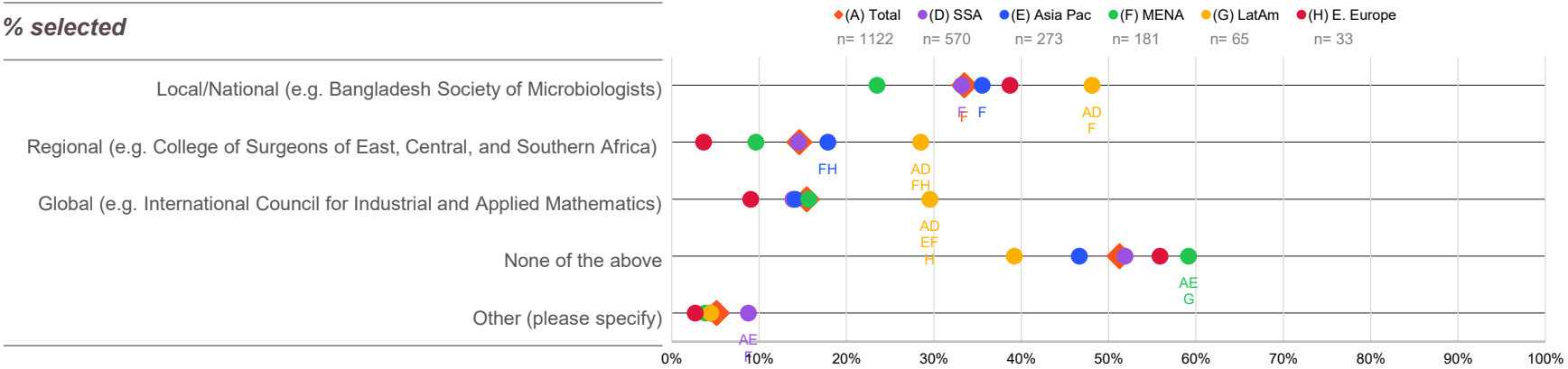


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Are you a member of any of the following types of research organizations?

Base: n= 1122

Latin American researchers are by far the most likely to belong to global (30% vs. 15% overall) and regional research organizations (29% vs. 15% overall).

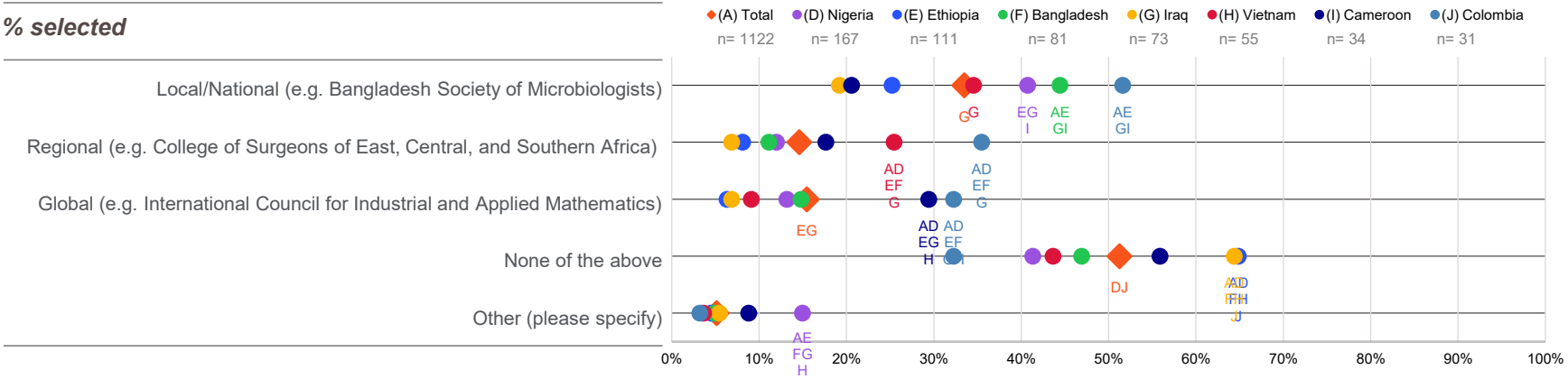


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Are you a member of any of the following types of research organizations?

Base: n= 1122

Ethiopian (65%) and Iraqi (64%) researchers are more likely than average to belong to no research organization (vs. 51% overall), while Colombian (32%) and Cameroonian (29%) researchers are more likely to belong to global bodies (vs. 15% overall).

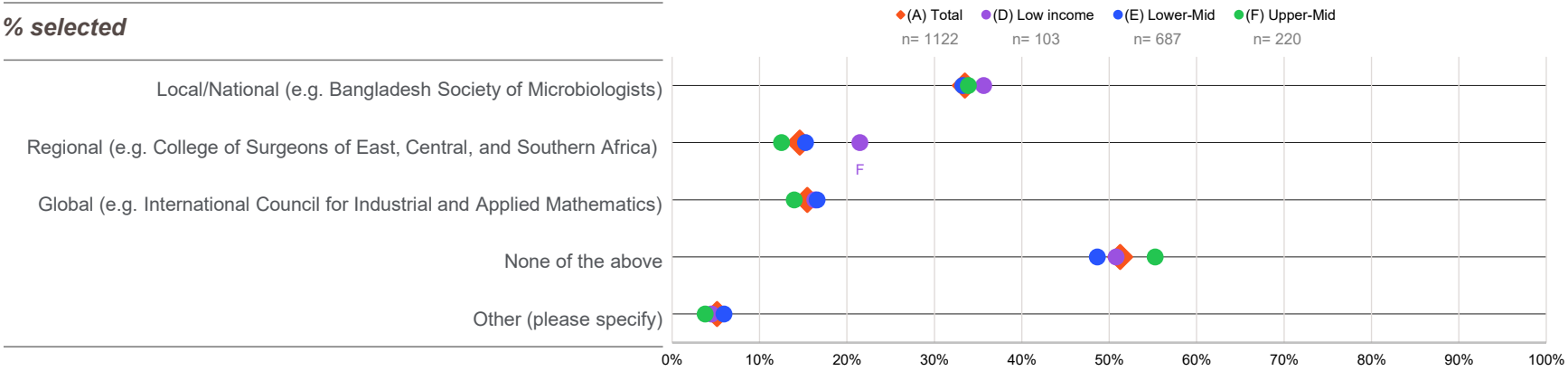


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Are you a member of any of the following types of research organizations?

Base: n= 1122

Membership levels are similar across income groups, though researchers in low-income countries are the most likely to belong to a regional organization (21% vs. 13% in upper-middle-income countries).

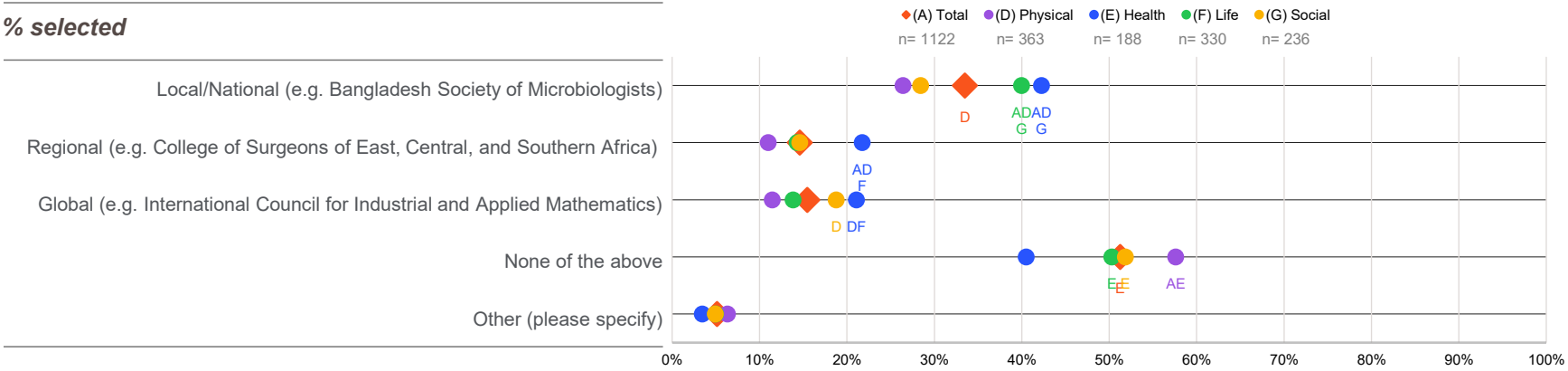


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Are you a member of any of the following types of research organizations?

Base: n= 1122

Health sciences researchers are the most likely to belong to a research organization - just 40% are members of none (vs. 58% in physical sciences and 51% overall).

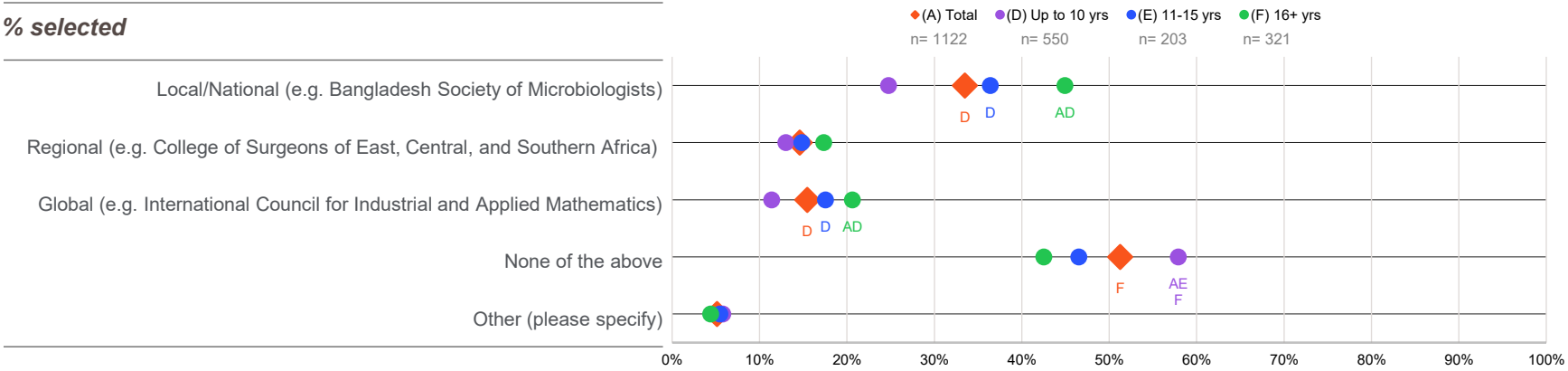


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Are you a member of any of the following types of research organizations?

Base: n= 1122

Organizational membership rises with experience: 58% of researchers with up to 10 years' experience belong to none (vs. 43% of those with 16+ years'), and local or national membership rises from 25% to 45%.

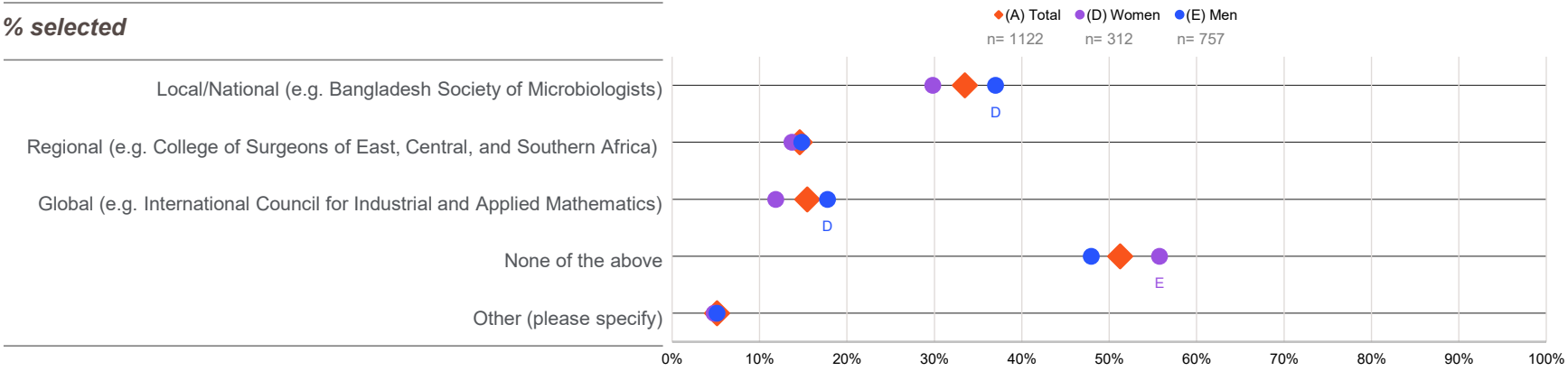


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Are you a member of any of the following types of research organizations?

Base: n= 1122

Women are more likely than men to belong to no research organization (56% vs. 48%), while men are more likely to be members of local or national bodies (37% vs. 30%).

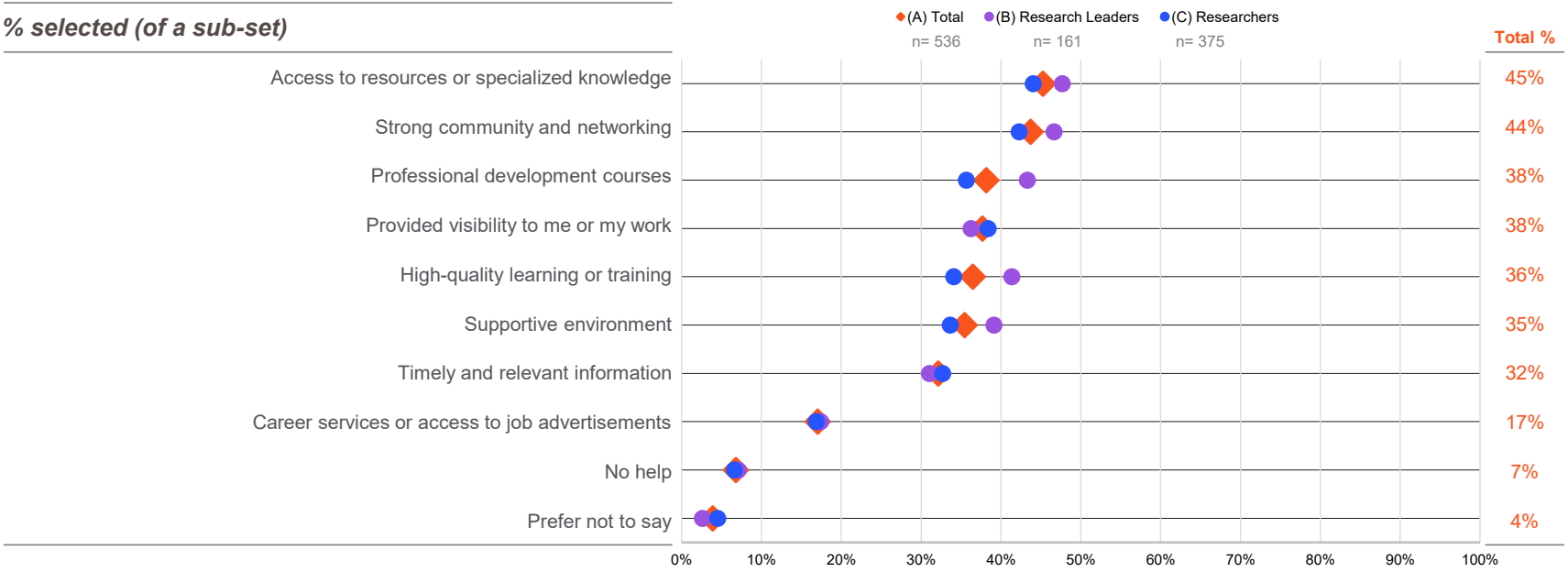


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Are you a member of any of the following types of research organizations?

Base: n= 1122

Access to resources or specialized knowledge (45%) and strong community and networking (44%) are the most cited benefits of research organization membership.

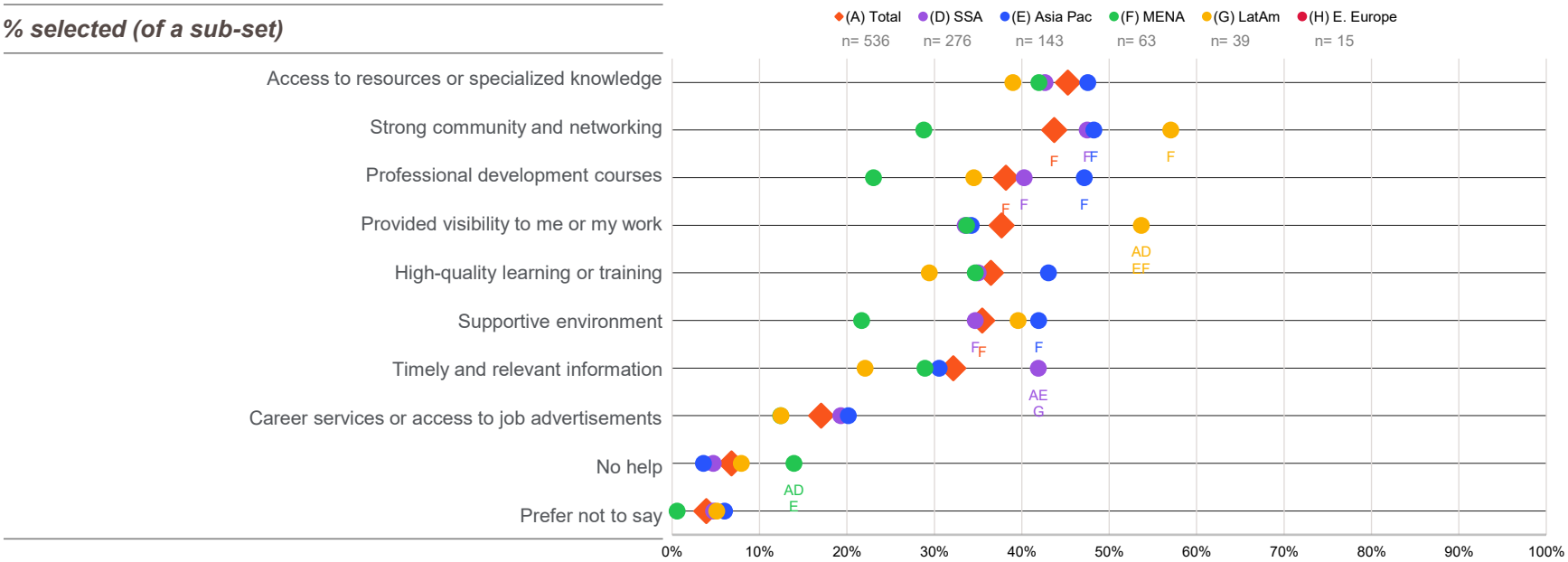


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Thinking about your research organization memberships, how have they been helpful for your career?

Base: n= 536

Researchers in MENA get less from their memberships than others – only 29% cite strong community and networking (vs. 44% overall) – while those in Latin America stand out on visibility for their work (54% vs. 38% overall).

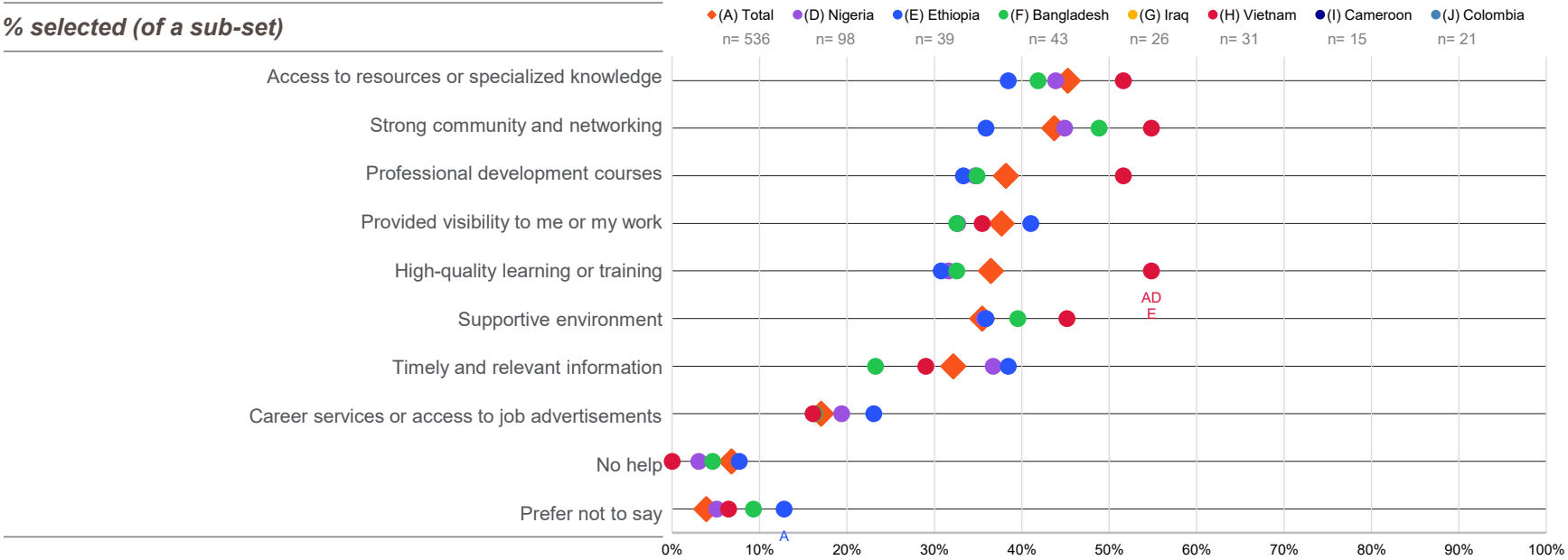


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Thinking about your research organization memberships, how have they been helpful for your career?

Base: n= 536

Vietnamese researchers are more likely than average to say their memberships provide high-quality learning or training (55% vs. 36% overall, 32% in Nigeria and 31% in Ethiopia).

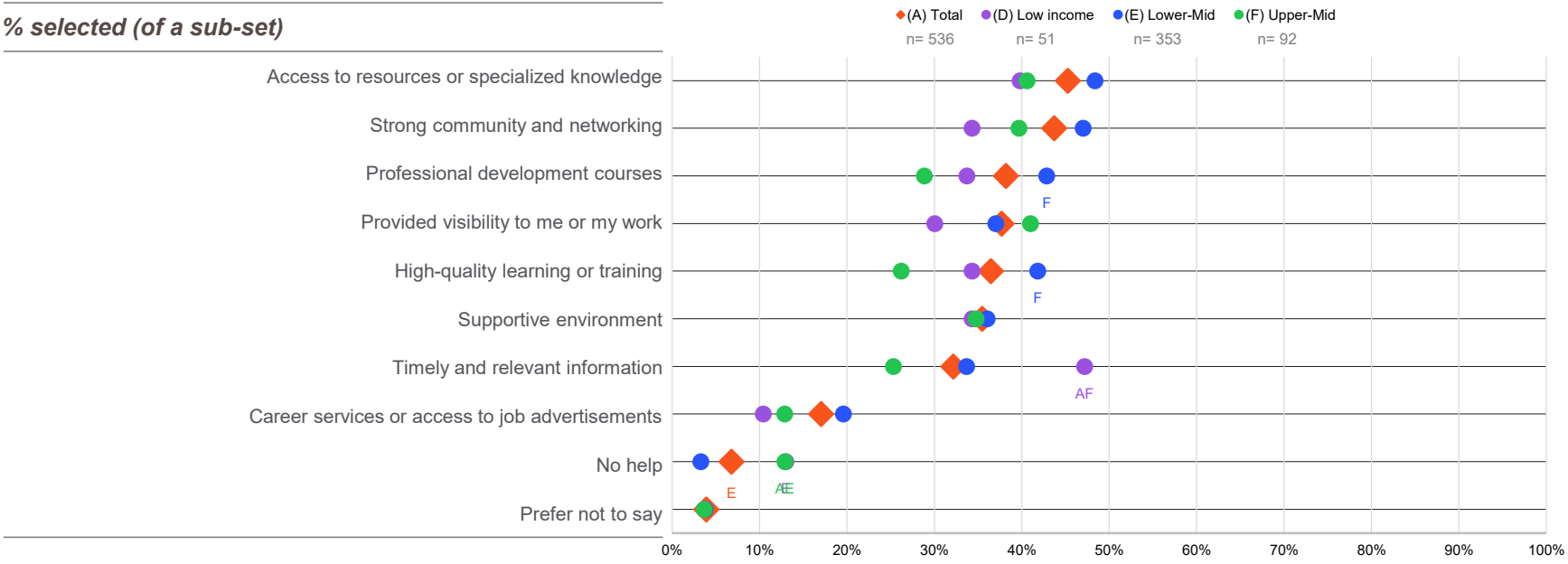


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Thinking about your research organization memberships, how have they been helpful for your career?

Base: n= 536

Researchers in low-income countries especially value timely and relevant information (47% vs. 32% overall); those in lower-middle-income countries are the least likely to say membership has been no help (3% vs. 13% low and upper-middle-income).

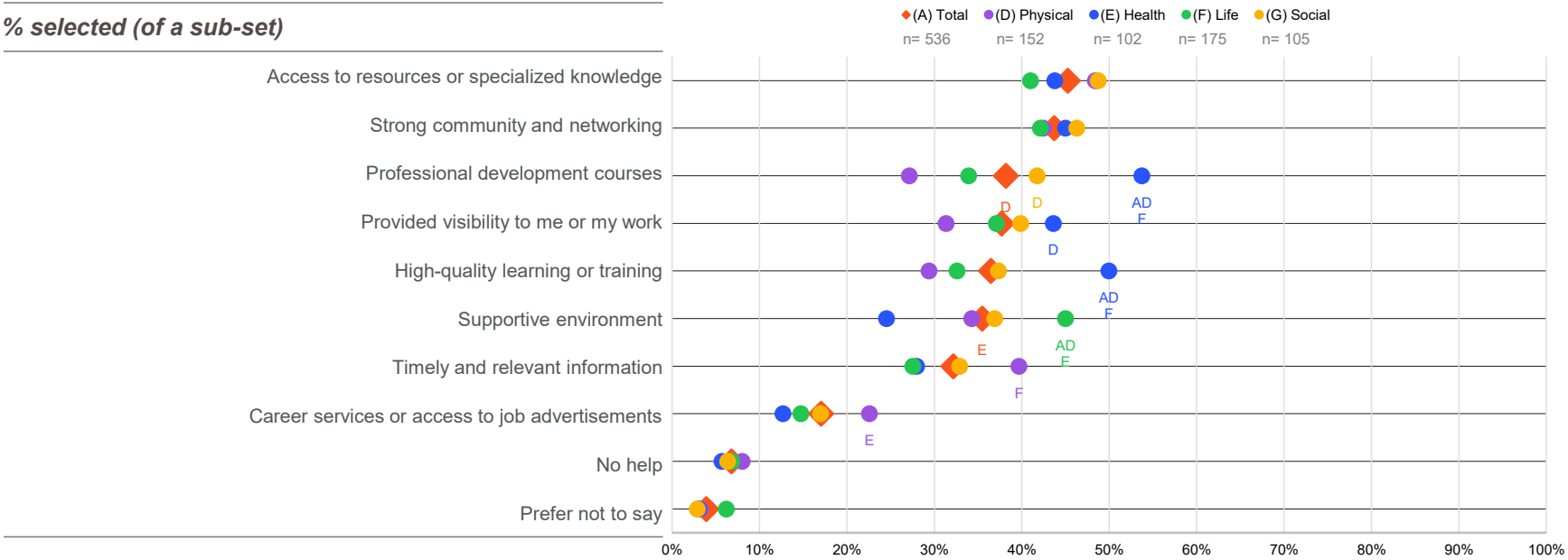


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Thinking about your research organization memberships, how have they been helpful for your career?

Base: n= 536

Health sciences researchers get the most from memberships: 54% cite professional development courses (vs. 27% in physical sciences and 38% overall) and 50% high-quality learning or training (vs. 36% overall).

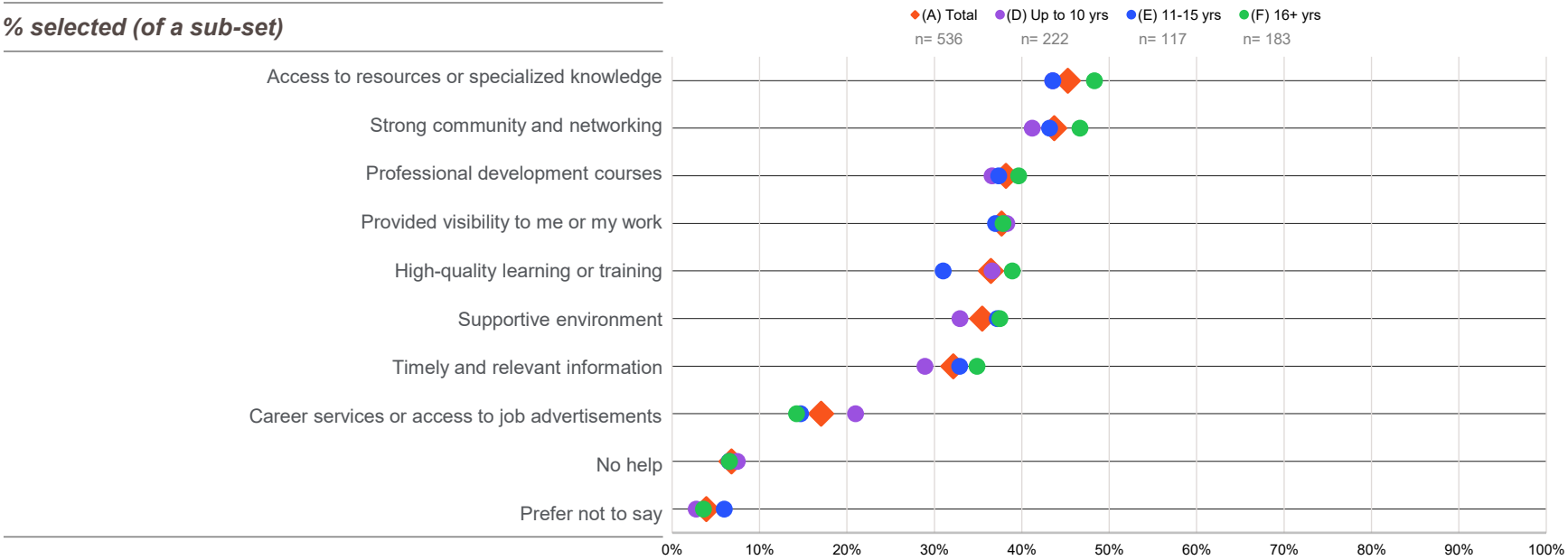


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Thinking about your research organization memberships, how have they been helpful for your career?

Base: n= 536

Perceived benefits of membership are consistent across experience levels, with access to resources or specialized knowledge the top benefit in each group (44-48%).

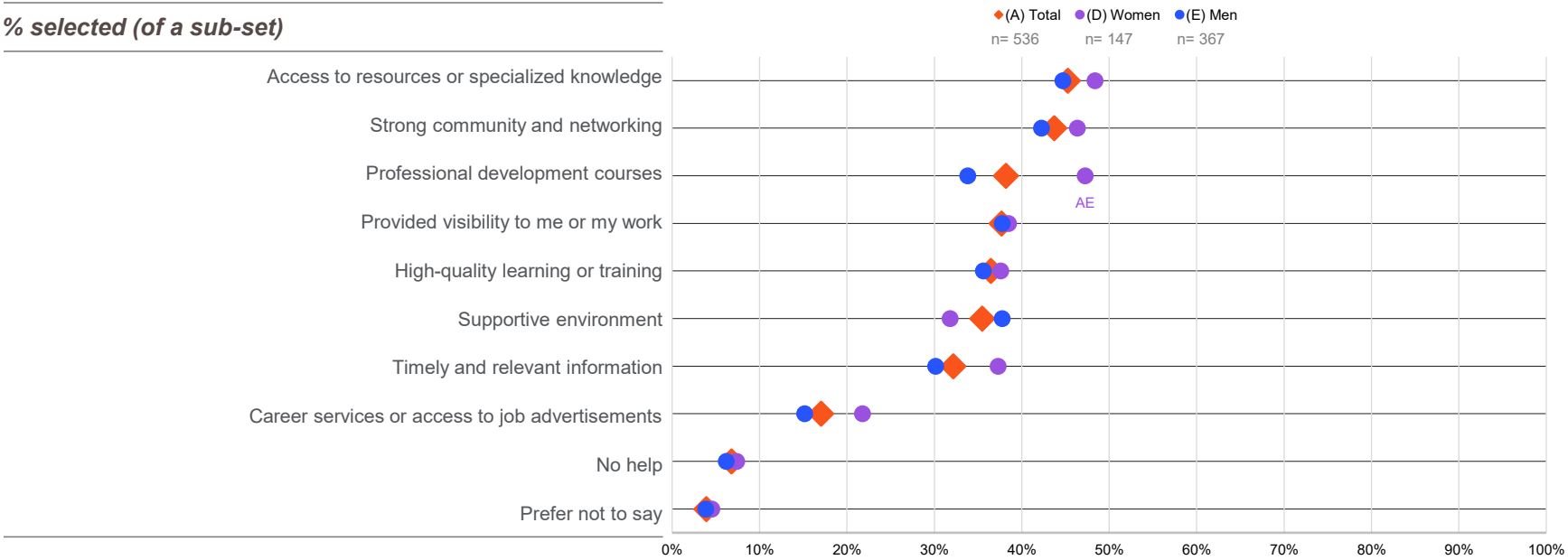


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Thinking about your research organization memberships, how have they been helpful for your career?

Base: n= 536

Women are notably more likely than men to say their memberships provide professional development courses (47% vs. 34%).

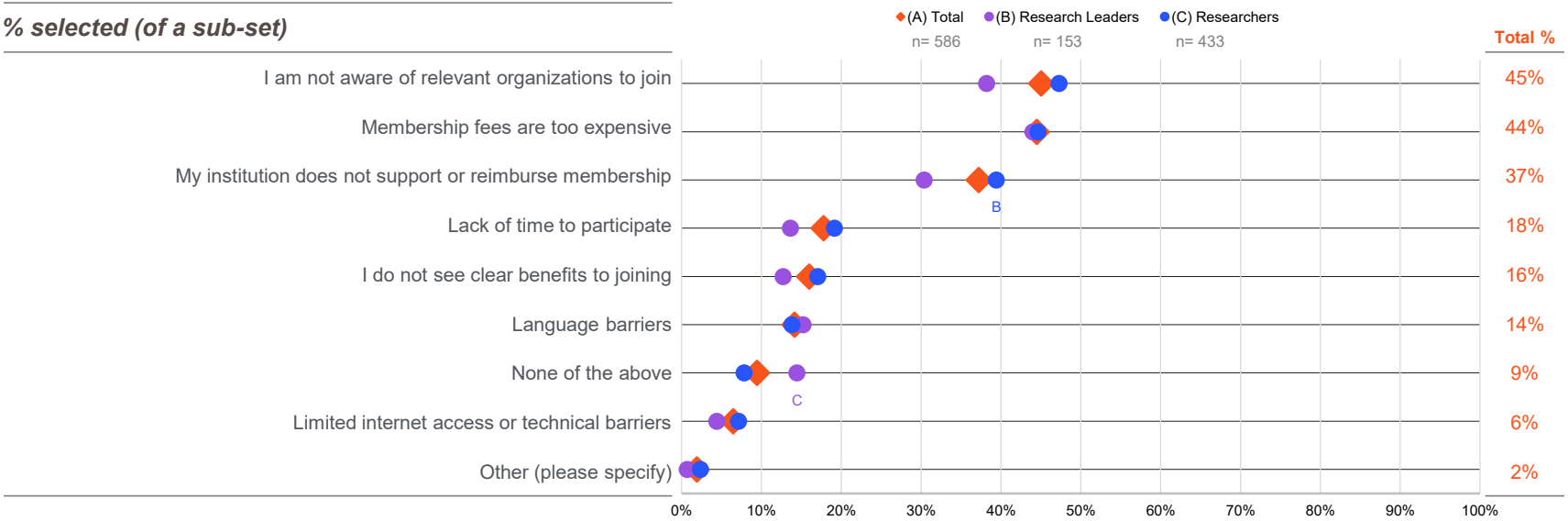


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Thinking about your research organization memberships, how have they been helpful for your career?

Base: n= 536

Lack of awareness of relevant organizations (45%) and membership fees (44%) are the main barriers to joining; Researchers cite lack of institutional support more than Research Leaders (39% vs. 30%).

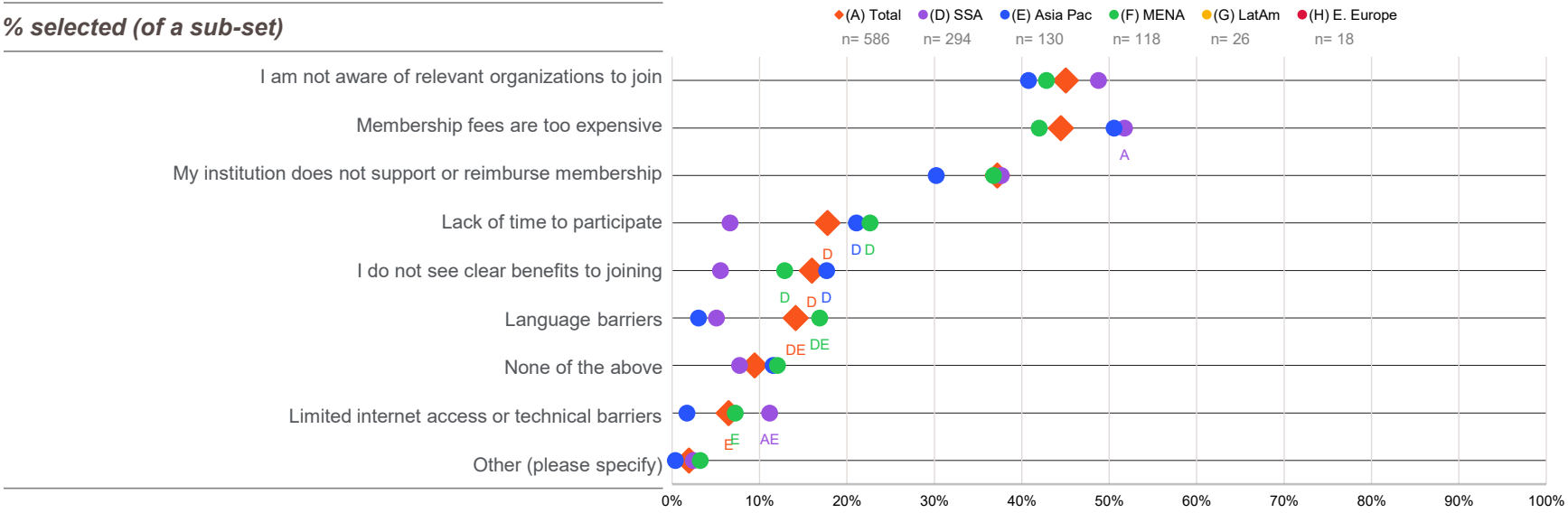


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: For what reasons are you not a member of a professional research organization?

Base: n= 586

Researchers in Sub-Saharan Africa are the least likely to cite lack of time (7% vs. 18% overall) or seeing no clear benefit to joining (6% vs. 16% overall) as reasons for not being members.

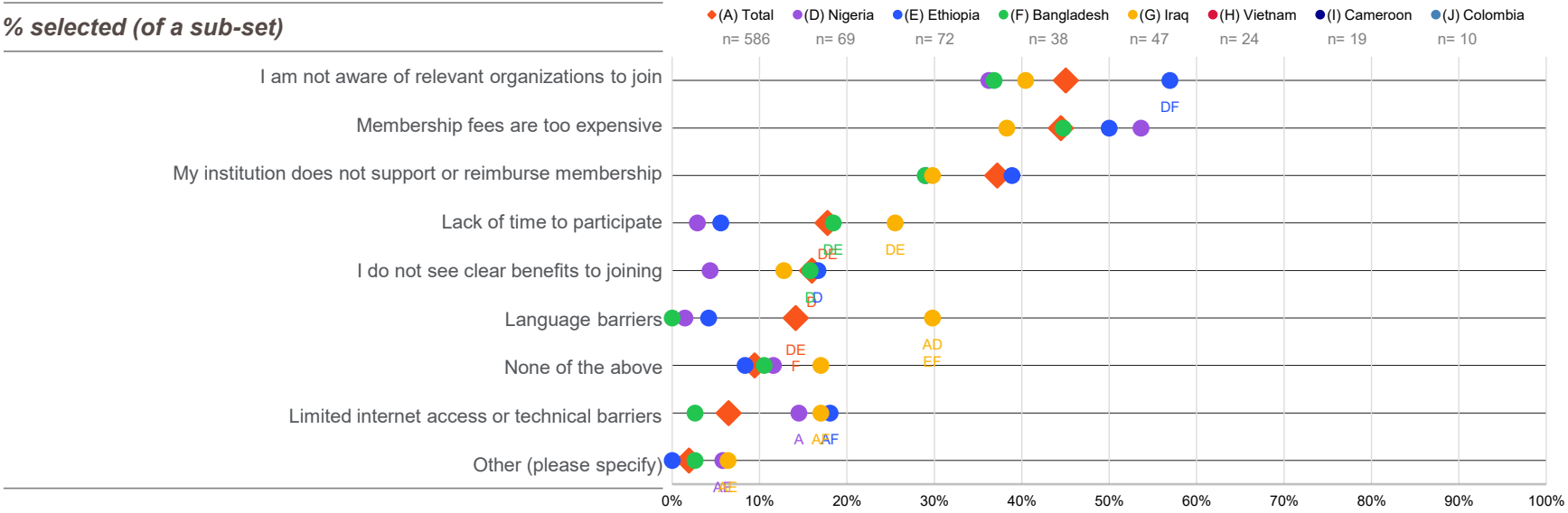


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: For what reasons are you not a member of a professional research organization?

Base: n= 586

Nigerian (3%) and Ethiopian (6%) researchers rarely cite lack of time as a reason for not joining (vs. 18% overall), while language barriers loom largest in Iraq (30% vs. 14% overall).

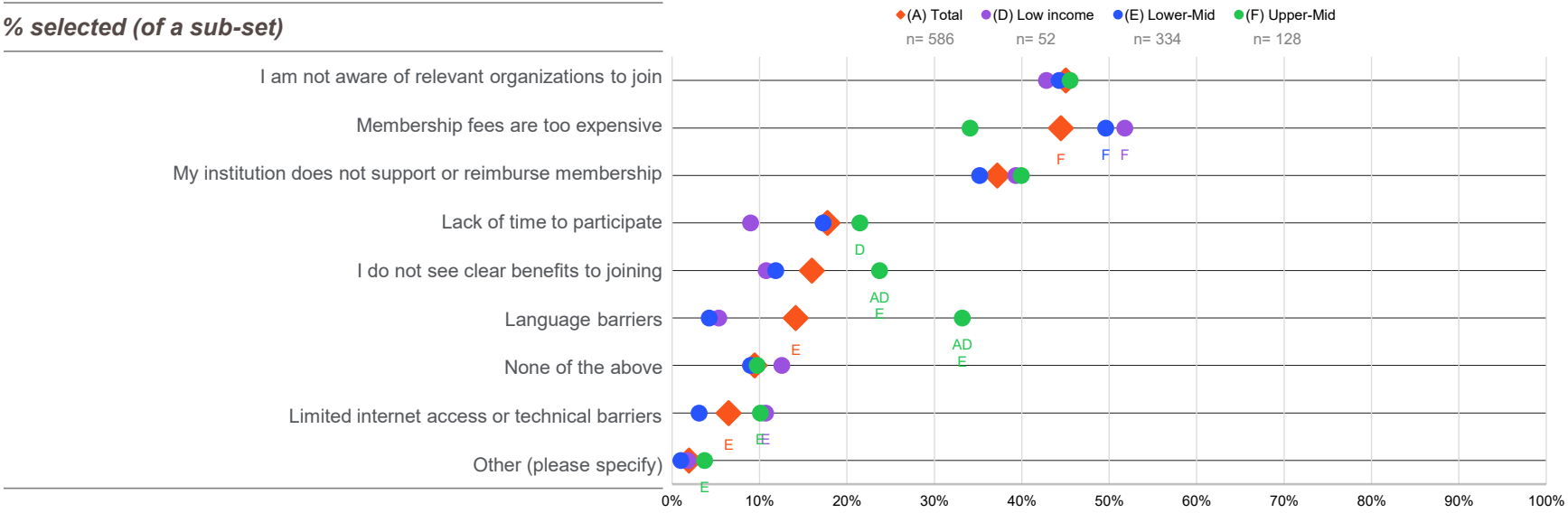


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: For what reasons are you not a member of a professional research organization?

Base: n= 586

Researchers in upper-middle-income countries are less deterred by membership fees (34% vs. 44% overall) but far more likely to cite language barriers (33% vs. 14% overall).

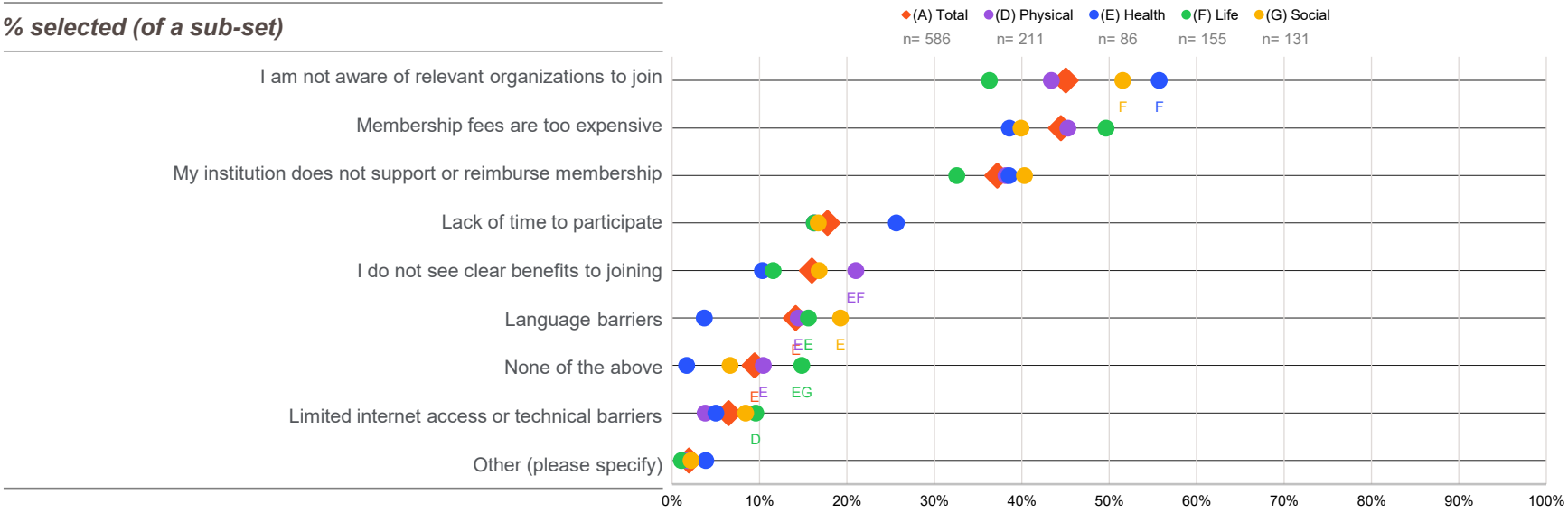


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: For what reasons are you not a member of a professional research organization?

Base: n= 586

Lack of awareness of relevant organizations is a bigger factor in health (56%) and social sciences (52%) than life sciences (36%); health researchers are the least likely to cite language barriers (4% vs. 14% overall).

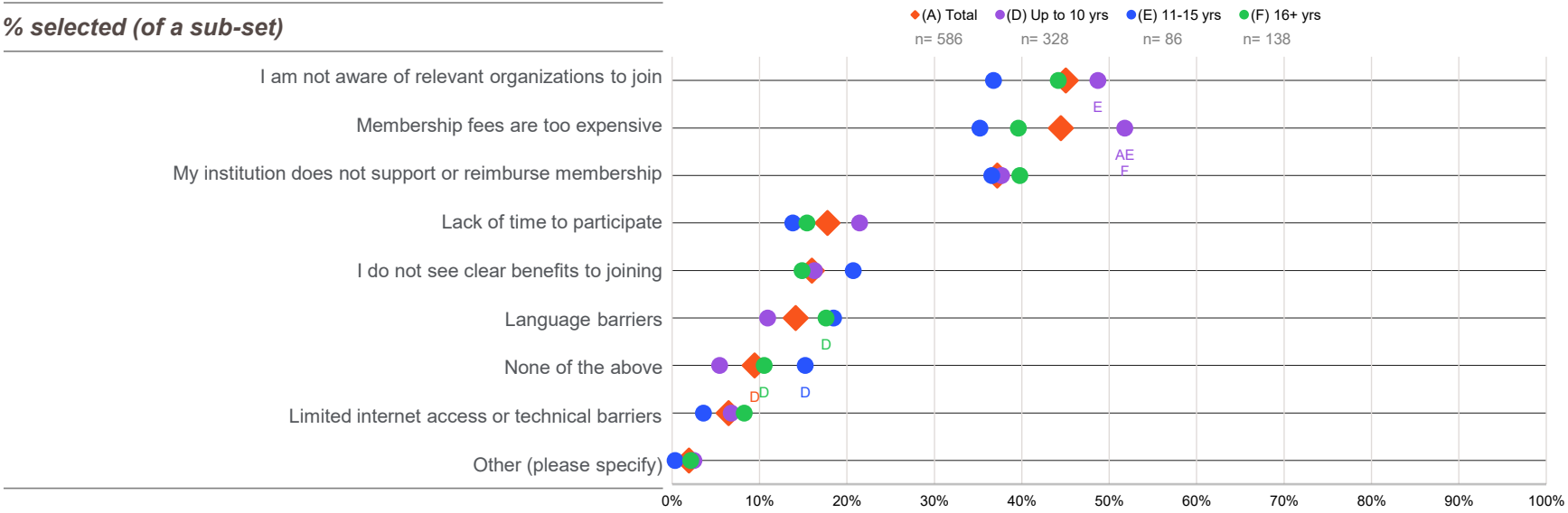


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: For what reasons are you not a member of a professional research organization?

Base: n= 586

Researchers with up to 10 years' experience are the most likely to be unaware of relevant organizations (49%, vs. 37% of those with 11-15 years') and to be deterred by membership fees (52% vs. 44% overall).

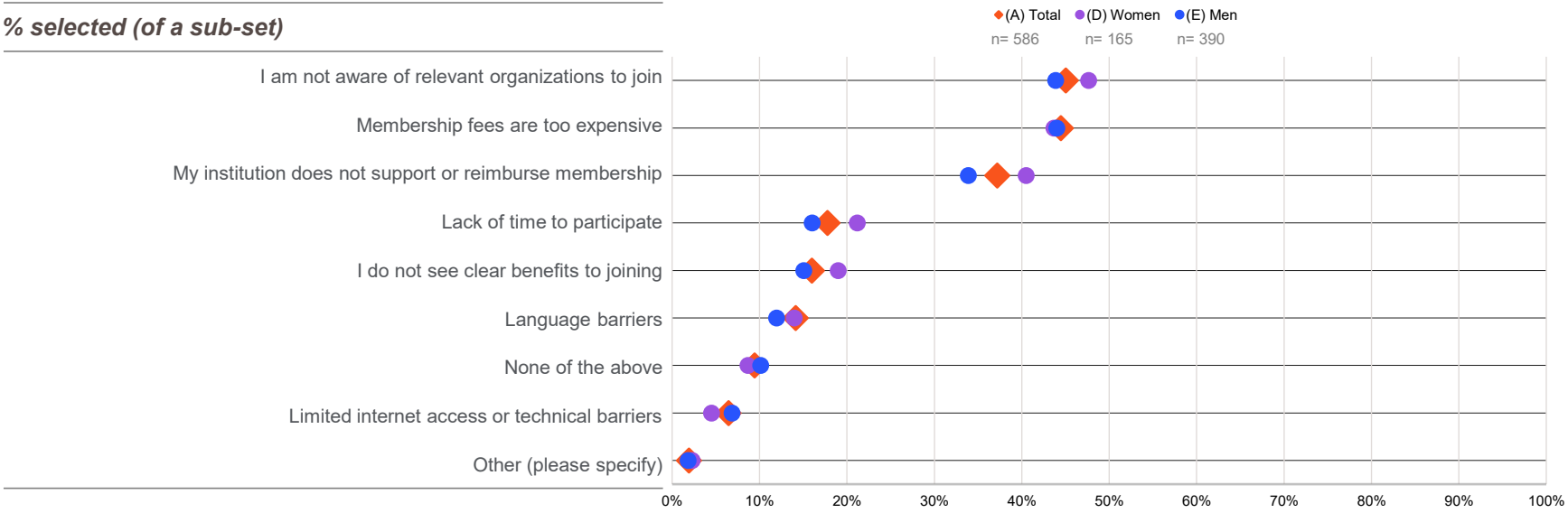


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: For what reasons are you not a member of a professional research organization?

Base: n= 586

Reasons for not joining research organizations are consistent between women and men, with lack of awareness (48% and 44%) and membership fees (44% for both) the top barriers.

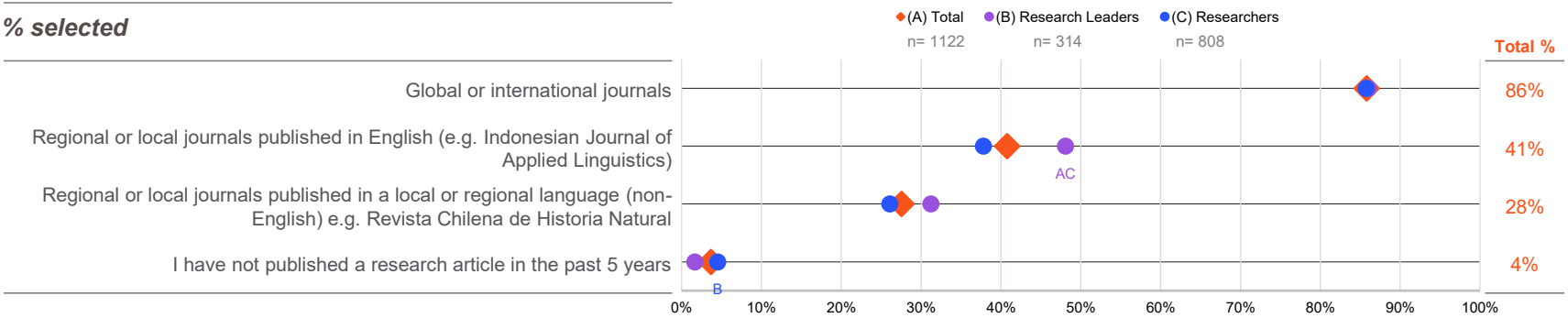


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: For what reasons are you not a member of a professional research organization?

Base: n= 586

The vast majority (86%) have published in global or international journals in the past 5 years*; Research Leaders are more likely than Researchers to have published in English-language regional journals (48% vs. 38%).



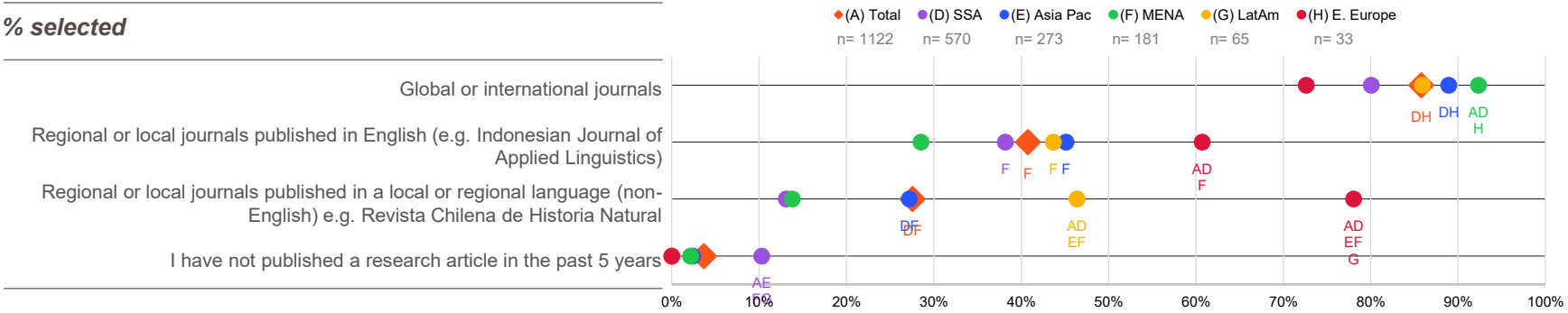
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the past 5 years, have you published research articles in any of the following types of journals?

Base: n= 1122

**As expected, given published researchers were the target audience.*

Eastern Europe (78%) and Latin America (46%) are by far the most likely to have published in local or regional-language journals (vs. 28% overall); Sub-Saharan Africa (13%) and MENA (14%) are the least likely.



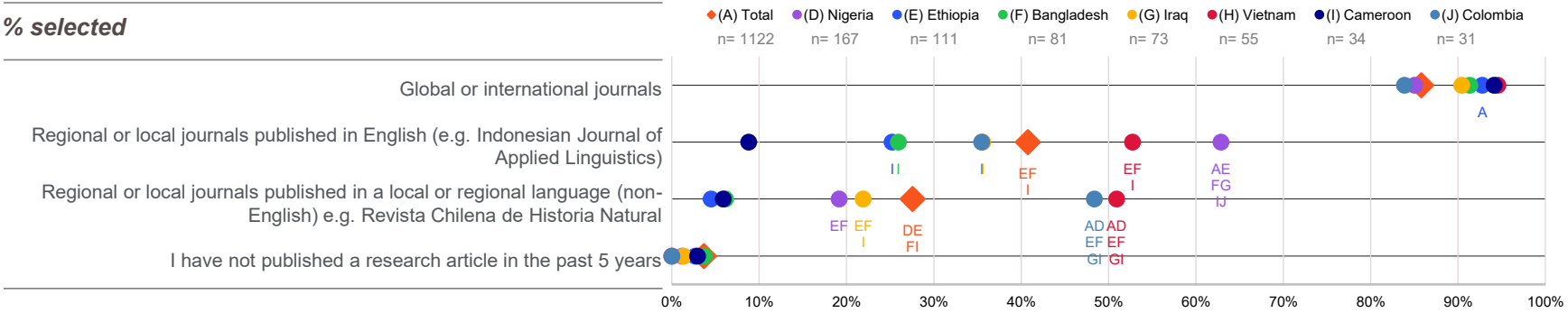
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the past 5 years, have you published research articles in any of the following types of journals?

Base: n= 1122

Note: Published researchers were the target audience.

Nigerian researchers are more likely than average to publish in English-language regional or local journals (63% vs. 41% overall), while Cameroonian researchers are far less likely to do so (9%).



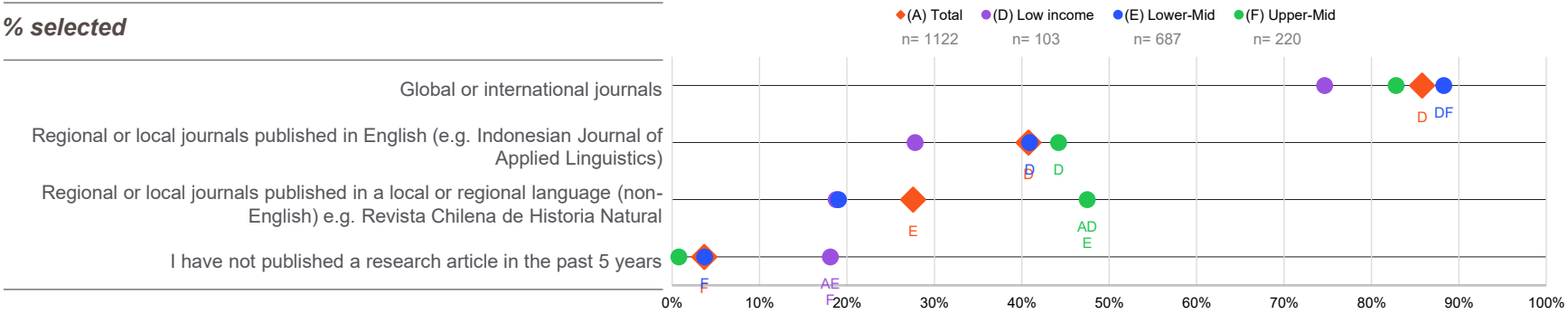
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the past 5 years, have you published research articles in any of the following types of journals?

Base: n= 1122

Note: Published researchers were the target audience.

Researchers in upper-middle-income countries lead on publishing in local or regional-language journals (47% vs. 28% overall); 18% of researchers in low-income countries have not published at all in the past 5 years (vs. 4% overall).



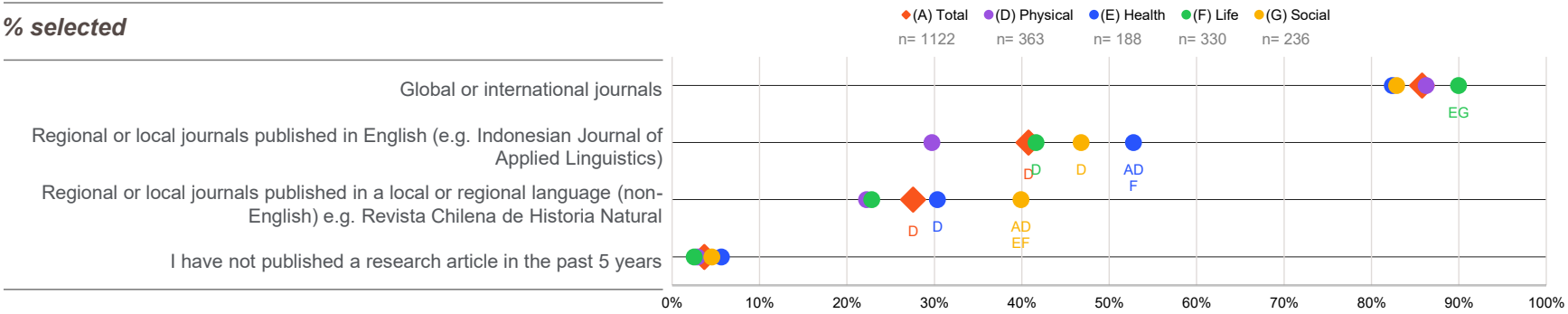
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the past 5 years, have you published research articles in any of the following types of journals?

Base: n= 1122

Note: Published researchers were the target audience.

Physical sciences researchers are the least likely to publish in English-language regional journals (30% vs. 41% overall); social sciences lead on local or regional-language journals (40% vs. 28% overall).



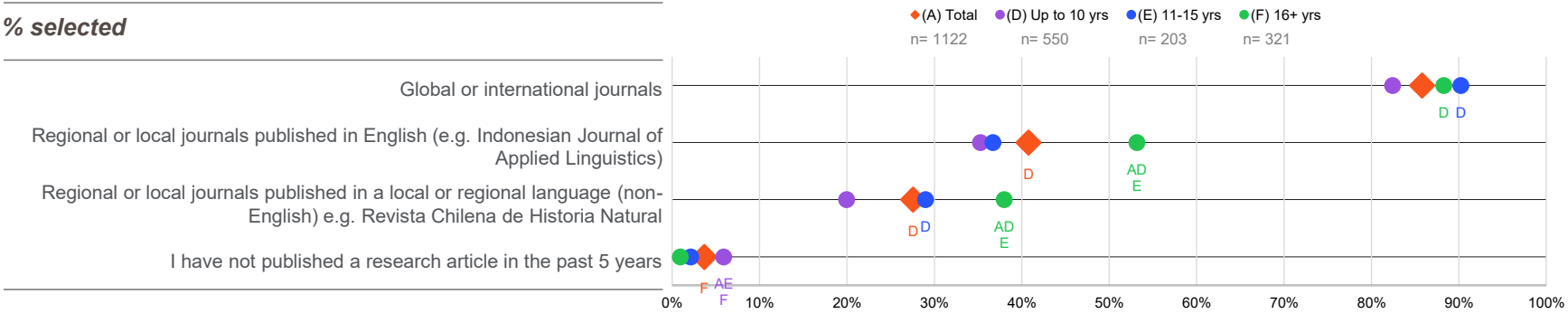
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the past 5 years, have you published research articles in any of the following types of journals?

Base: n= 1122

Note: Published researchers were the target audience.

Researchers with 16+ years' experience are the most likely to have published in both English-language regional journals (53% vs. 41% overall) and local or regional-language journals (38% vs. 28% overall).



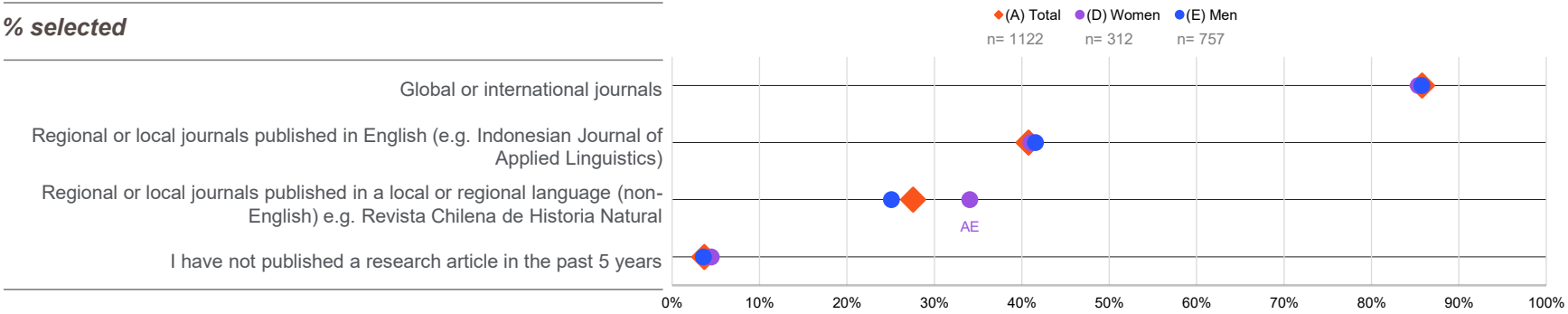
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the past 5 years, have you published research articles in any of the following types of journals?

Base: n= 1122

Note: Published researchers were the target audience.

Women are more likely than men to have published in local or regional-language journals in the past 5 years (34% vs. 25%).



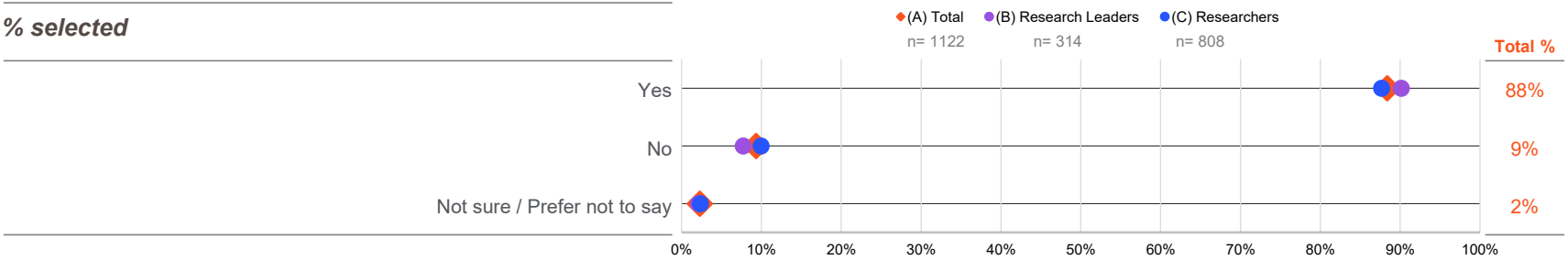
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In the past 5 years, have you published research articles in any of the following types of journals?

Base: n= 1122

Note: Published researchers were the target audience.

The vast majority of researchers (88%) have submitted a manuscript to a journal as lead or corresponding author*.



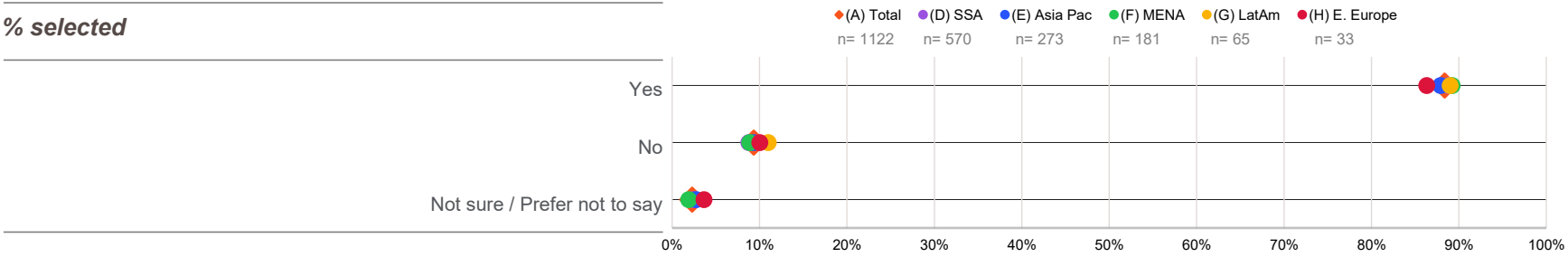
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Have you ever submitted a manuscript to a journal where you were the lead author or corresponding author?

Base: n= 1122

**As expected, given published researchers were the target audience.*

Lead or corresponding authorship is consistent across regions, with 86-89% having submitted a manuscript in every region (88% overall).



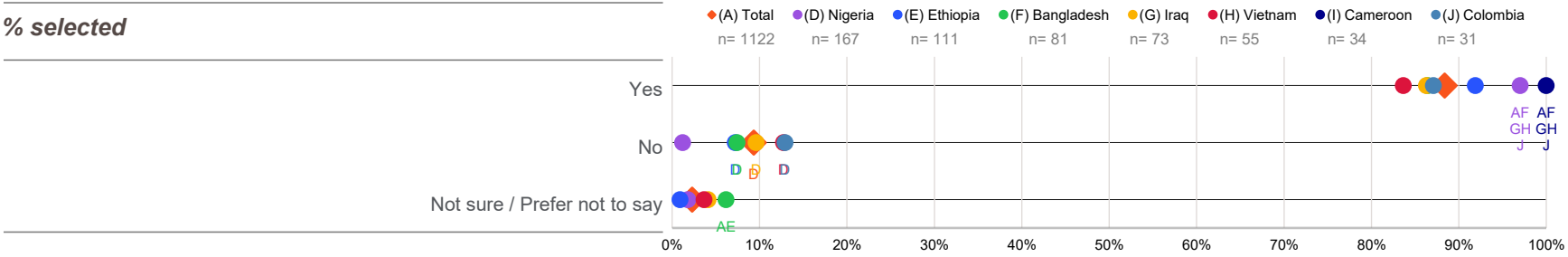
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Have you ever submitted a manuscript to a journal where you were the lead author or corresponding author?

Base: n= 1122

Note: Published researchers were the target audience.

Virtually all researchers surveyed in Cameroon (100%) and Nigeria (97%) have submitted a manuscript as lead or corresponding author (vs. 88% overall).



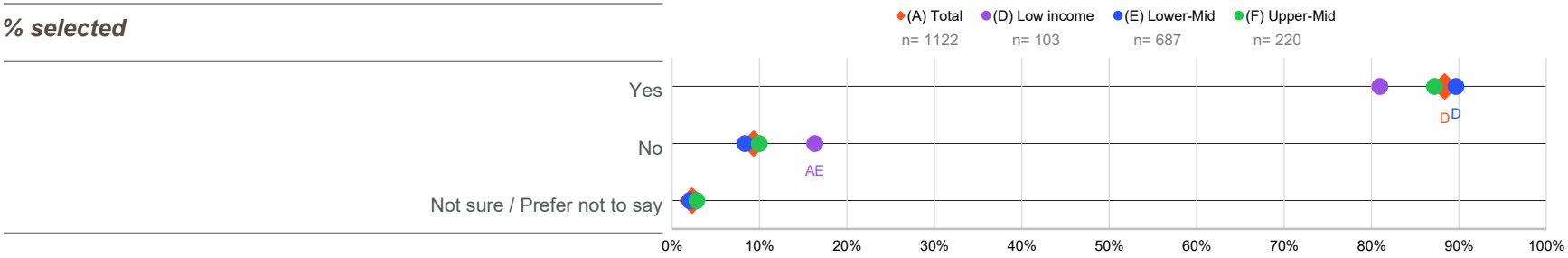
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Have you ever submitted a manuscript to a journal where you were the lead author or corresponding author?

Base: n= 1122

Note: Published researchers were the target audience.

Researchers in low-income countries are the least likely to have submitted a manuscript as lead or corresponding author (81% vs. 88% overall).



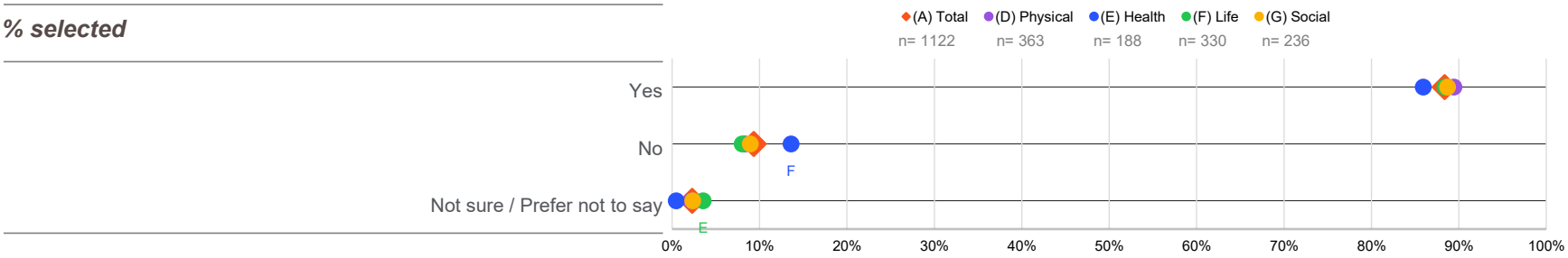
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Have you ever submitted a manuscript to a journal where you were the lead author or corresponding author?

Base: n= 1122

Note: Published researchers were the target audience.

Health sciences researchers are the most likely never to have submitted a manuscript as lead author (14% vs. 8% in life sciences), though the vast majority in every discipline have (86-89%).



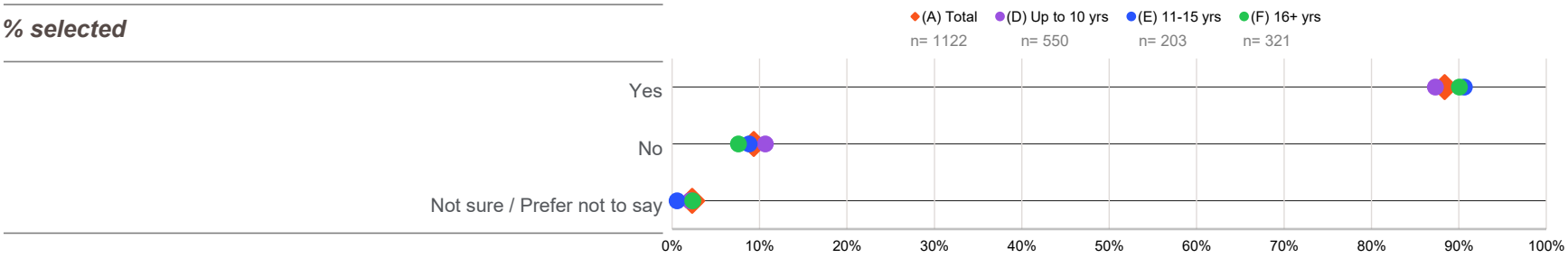
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Have you ever submitted a manuscript to a journal where you were the lead author or corresponding author?

Base: n= 1122

Note: Published researchers were the target audience.

Experience makes little difference: 87-91% of researchers at every career stage have submitted a manuscript as lead or corresponding author (88% overall).



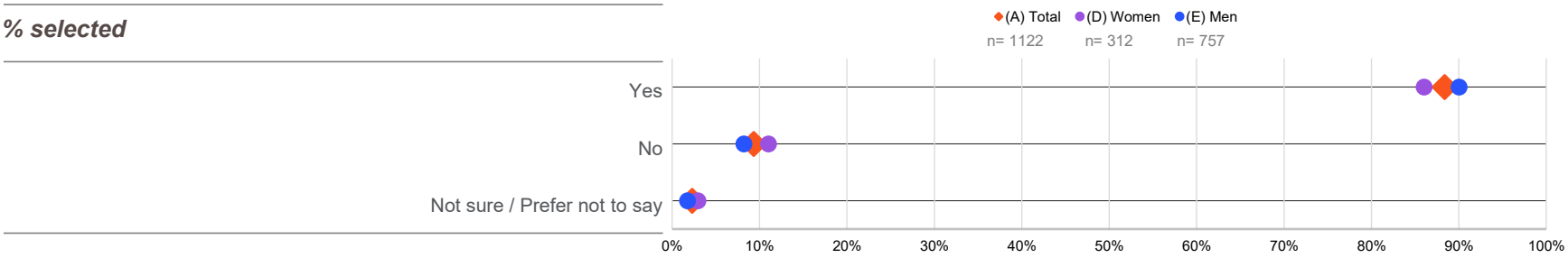
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Have you ever submitted a manuscript to a journal where you were the lead author or corresponding author?

Base: n= 1122

Note: Published researchers were the target audience.

Women (86%) and men (90%) are similarly likely to have submitted a manuscript as lead or corresponding author (88% overall).



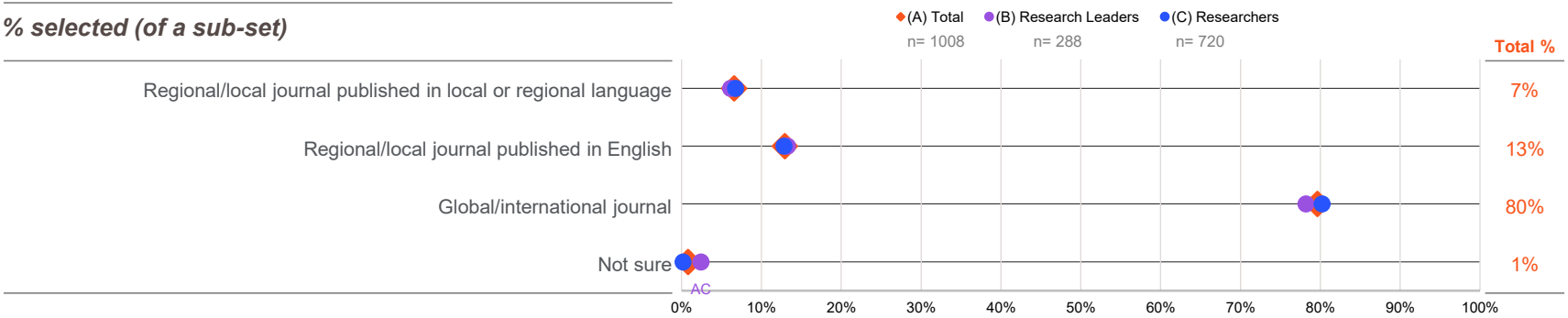
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Have you ever submitted a manuscript to a journal where you were the lead author or corresponding author?

Base: n= 1122

Note: Published researchers were the target audience.

Four in five researchers (80%) submitted their most recent manuscript to a global or international journal.

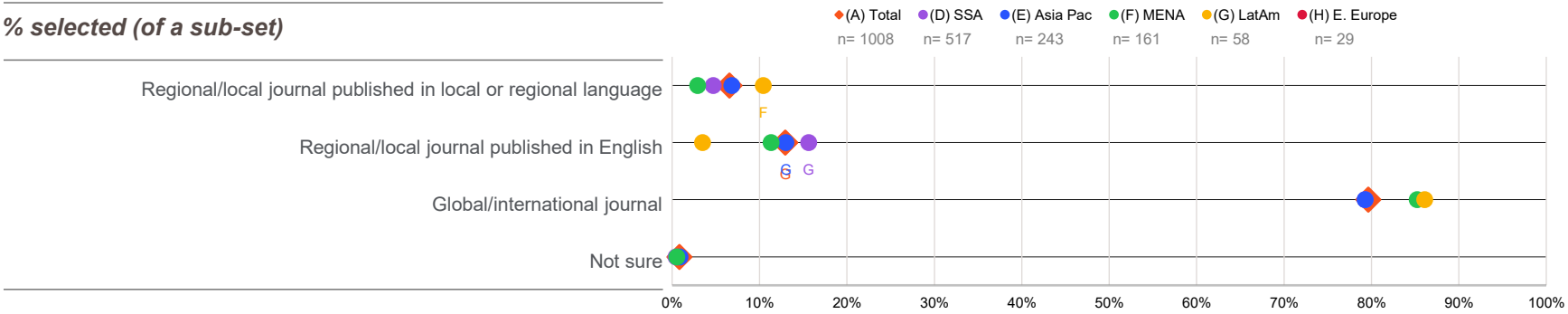


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Please think about the most recent research manuscript you submitted to a journal where you were the lead or corresponding author. To what type of journal was this manuscript first submitted?

Base: n= 1008

Researchers in Latin America are the least likely to have submitted their most recent manuscript to an English-language regional journal (3% vs. 13% overall), but more likely than those in MENA to have chosen a local-language journal (10% vs. 3%).

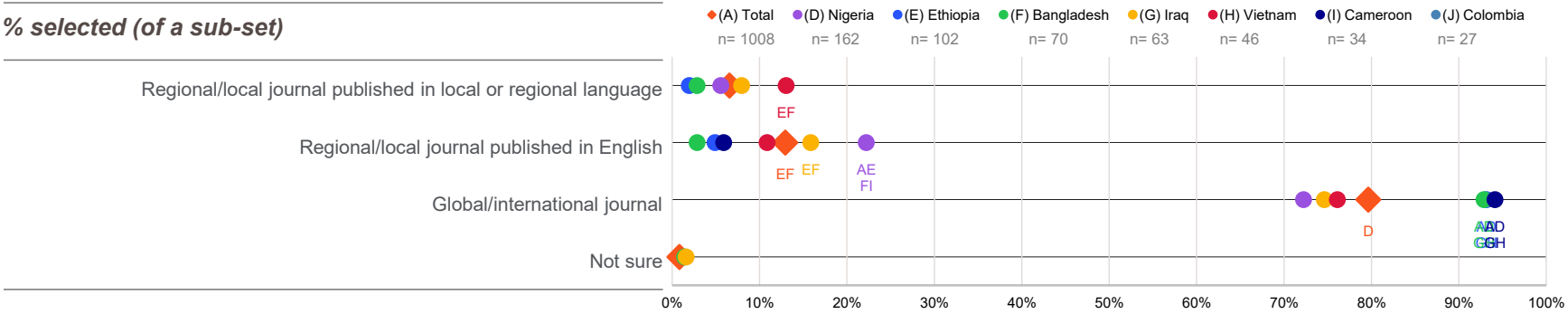


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Please think about the most recent research manuscript you submitted to a journal where you were the lead or corresponding author. To what type of journal was this manuscript first submitted?

Base: n= 1008

Ethiopian (93%), Bangladeshi (93%) and Cameroonian (94%) researchers are more likely to have submitted their latest manuscript to a global/international journal than average (80%) or than Nigerian (72%), Iraqi (75%) and Vietnamese (76%) researchers.

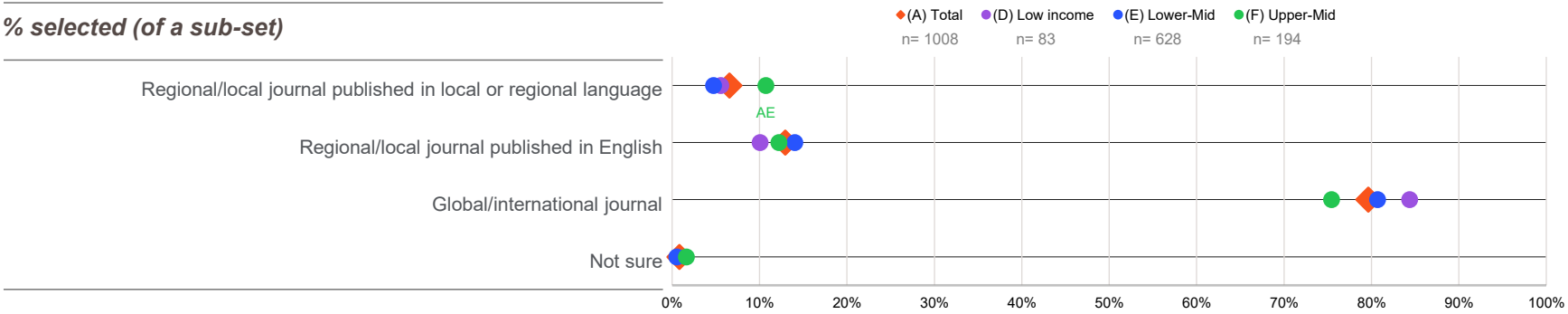


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Please think about the most recent research manuscript you submitted to a journal where you were the lead or corresponding author. To what type of journal was this manuscript first submitted?

Base: n= 1008

Researchers in upper-middle-income countries are the most likely to have submitted their latest manuscript to a local or regional-language journal (11% vs. 7% overall).

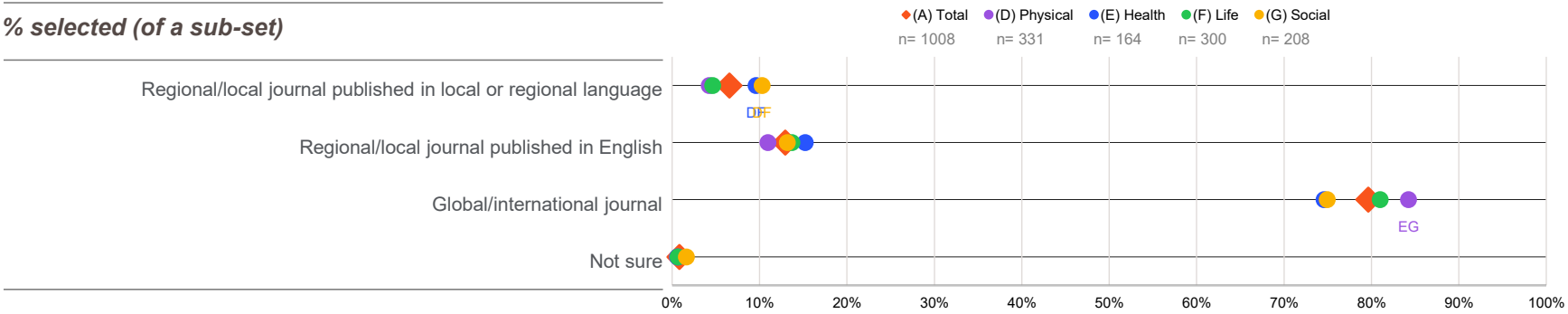


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Please think about the most recent research manuscript you submitted to a journal where you were the lead or corresponding author. To what type of journal was this manuscript first submitted?

Base: n= 1008

Physical sciences are the most likely to have submitted their latest manuscript to a global journal (84% vs. 75% in health and social sciences); health and social sciences lead on local-language journals (10% vs. 4% in physical sciences).

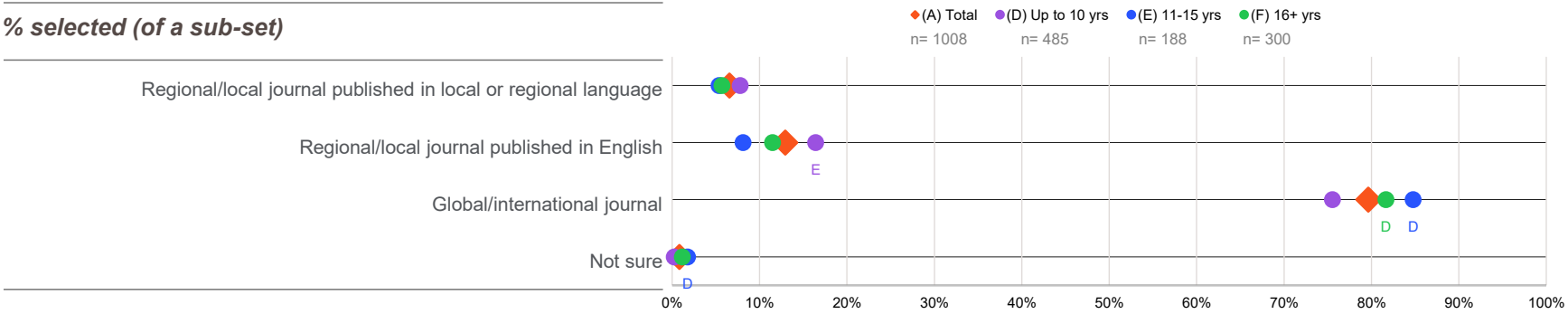


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Please think about the most recent research manuscript you submitted to a journal where you were the lead or corresponding author. To what type of journal was this manuscript first submitted?

Base: n= 1008

Researchers with up to 10 years' experience are the least likely to have sent their latest manuscript to a global journal (76% vs. 85% for 11-15 years), instead favoring English-language regional journals (16% vs. 8% for 11-15 years).

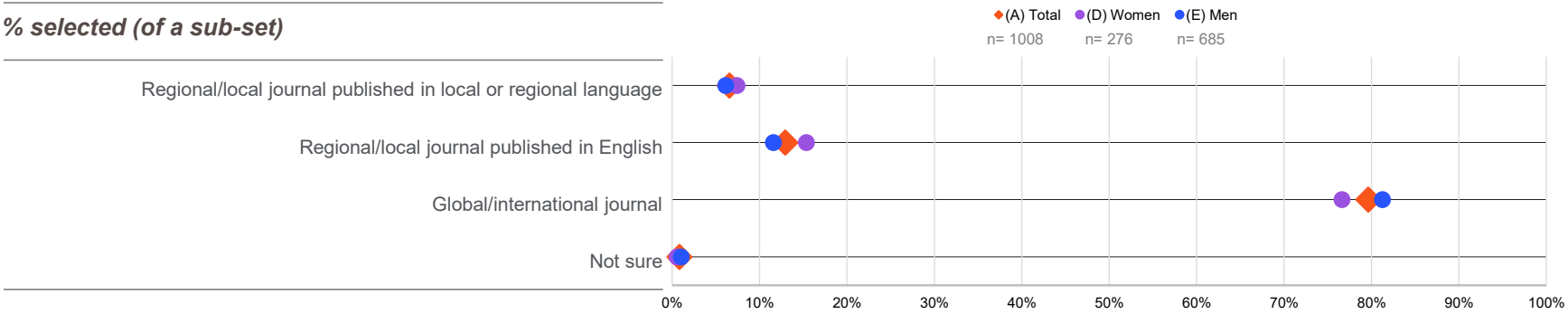


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Please think about the most recent research manuscript you submitted to a journal where you were the lead or corresponding author. To what type of journal was this manuscript first submitted?

Base: n= 1008

Women (77%) and men (81%) are similarly likely to have submitted their most recent manuscript to a global or international journal (80% overall).

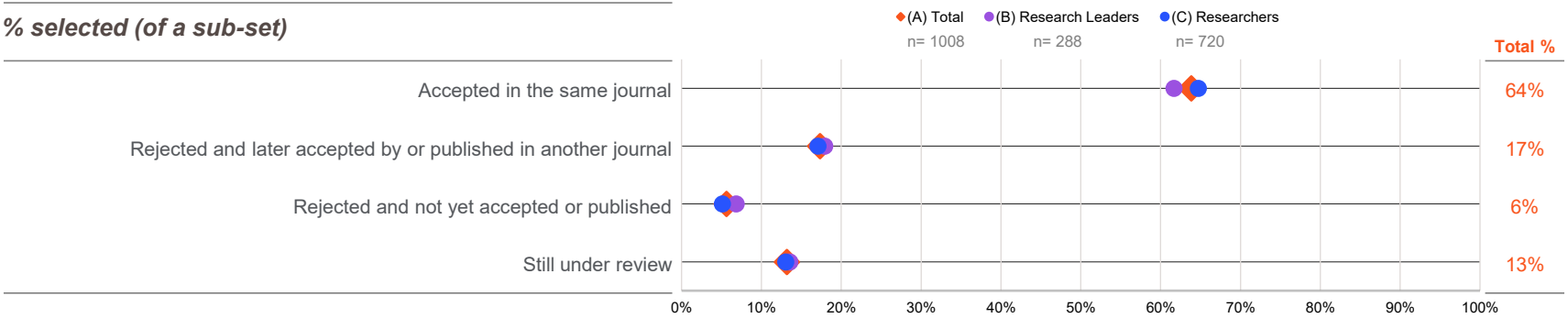


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Please think about the most recent research manuscript you submitted to a journal where you were the lead or corresponding author. To what type of journal was this manuscript first submitted?

Base: n= 1008

Almost two-thirds (64%) of most recent manuscripts were accepted by the journal they were first submitted to; a further 17% were later accepted or published elsewhere*.



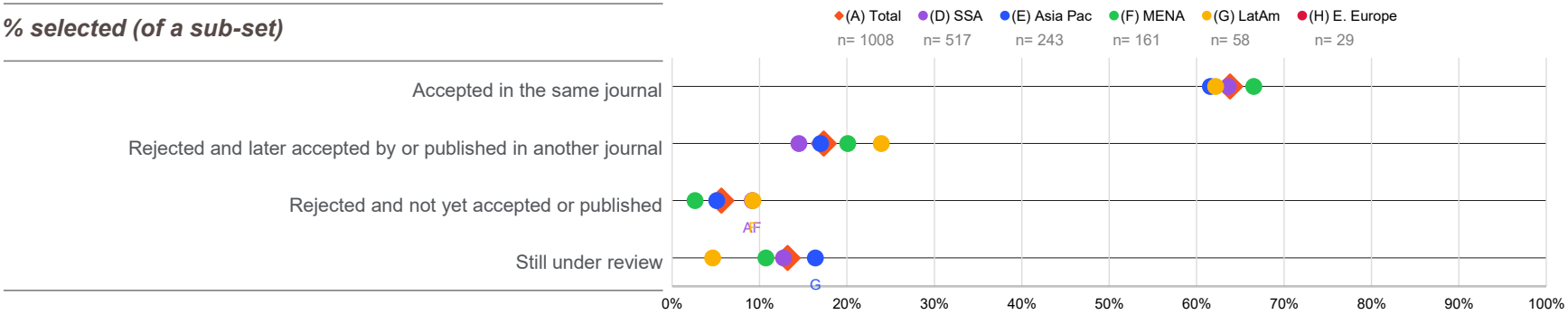
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What was the outcome of this submission?

Base: n= 1008

**Likely higher than typical acceptance rates, as published researchers were the target audience.*

Manuscripts from Asia Pacific researchers are more likely to be under review (16% vs. 5% in Latin America); those from Sub-Saharan Africa (9%) and Latin America (9%) are the most likely to be rejected and not yet accepted, and those from MENA the least (3%).



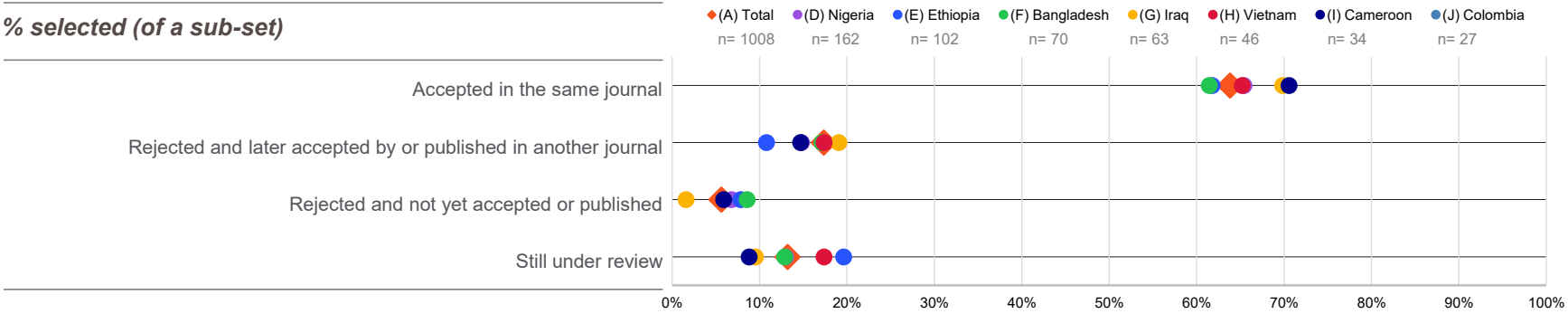
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What was the outcome of this submission?

Base: n= 1008

Note: Likely higher than typical acceptance rates, as published researchers were the target audience.

Submission outcomes are similar across countries, with 61-71% seeing their latest manuscript accepted by the first journal (64% overall).



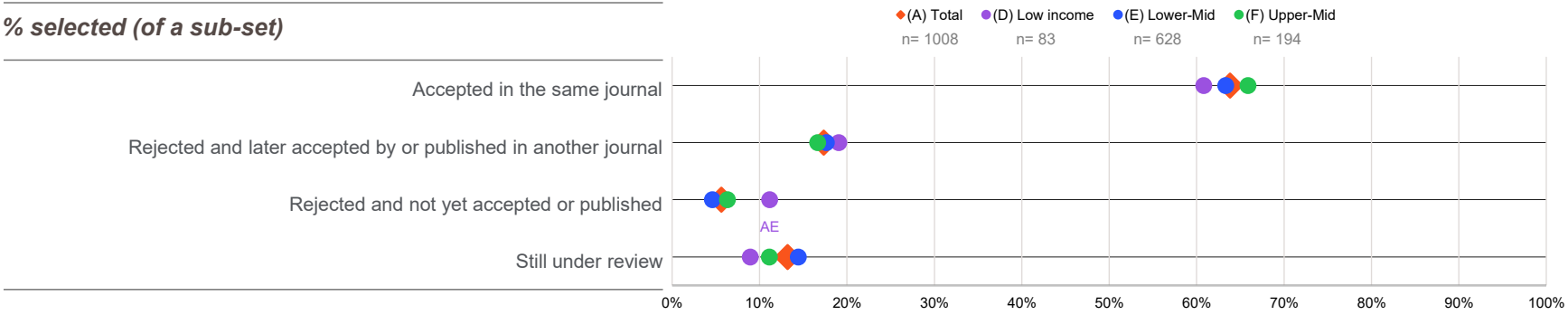
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What was the outcome of this submission?

Base: n= 1008

Note: Likely higher than typical acceptance rates, as published researchers were the target audience.

Researchers in low-income countries are the most likely to have had their latest manuscript rejected and not yet accepted elsewhere (11% vs. 6% overall).



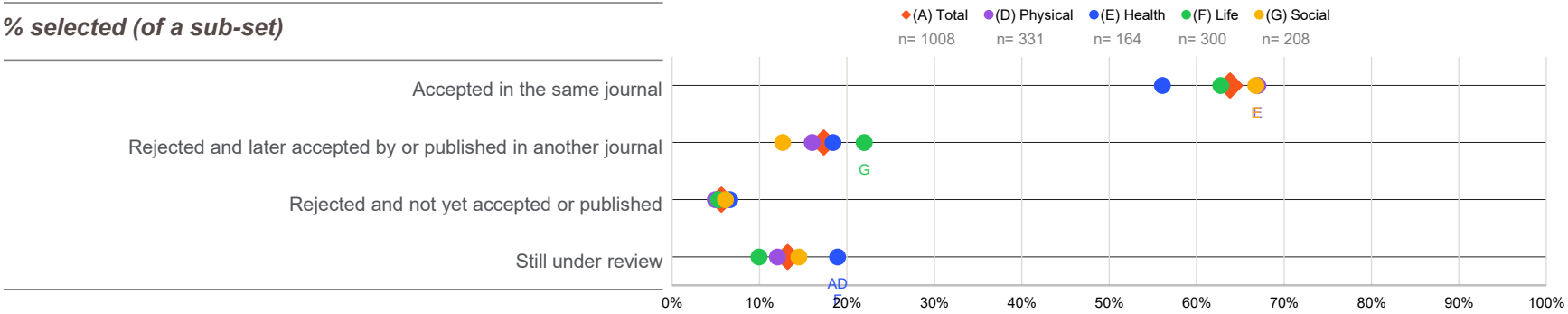
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What was the outcome of this submission?

Base: n= 1008

Note: Likely higher than typical acceptance rates, as published researchers were the target audience.

Health sciences manuscripts are the least likely to have been accepted by the first journal (56% vs. 67% in physical and social sciences) and the most likely to still be under review (19% vs. 13% overall).



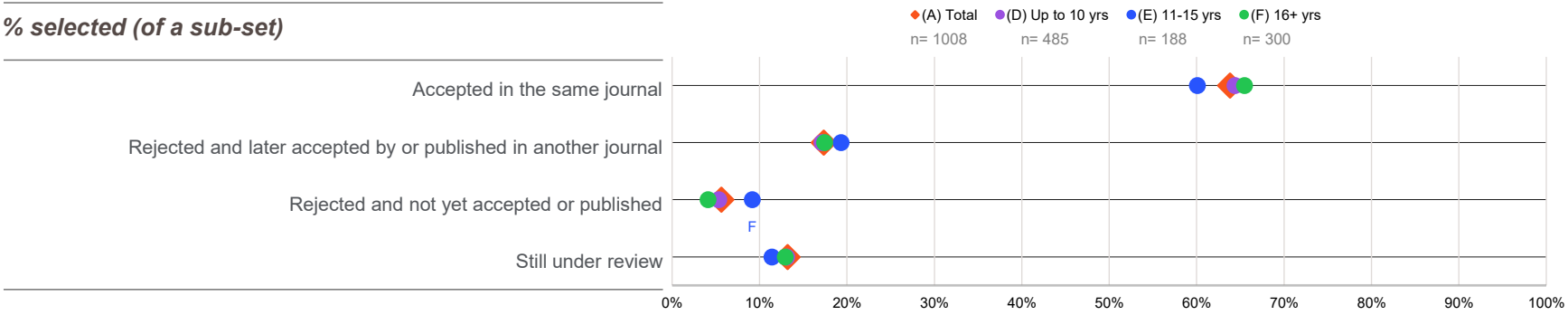
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What was the outcome of this submission?

Base: n= 1008

Note: Likely higher than typical acceptance rates, as published researchers were the target audience.

Researchers with 11-15 years' experience are the most likely to have had their latest manuscript rejected and not yet published (9% vs. 4% of those with 16+ years).



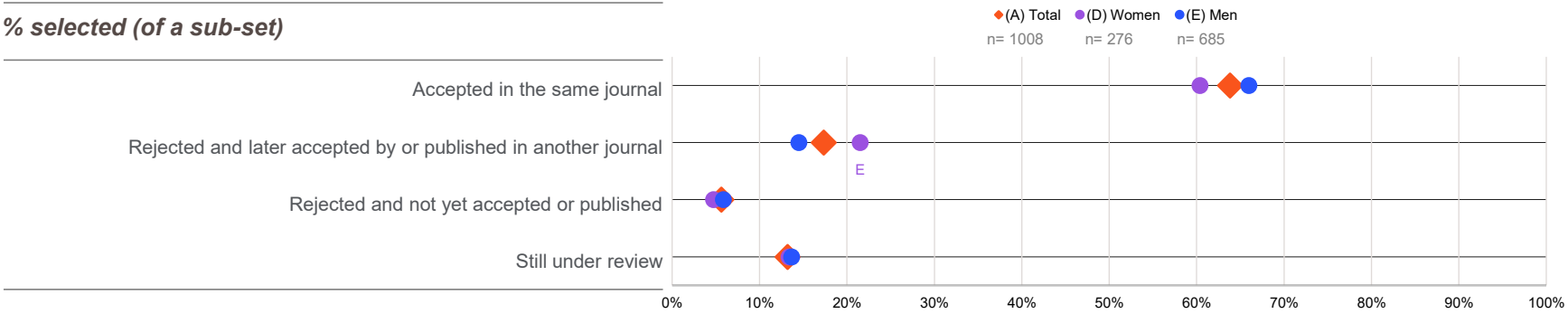
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What was the outcome of this submission?

Base: n= 1008

Note: Likely higher than typical acceptance rates, as published researchers were the target audience.

Women are more likely than men to have had their latest manuscript rejected but later accepted elsewhere (22% vs. 15%).



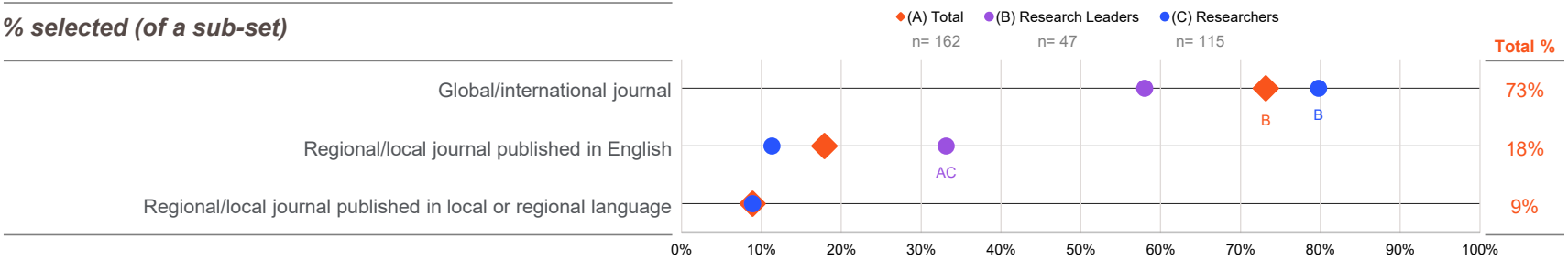
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What was the outcome of this submission?

Base: n= 1008

Note: Likely higher than typical acceptance rates, as published researchers were the target audience.

Most manuscripts later published elsewhere were accepted by a global or international journal (73%); Researchers were more likely than Research Leaders to see this outcome (80% vs. 58%).

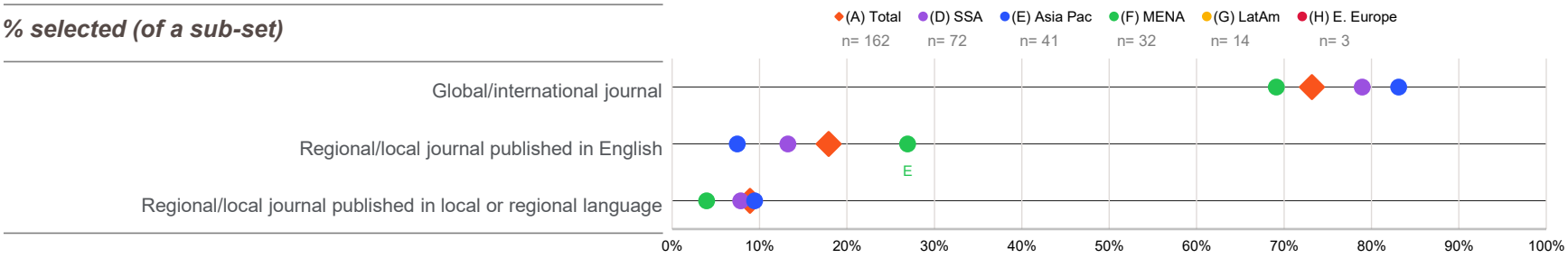


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: If the manuscript was later published in another journal, what type of journal was it accepted by or published in?

Base: n= 162

Rejected manuscripts from MENA researchers were more likely to be accepted later by an English-language regional journal (27% vs. 7% in Asia Pacific).

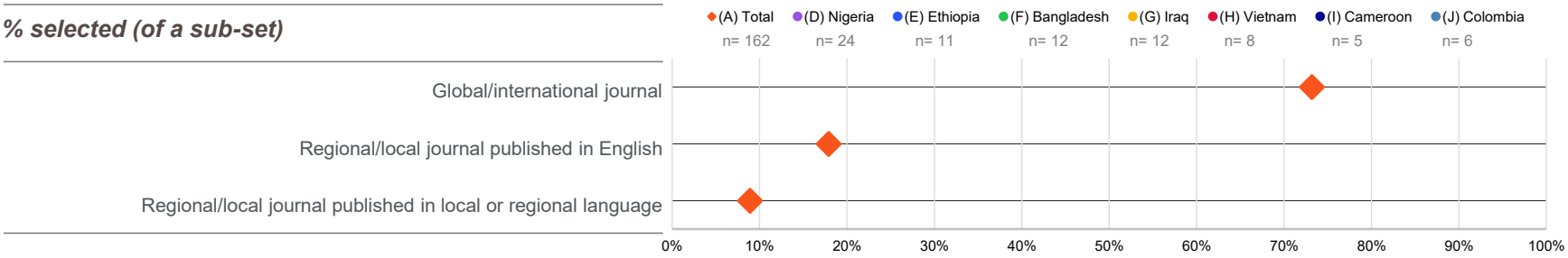


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: If the manuscript was later published in another journal, what type of journal was it accepted by or published in?

Base: n= 162

Where a rejected manuscript was later published elsewhere, it typically went to a global or international journal (73% overall).*



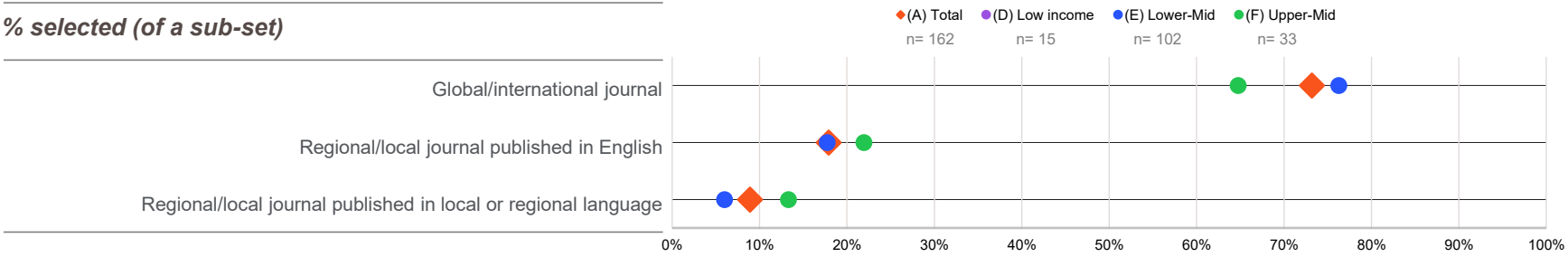
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: If the manuscript was later published in another journal, what type of journal was it accepted by or published in?

Base: n= 162

**Country results not shown: base sizes too small (n<30).*

There are no notable differences by income level (where n>30)* in where resubmitted manuscripts were published; around three-quarters went to global or international journals (73% overall).



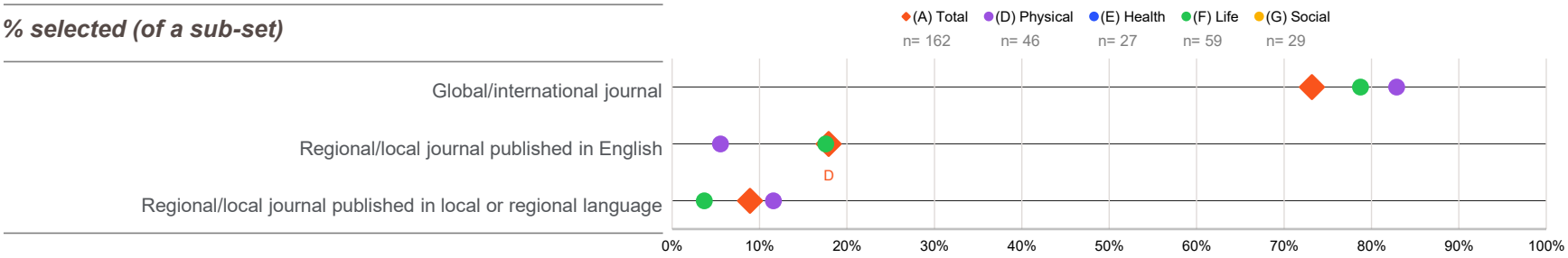
Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: If the manuscript was later published in another journal, what type of journal was it accepted by or published in?

Base: n= 162

**Low-income results not shown: base size too small (n<30)*

Physical sciences researchers were less likely than average to see a rejected manuscript accepted by an English-language regional journal (6% vs. 18% overall).

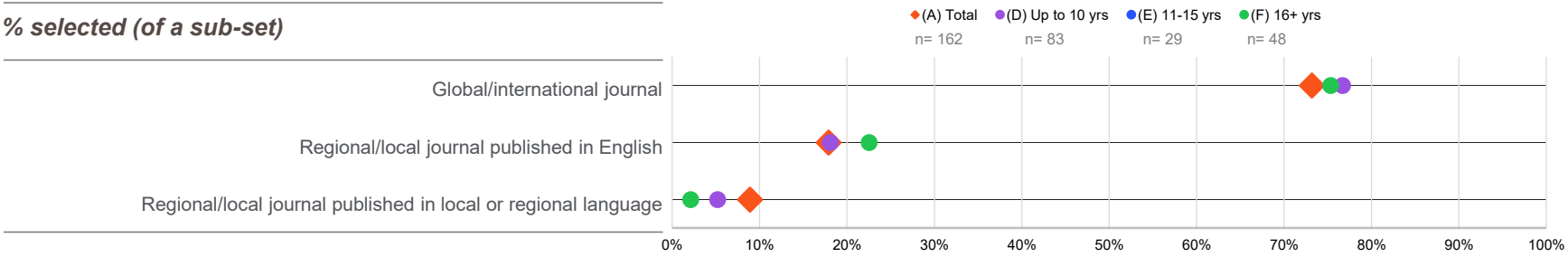


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: If the manuscript was later published in another journal, what type of journal was it accepted by or published in?

Base: n= 162

Experience makes little difference to where resubmitted manuscripts end up: around three-quarters were accepted by global journals among both early-career (77%) and 16+ years' (75%) researchers.

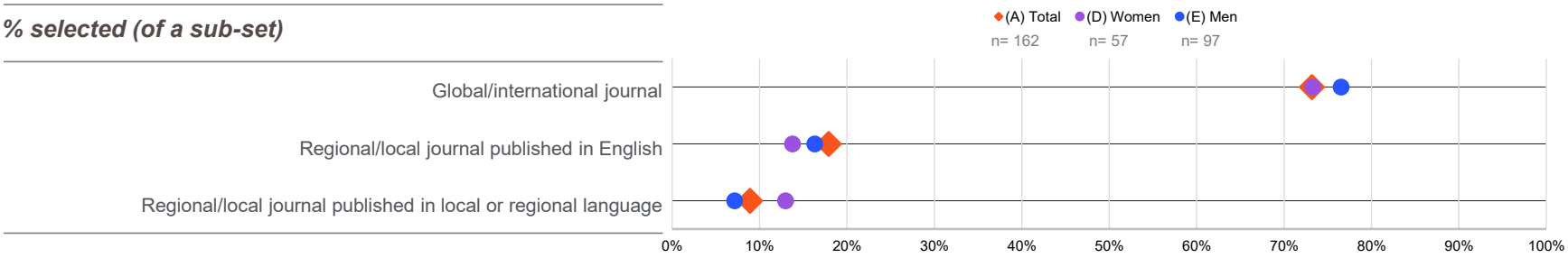


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: If the manuscript was later published in another journal, what type of journal was it accepted by or published in?

Base: n= 162

Women (73%) and men (77%) were similarly likely to see a rejected manuscript later accepted by a global or international journal.

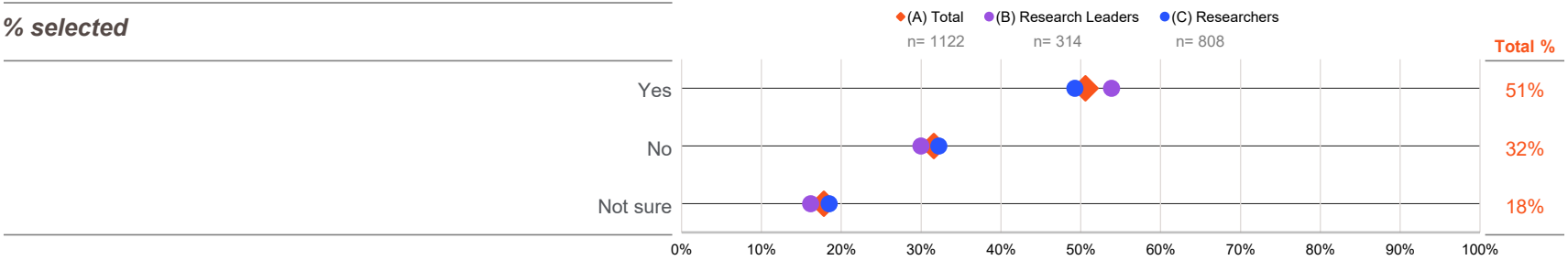


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: If the manuscript was later published in another journal, what type of journal was it accepted by or published in?

Base: n= 162

Only around half of researchers (51%) feel they have the same opportunity to publish in global or international journals as researchers in other countries, while roughly a third (32%) feel they do not.

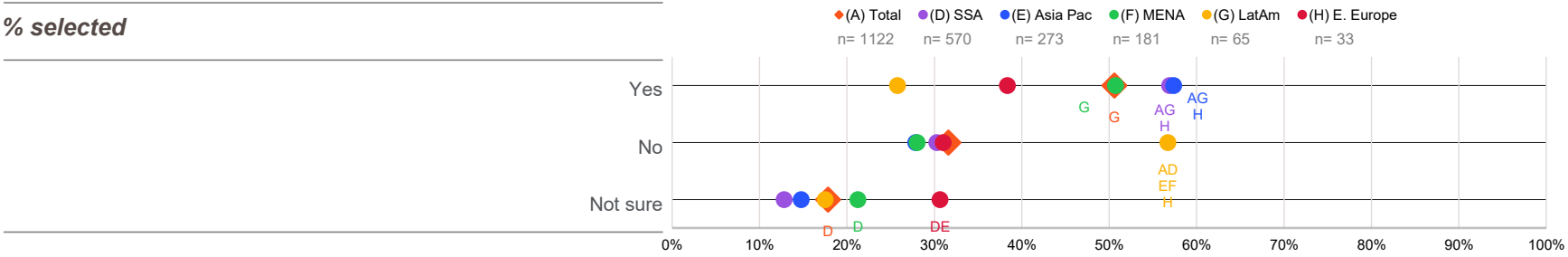


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Do you feel that you have the same opportunity to publish in global/international journals as researchers in other countries?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia Pacific are the most likely to feel they have equal opportunity to publish in global journals (57% each), while those in Latin America are by far the least likely (26% vs. 51% overall).

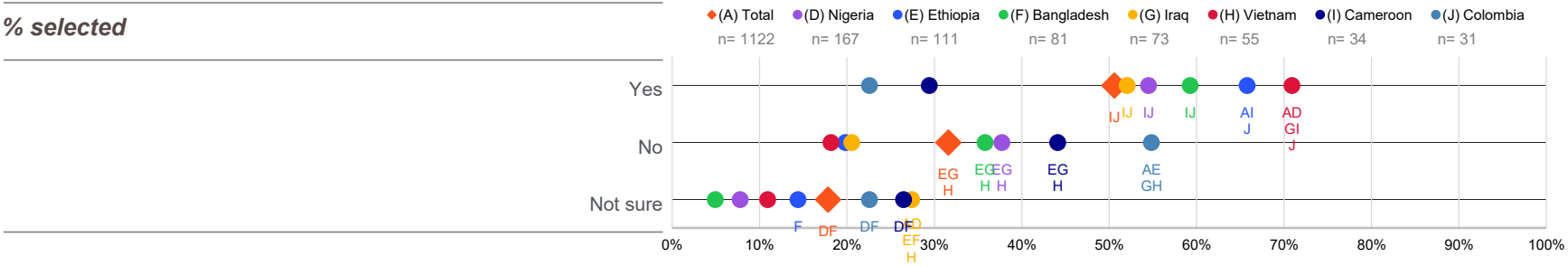


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Do you feel that you have the same opportunity to publish in global/international journals as researchers in other countries?

Base: n= 1122

Colombian (23%) and Cameroonian (29%) researchers are less likely than average to feel they have equal opportunity to publish internationally (vs. 51% overall), while Vietnamese (71%) and Ethiopian (66%) researchers are more positive than average.

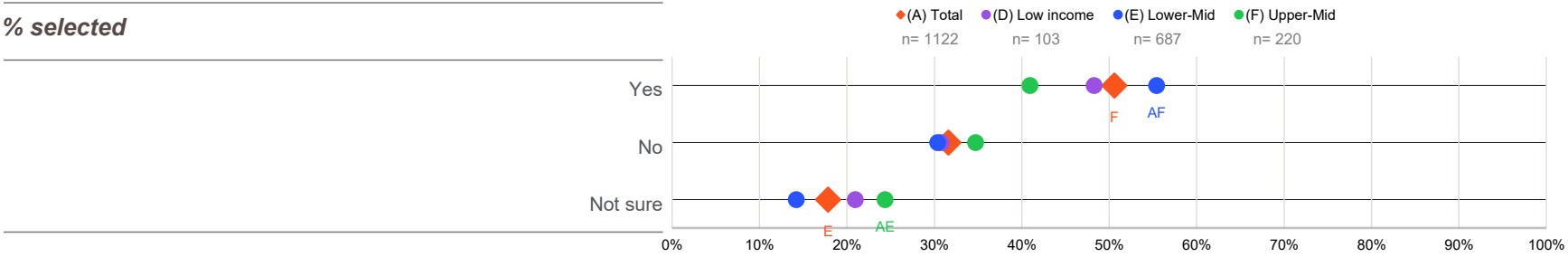


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Do you feel that you have the same opportunity to publish in global/international journals as researchers in other countries?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in upper-middle-income countries are the least likely to feel they have equal opportunity to publish in global journals (41% vs. 55% in lower-middle-income countries and 51% overall).

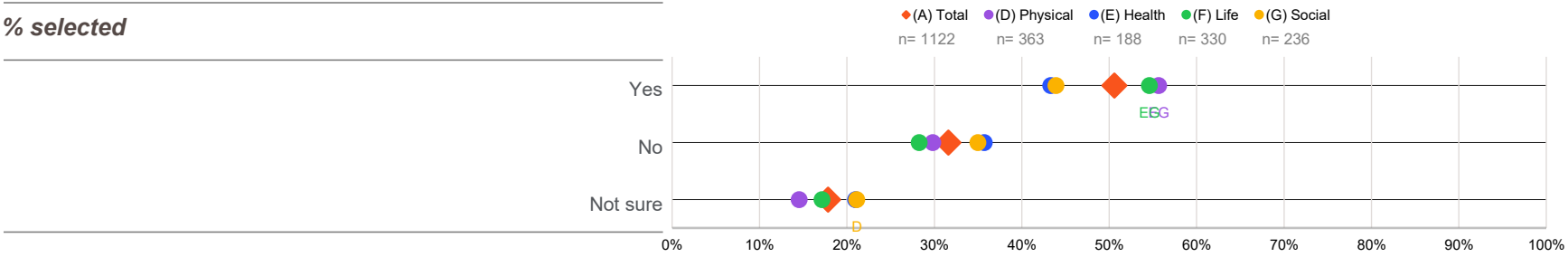


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Do you feel that you have the same opportunity to publish in global/international journals as researchers in other countries?

Base: n= 1122

Physical (56%) and life sciences (55%) researchers are more likely to feel they have equal publishing opportunity than those in health (43%) and social sciences (44%).

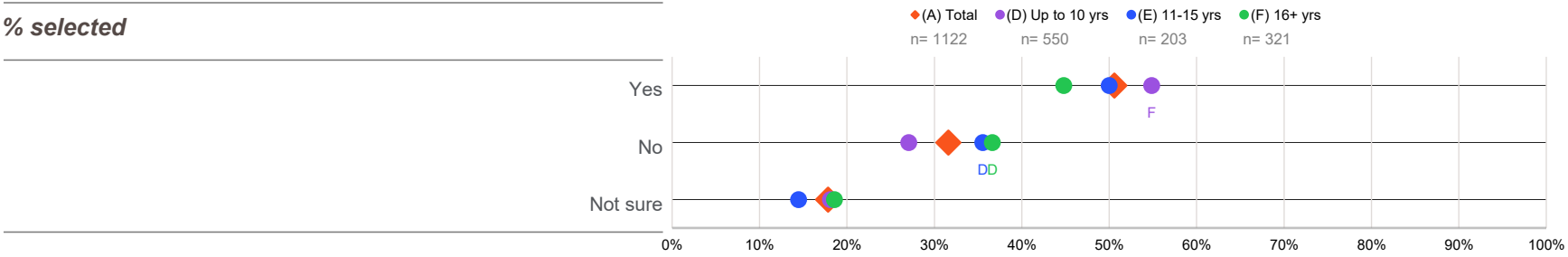


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Do you feel that you have the same opportunity to publish in global/international journals as researchers in other countries?

Base: n= 1122

Perceived equality of opportunity declines with experience: 55% of researchers with up to 10 years' experience feel they have the same opportunity to publish, vs. 45% of those with 16+ years.

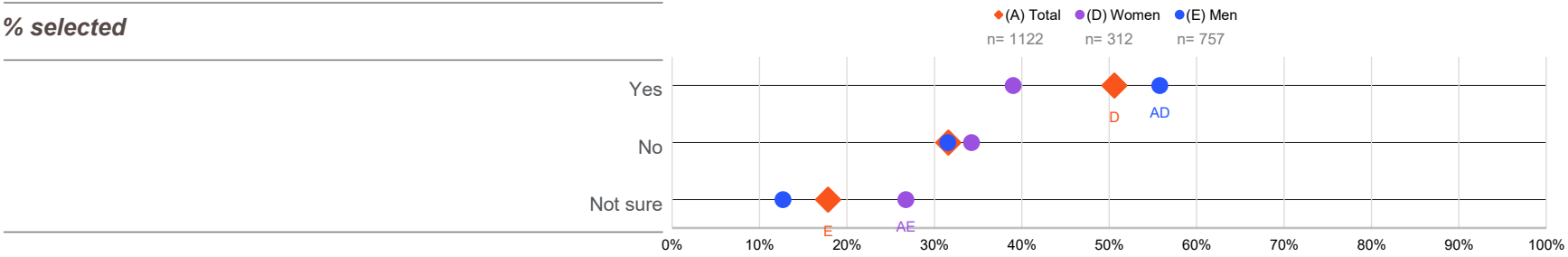


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Do you feel that you have the same opportunity to publish in global/international journals as researchers in other countries?

Base: n= 1122

Women are considerably less likely than men to feel they have equal opportunity to publish in global journals (39% vs. 56%) and are more likely to be unsure (27% vs. 13%).

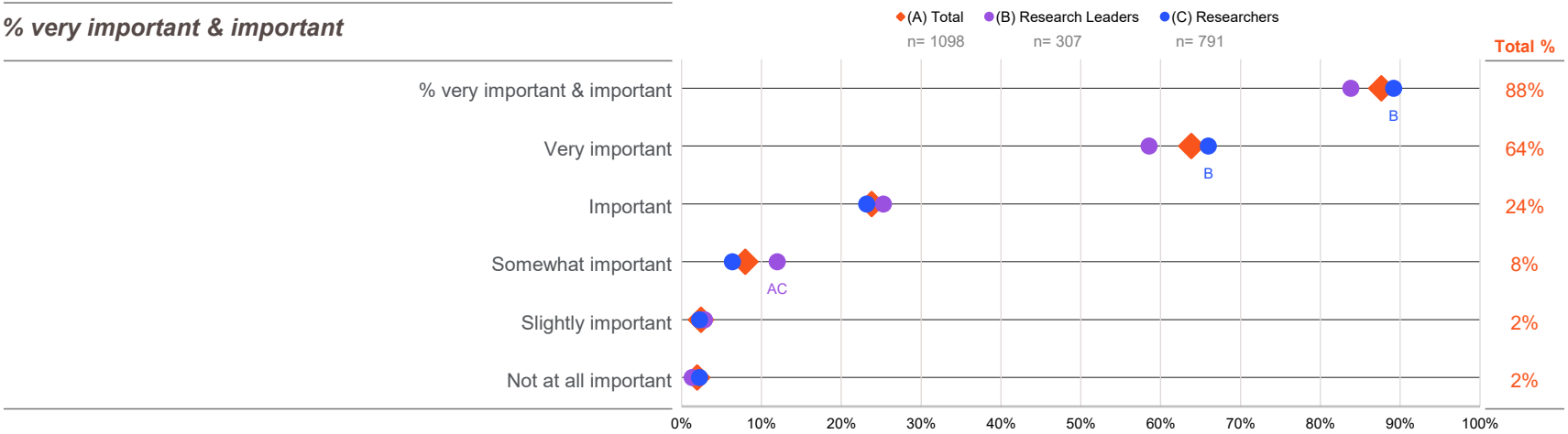


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Do you feel that you have the same opportunity to publish in global/international journals as researchers in other countries?

Base: n= 1122

The vast majority (88%) say publishing open access is important, with Researchers more likely than Research Leaders to say so (89% vs. 84%).

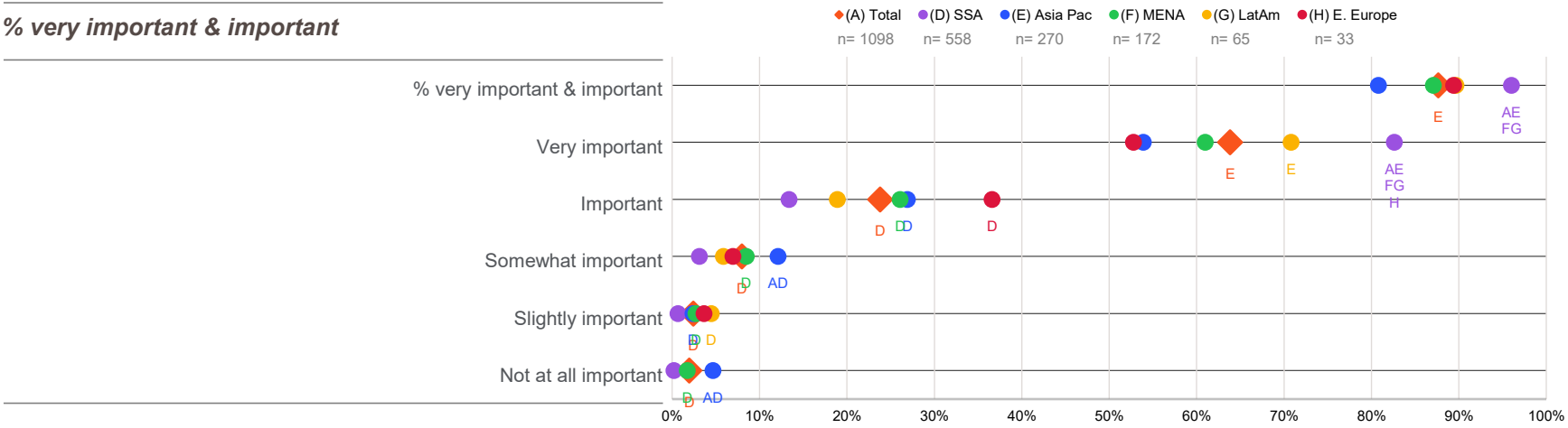


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: To what extent is publishing your research open access important? Don't know / not sure answers are excluded from the base.

Base: n= 1098

Researchers in Sub-Saharan Africa place the greatest importance on open access (96% important or very important vs. 88% overall; 83% very important vs. 64% overall), while those in Asia Pacific (54%) and Eastern Europe (53%) are the least likely to say very important.

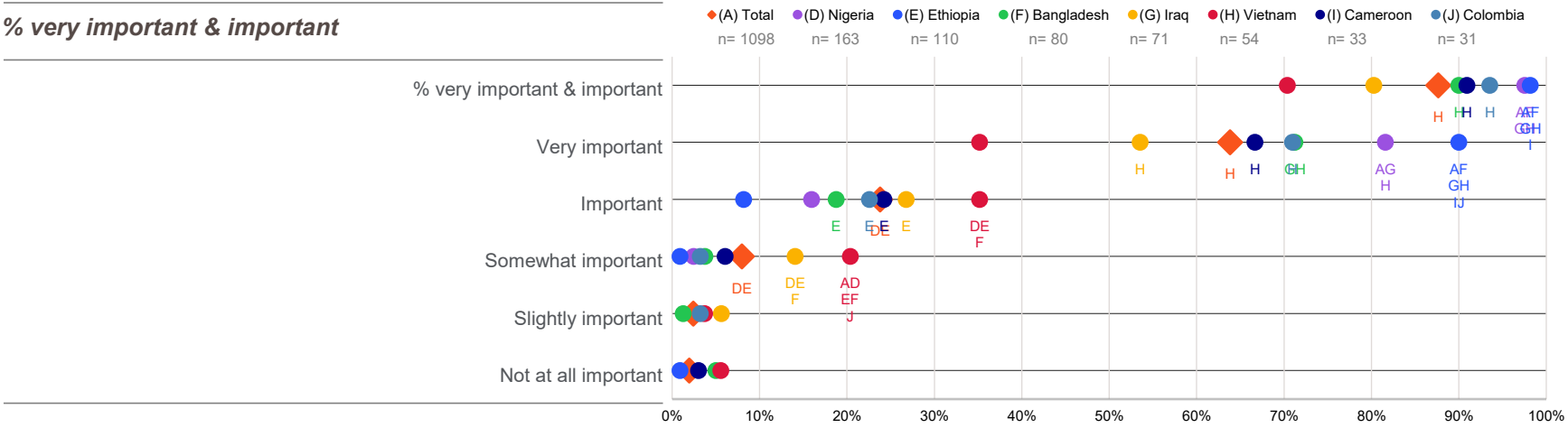


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: To what extent is publishing your research open access important? Don't know / not sure answers are excluded from the base.

Base: n= 1098

Vietnamese researchers are less likely than average to rate open access publishing important (70% vs. 88% overall), while researchers in Ethiopia are more likely than average to call it very important (90% vs. 64% overall).

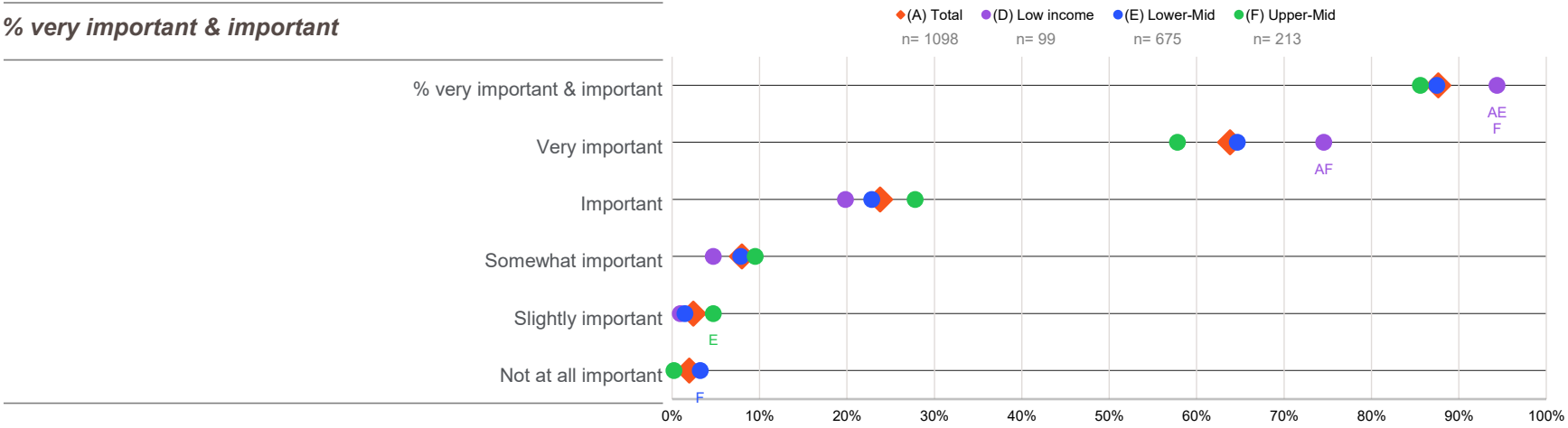


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: To what extent is publishing your research open access important? Don't know / not sure answers are excluded from the base.

Base: n= 1098

Researchers in low-income countries place the greatest importance on open access publishing: 94% rate it important (vs. 88% overall) and 75% very important (vs. 64% overall).

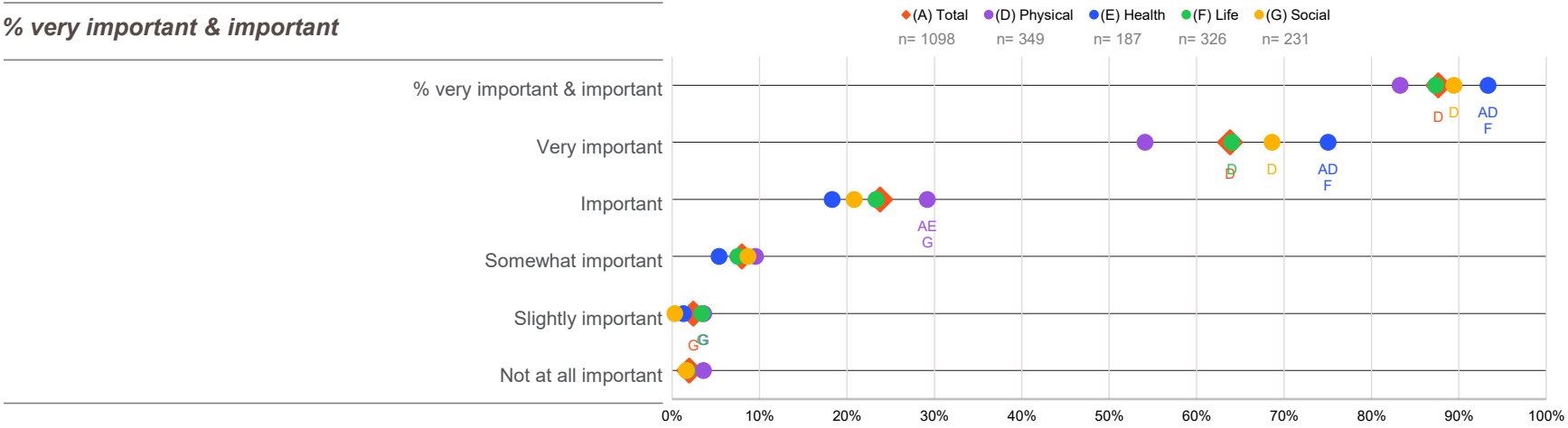


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: To what extent is publishing your research open access important? Don't know / not sure answers are excluded from the base.

Base: n= 1098

Health sciences researchers place the most importance on open access (93% vs. 88% overall) and physical sciences the least (83%); the gap is widest on 'very important' (75% vs. 54%).

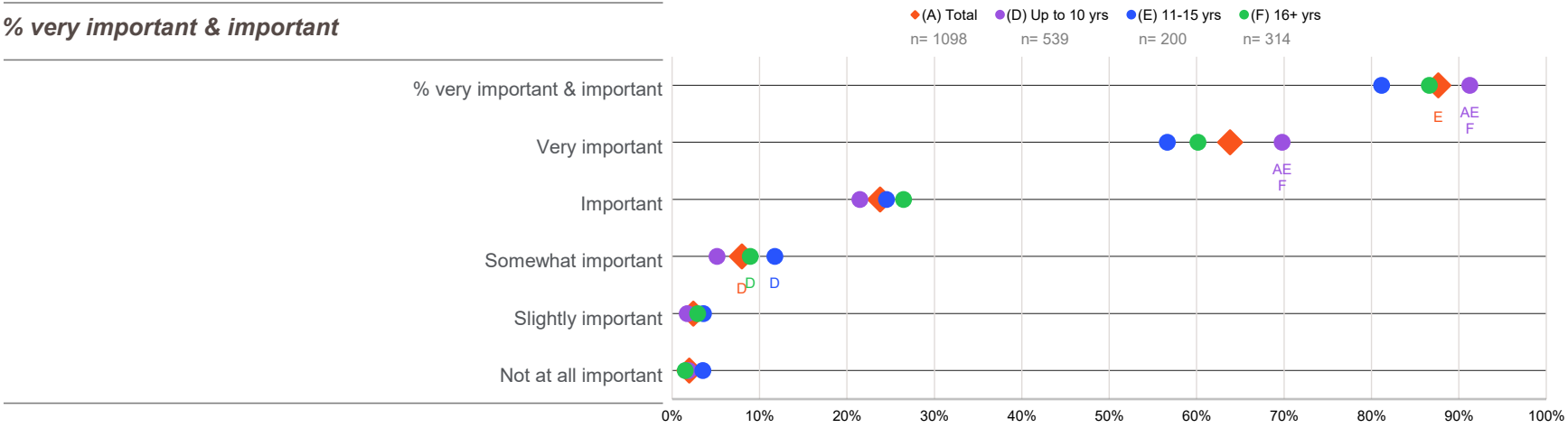


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: To what extent is publishing your research open access important? Don't know / not sure answers are excluded from the base.

Base: n= 1098

Early-career researchers (up to 10 years) attach the most importance to open access (91% vs. 88% overall; 70% very important vs. 64% overall), while those with 11-15 years' experience attach the least (81%).

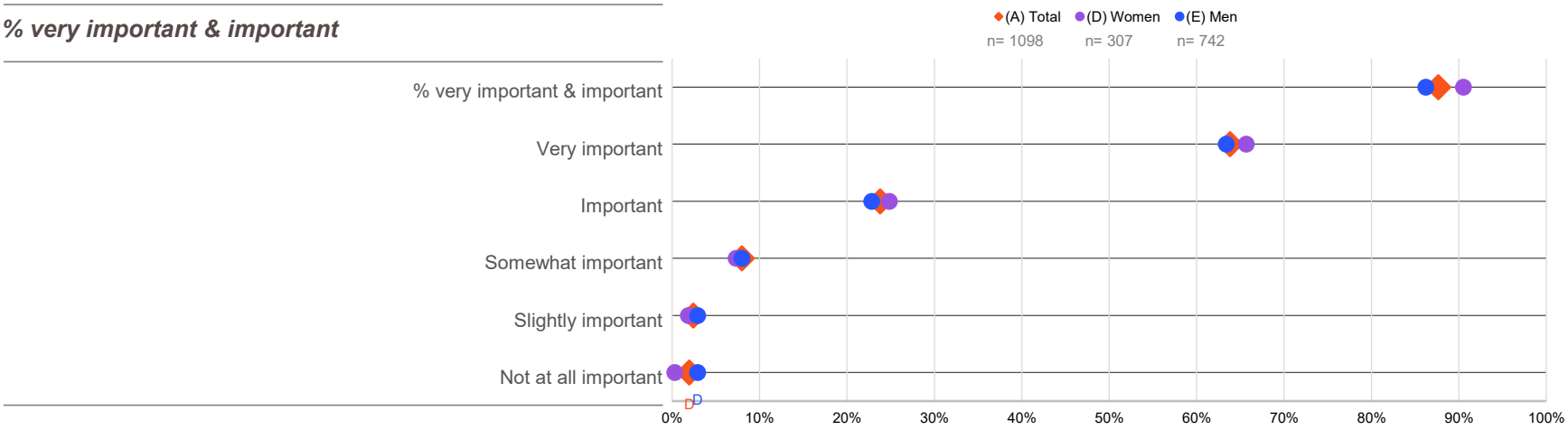


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: To what extent is publishing your research open access important? Don't know / not sure answers are excluded from the base.

Base: n= 1098

Women (91%) and men (86%) place similar importance on publishing open access (88% overall).

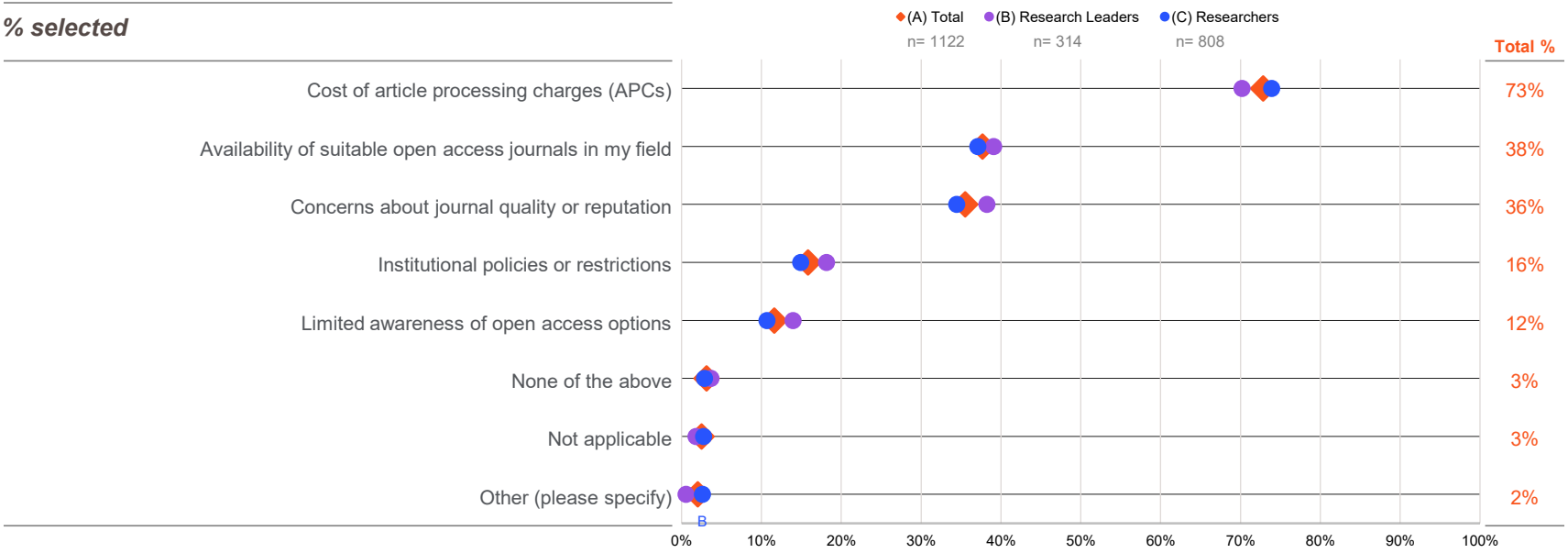


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: To what extent is publishing your research open access important? Don't know / not sure answers are excluded from the base.

Base: n= 1098

The cost of article processing charges is by far the biggest influence on open access publishing choices (73%), followed by availability of suitable journals (38%) and journal quality concerns (36%).

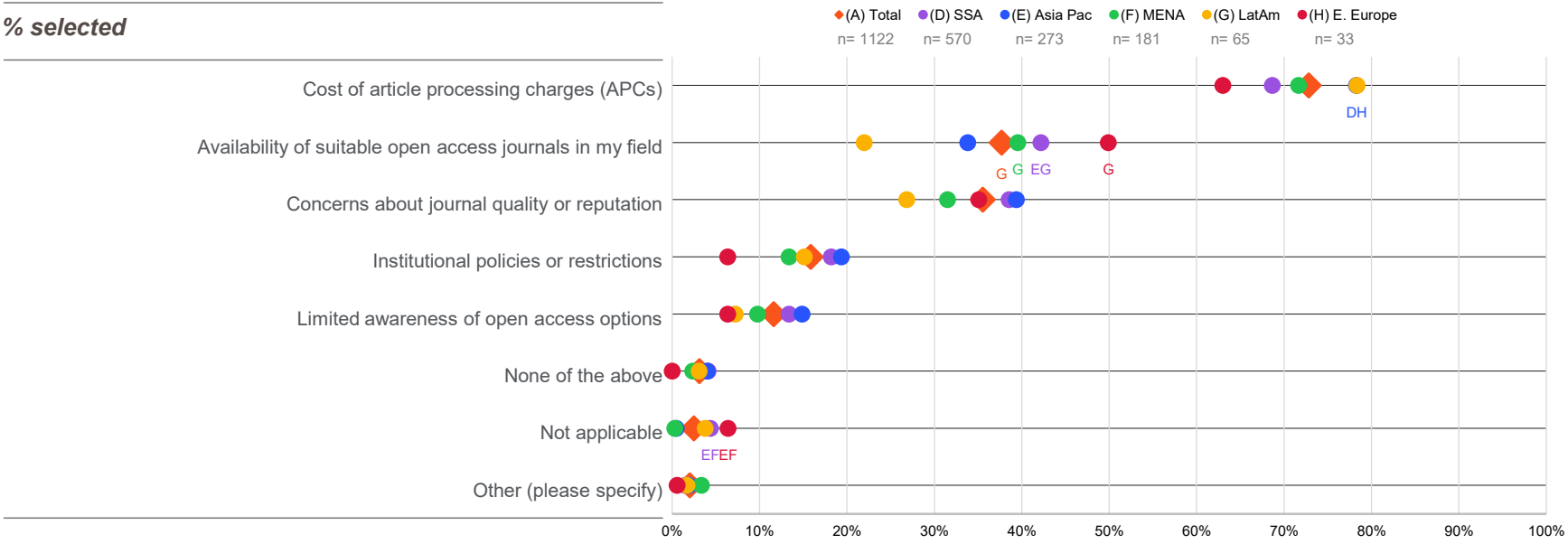


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Which of the following factors, if any, influenced your choice to publish your work open access?

Base: n= 1122

APC costs are the top factor in every region (63-78%); availability of suitable open access journals is a much bigger factor in Sub-Saharan Africa (42%) than in Latin America (22%, vs. 38% overall).

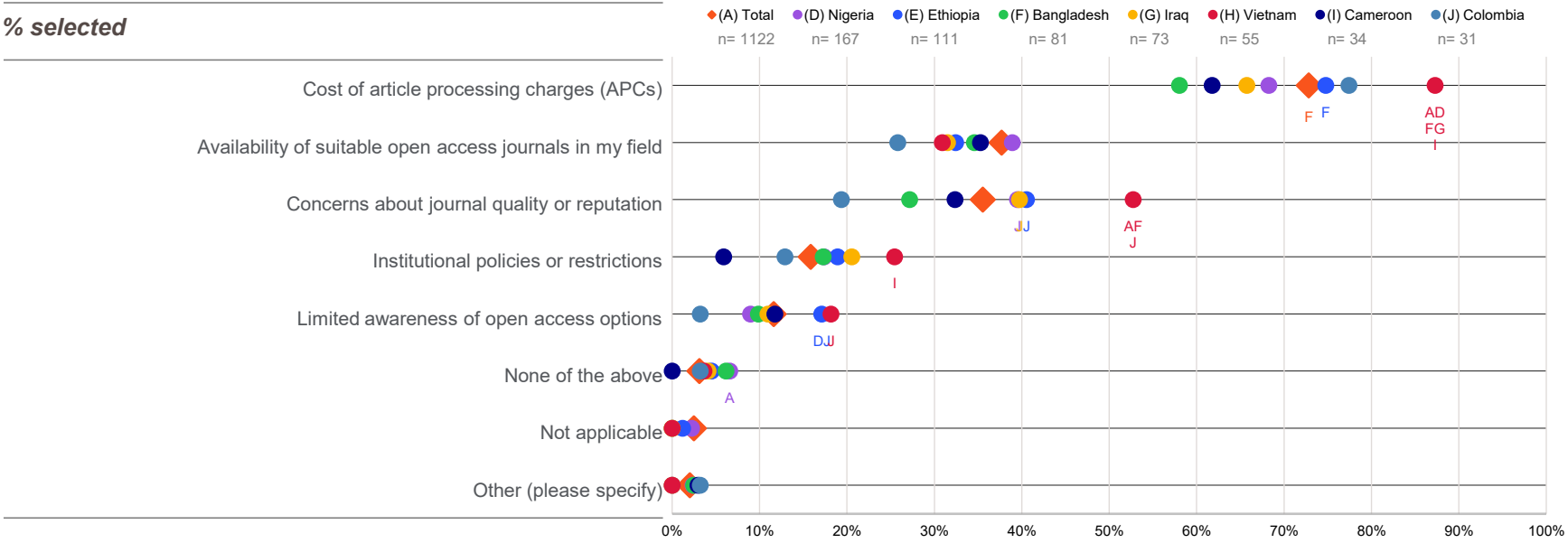


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Which of the following factors, if any, influenced your choice to publish your work open access?

Base: n= 1122

Vietnamese researchers are more likely than average to cite the cost of APCs as a factor in their open access choices (87% vs. 73% overall), while Bangladeshi researchers are less likely (58%).

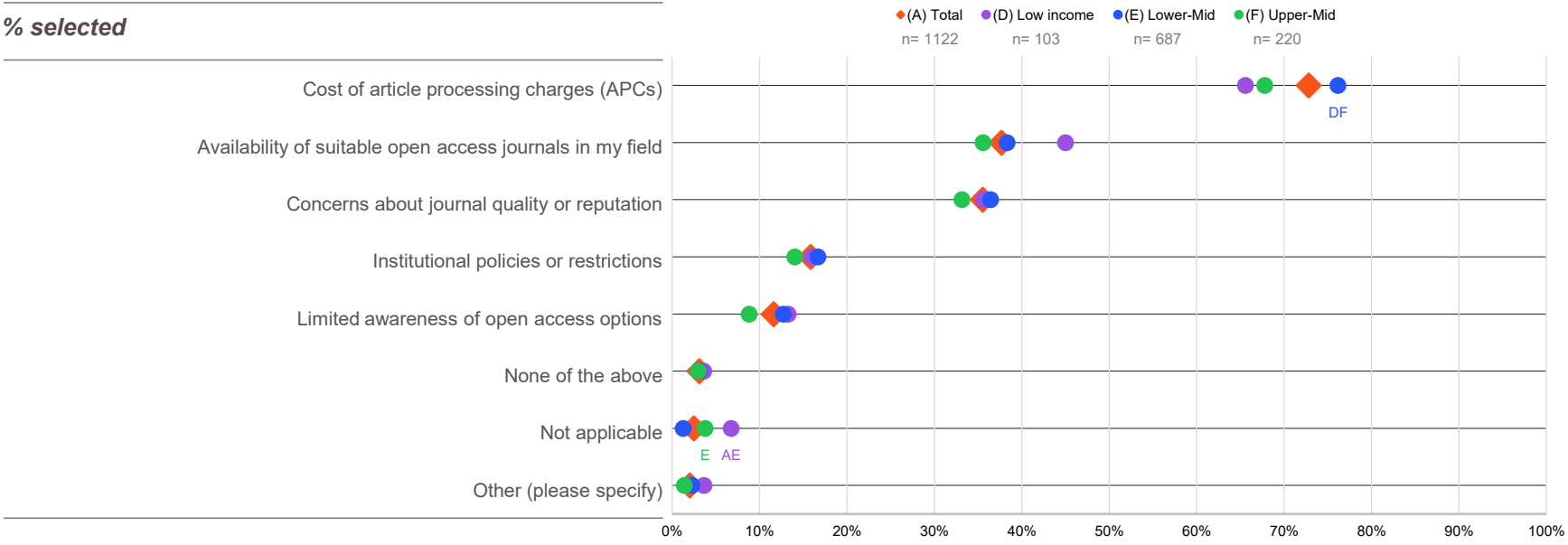


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Which of the following factors, if any, influenced your choice to publish your work open access?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in lower-middle-income countries are the most likely to cite APC costs as a factor (76% vs. 66% in low-income and 68% in upper-middle-income countries).

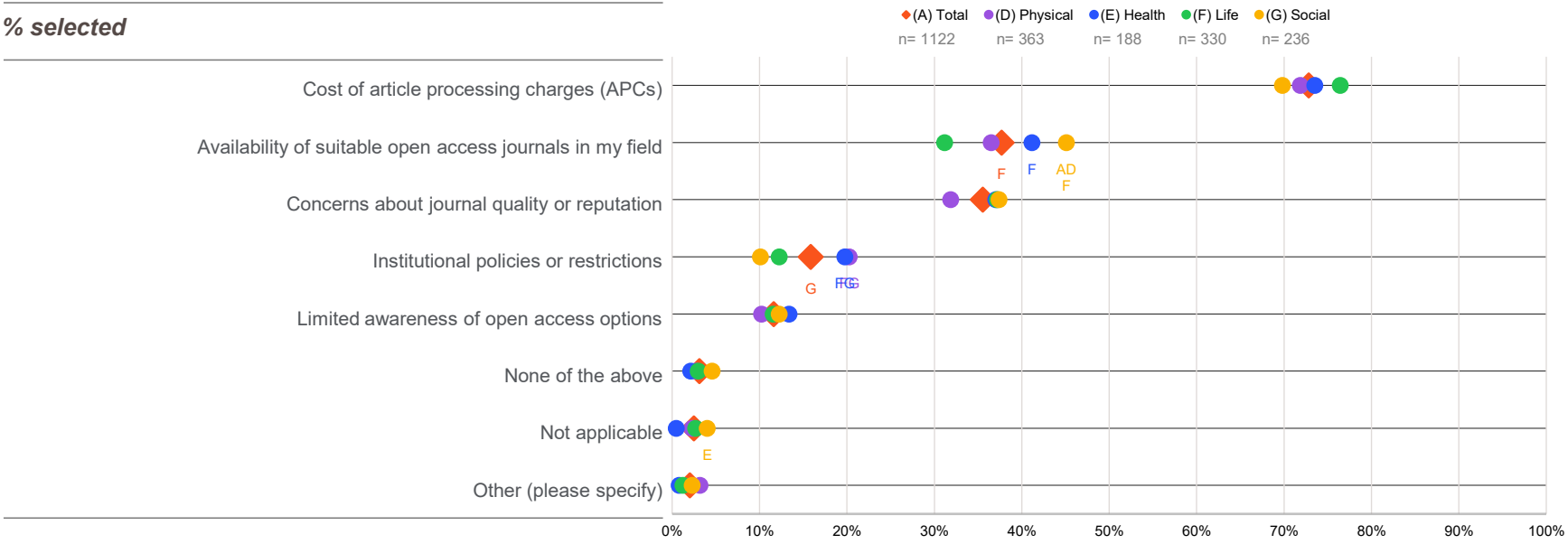


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Which of the following factors, if any, influenced your choice to publish your work open access?

Base: n= 1122

Availability of suitable open access journals is a bigger factor for social (45%) and health sciences (41%) researchers than for life sciences (31%, vs. 38% overall).

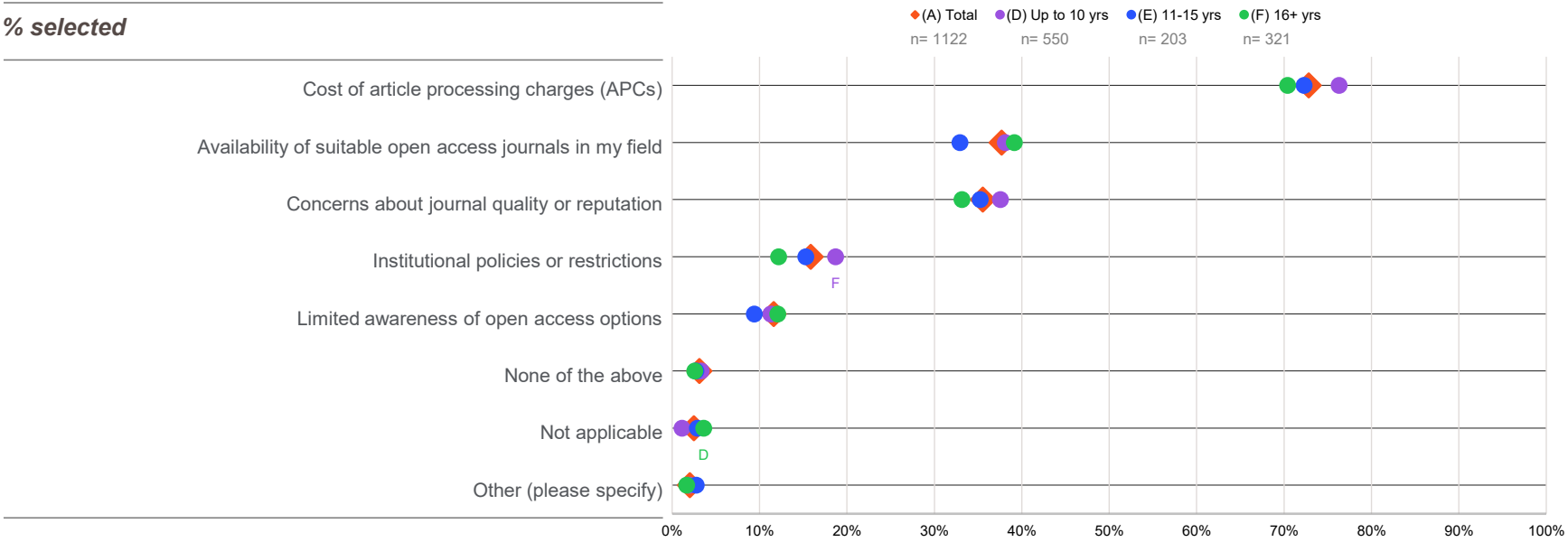


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Which of the following factors, if any, influenced your choice to publish your work open access?

Base: n= 1122

Institutional policies play a bigger role for researchers with up to 10 years' experience than for those with 16+ years (19% vs. 12%).

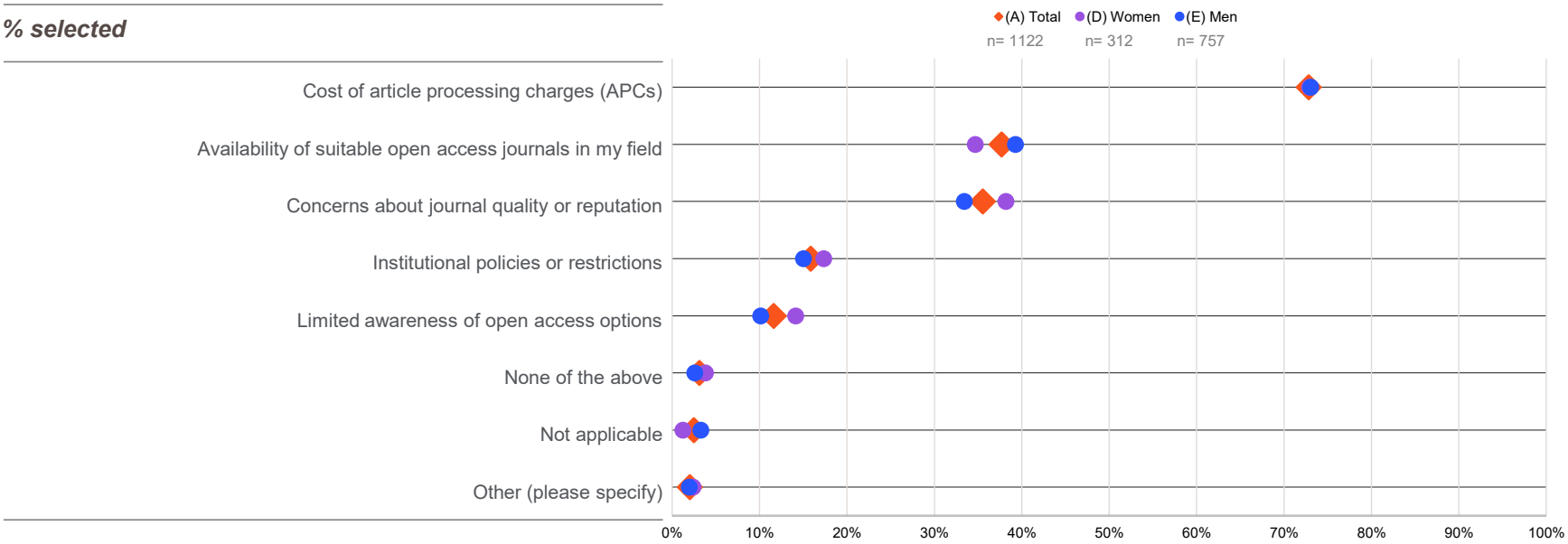


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Which of the following factors, if any, influenced your choice to publish your work open access?

Base: n= 1122

Women and men cite similar factors, with APC costs the top influence for both (73% each).

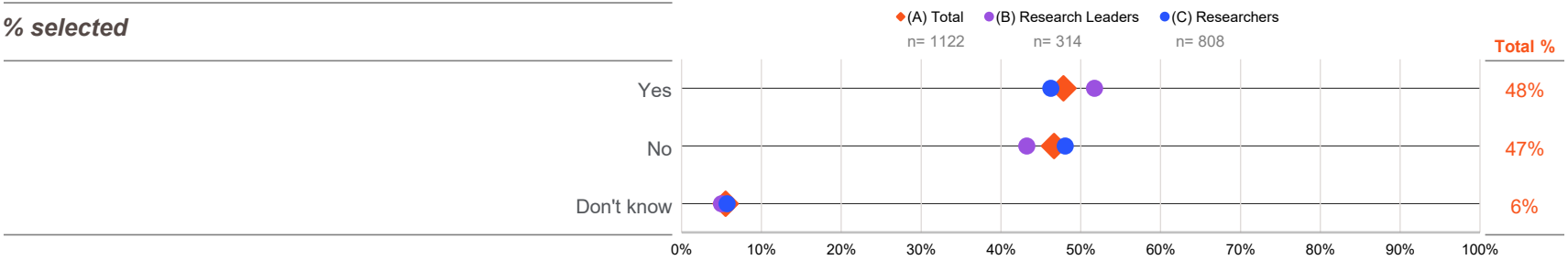


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Which of the following factors, if any, influenced your choice to publish your work open access?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers are almost evenly split on APC waivers: 48% have received a waiver or discount for publishing open access, while 47% have not.

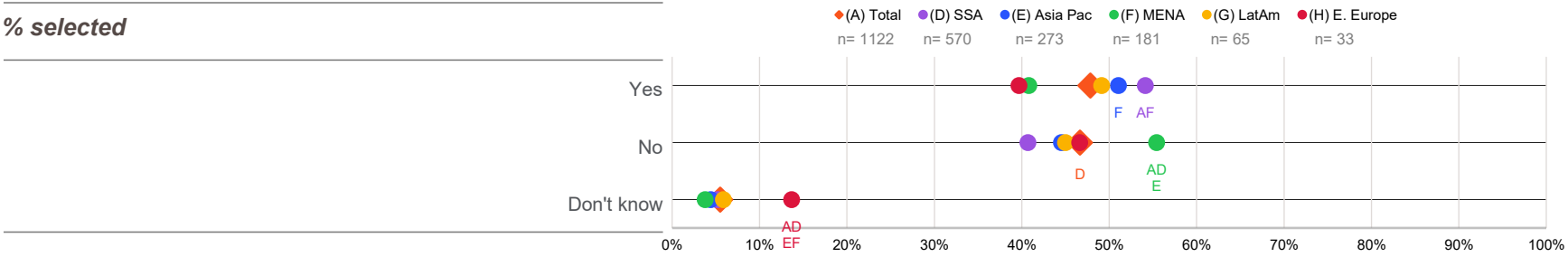


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Have you ever received an article processing charge (APC) waiver or discount for publishing open access?

Base: n= 1122

MENA researchers are the least likely to have received an APC waiver or discount (41% vs. 48% overall), while those in Sub-Saharan Africa (54%) and Asia Pacific (51%) are the most likely.

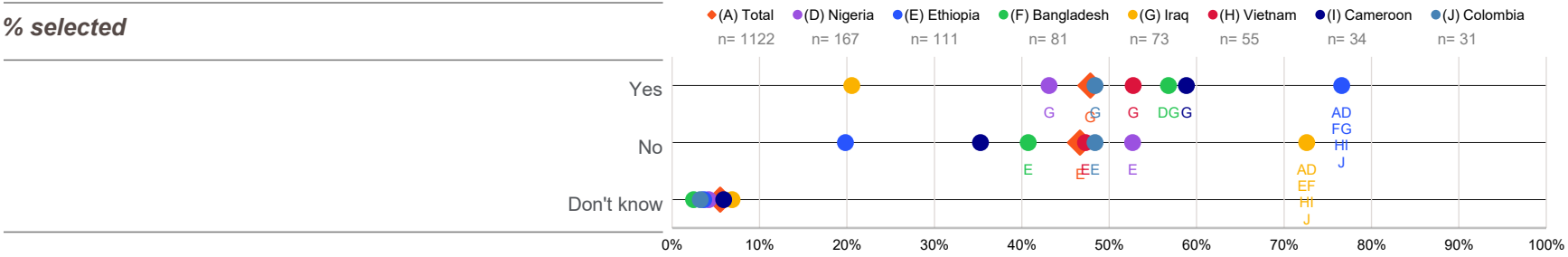


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Have you ever received an article processing charge (APC) waiver or discount for publishing open access?

Base: n= 1122

Ethiopian researchers are far more likely than average to have received an APC waiver or discount (77% vs. 48% overall), while Iraqi researchers are much less likely (21%).

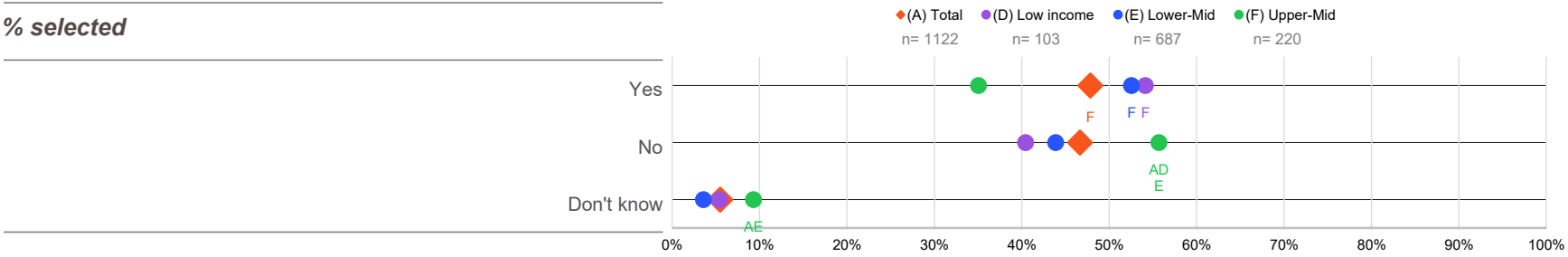


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Have you ever received an article processing charge (APC) waiver or discount for publishing open access?

Base: n= 1122

Just 35% of researchers in upper-middle-income countries have received an APC waiver or discount, vs. 54% in low-income and 53% in lower-middle-income countries (48% overall).

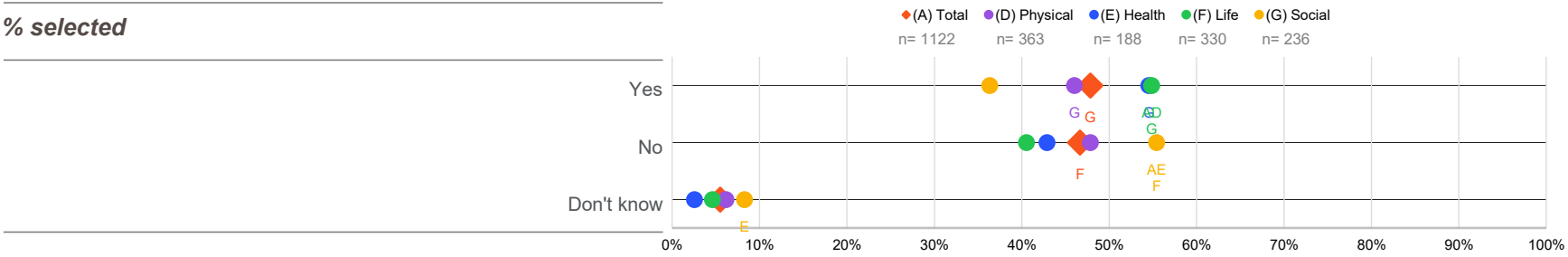


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Have you ever received an article processing charge (APC) waiver or discount for publishing open access?

Base: n= 1122

Health sciences (55%) and life sciences (55%) researchers are the most likely to have received an APC waiver, while social sciences researchers are the least likely (36% vs. 48% overall).

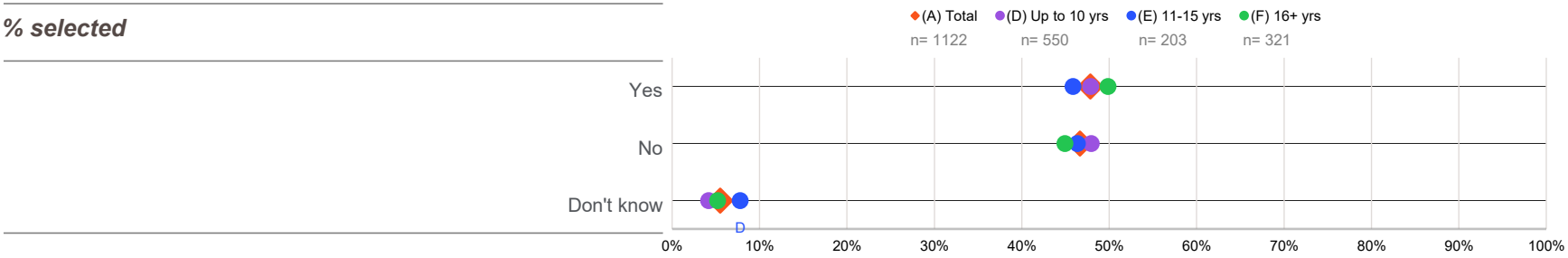


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Have you ever received an article processing charge (APC) waiver or discount for publishing open access?

Base: n= 1122

Receipt of APC waivers is consistent across career stages, with around half of researchers in every experience group having received one (46-50%; 48% overall).

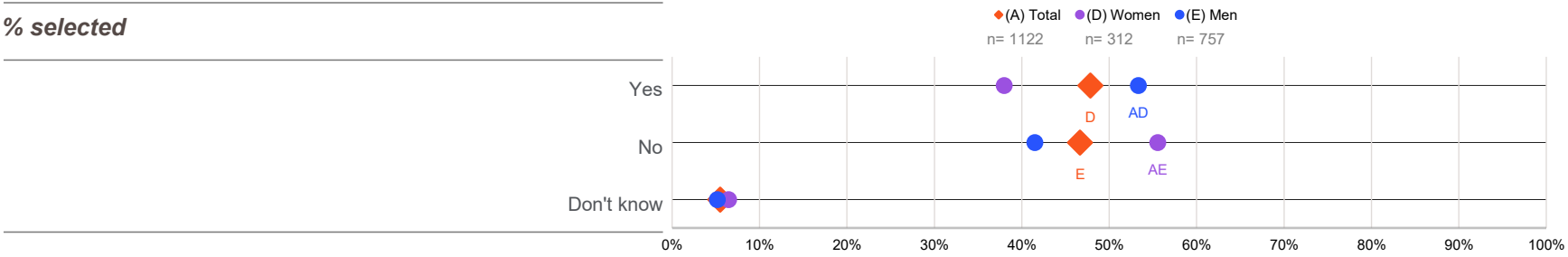


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Have you ever received an article processing charge (APC) waiver or discount for publishing open access?

Base: n= 1122

Men are more likely than women to have received an APC waiver or discount (53% vs. 38%; 48% overall).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Have you ever received an article processing charge (APC) waiver or discount for publishing open access?

Base: n= 1122

Open institutional repositories (41%), shadow repositories (39%) and author requests (38%) are the most common routes to published research; Researchers are more likely than Research Leaders to use shadow repositories (41% vs. 33%).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How do you typically access published research for your work?

Base: n= 1122

Asia Pacific researchers are the most likely to rely on shadow repositories to access published research (56% vs. 39% overall), while Eastern Europe researchers are the least likely (16%).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How do you typically access published research for your work?

Base: n= 1122

Vietnamese researchers are much more likely than average to access research via shadow repositories (69% vs. 39% overall), while Colombians are more likely than average to use institutional subscriptions (68% vs. 34% overall).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How do you typically access published research for your work?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in low-income countries are the most likely to access research via Research4Life (39% vs. 22% overall), while those in upper-middle-income countries are the least likely (13%).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How do you typically access published research for your work?

Base: n= 1122

Social sciences researchers are the most likely to use open institutional repositories (56% vs. 41% overall) and institutional repositories (45% vs. 29% overall).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How do you typically access published research for your work?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers with 16+ years' experience are the least likely to use shadow repositories (30% vs. 39% overall), compared with 43% of those with up to 10 years' and 46% of those with 11-15 years' experience.



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How do you typically access published research for your work?

Base: n= 1122

Women are less likely than men to access research via Research4Life (16% vs. 24%; 22% overall) and to use preprint servers (12% vs. 18%).

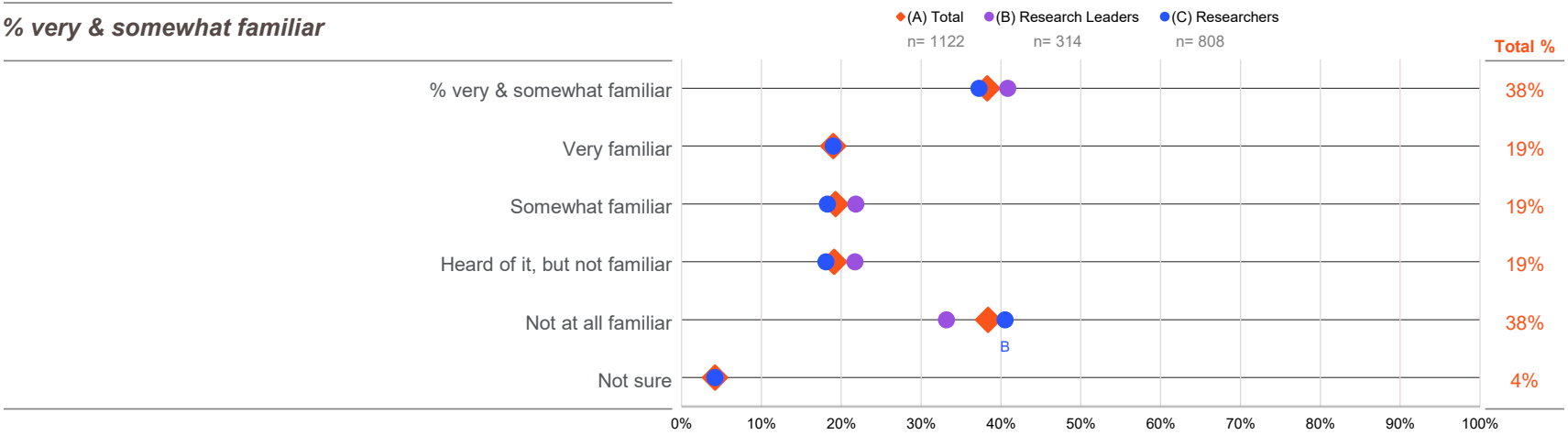


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How do you typically access published research for your work?

Base: n= 1122

Familiarity with Research4Life is evenly split: 38% are very or somewhat familiar, while 38% had not heard of it before the survey; Researchers are more likely than Research Leaders to be unaware (41% vs. 33%).

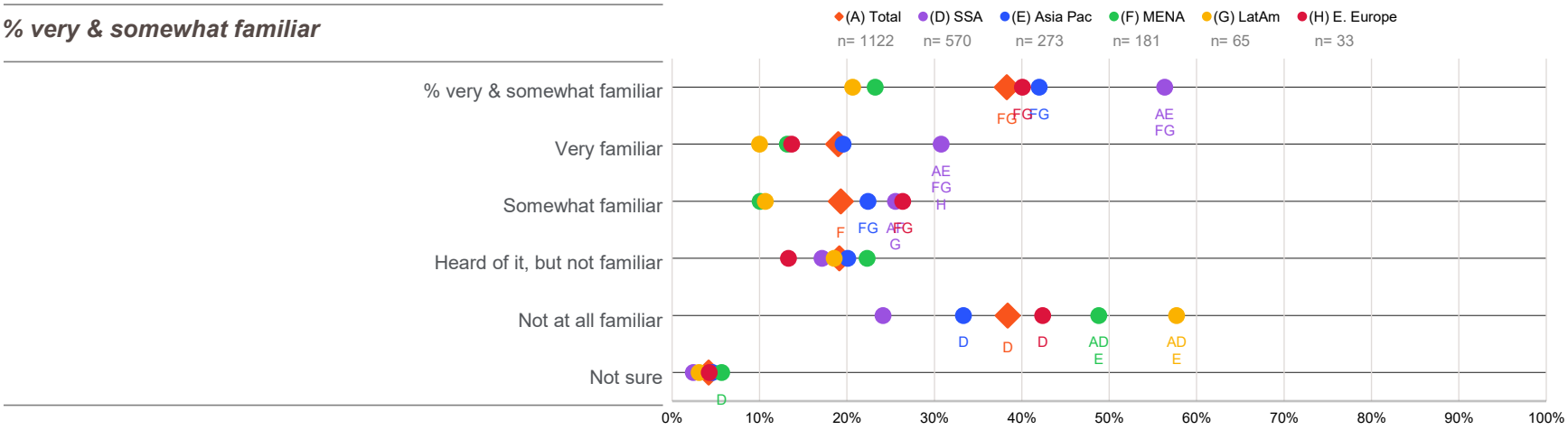


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Before today, how familiar were you with Research4Life?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in Sub-Saharan Africa are by far the most familiar with Research4Life (56% very or somewhat familiar vs. 38% overall), while familiarity is lowest in Latin America (21%) and MENA (23%).

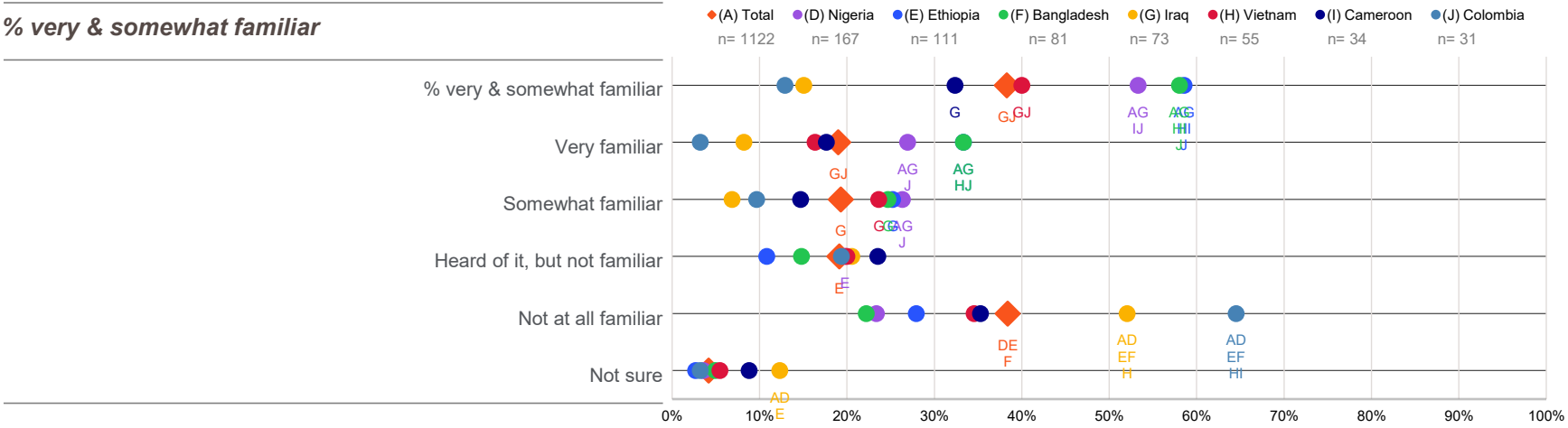


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Before today, how familiar were you with Research4Life?

Base: n= 1122

Familiarity with Research4Life is greater than average in Ethiopia (59%) and Bangladesh (58% very or somewhat familiar, vs. 38% overall), and lower than average in Iraq (15%) and Colombia (13%).

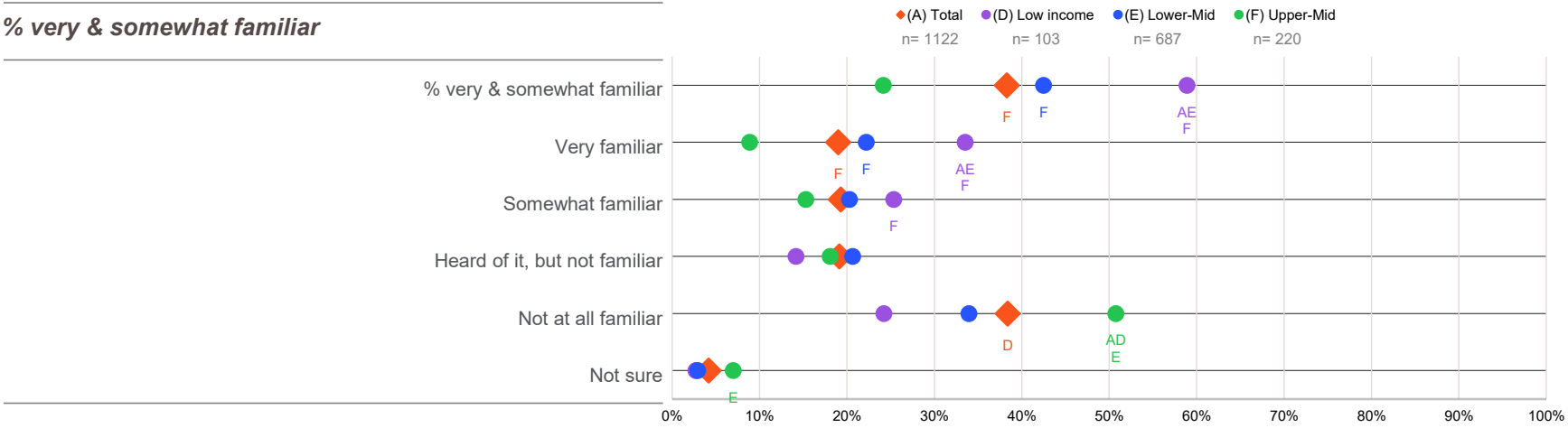


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Before today, how familiar were you with Research4Life?

Base: n= 1122

Familiarity with Research4Life falls as income rises: 59% of researchers in low-income countries are very or somewhat familiar, vs. 42% in lower-middle-income and 24% in upper-middle-income countries (38% overall).

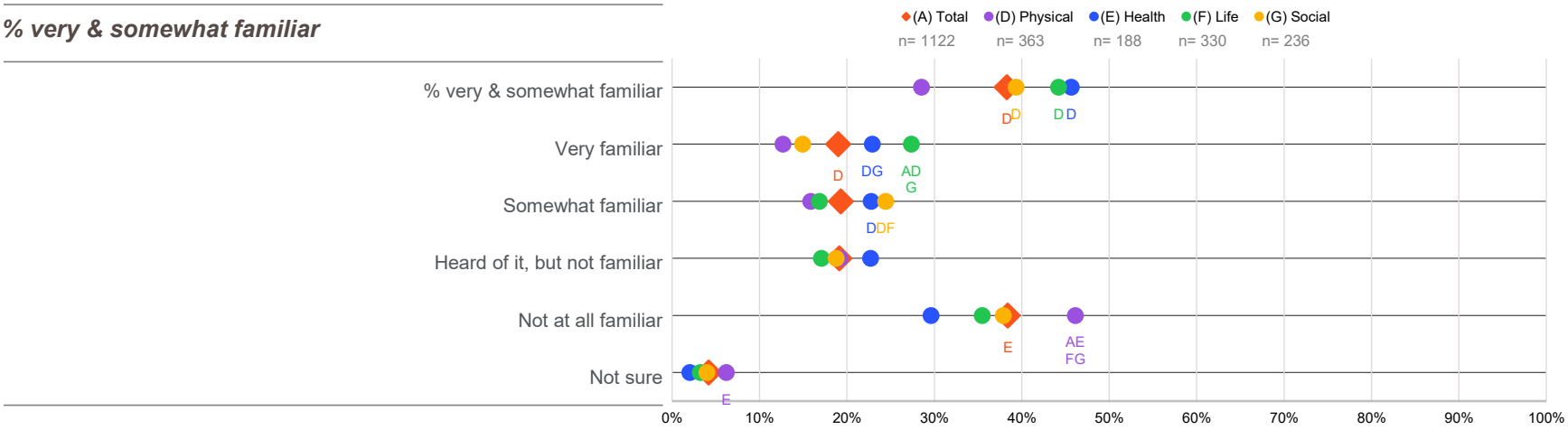


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Before today, how familiar were you with Research4Life?

Base: n= 1122

Physical sciences researchers are the least familiar with Research4Life (29% very or somewhat familiar, vs. 46% in health sciences and 44% in life sciences; 38% overall).

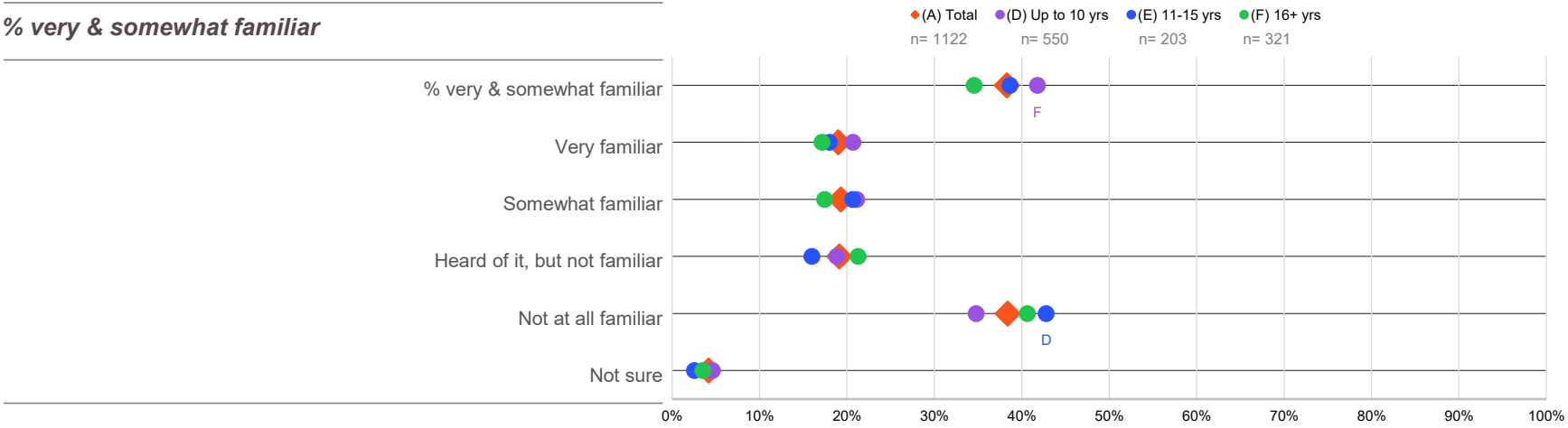


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Before today, how familiar were you with Research4Life?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers with up to 10 years' experience are the most familiar with Research4Life (42% vs. 35% of those with 16+ years'), while those with 11-15 years' are the most likely never to have heard of it (43% vs. 35% of those with up to 10 years').

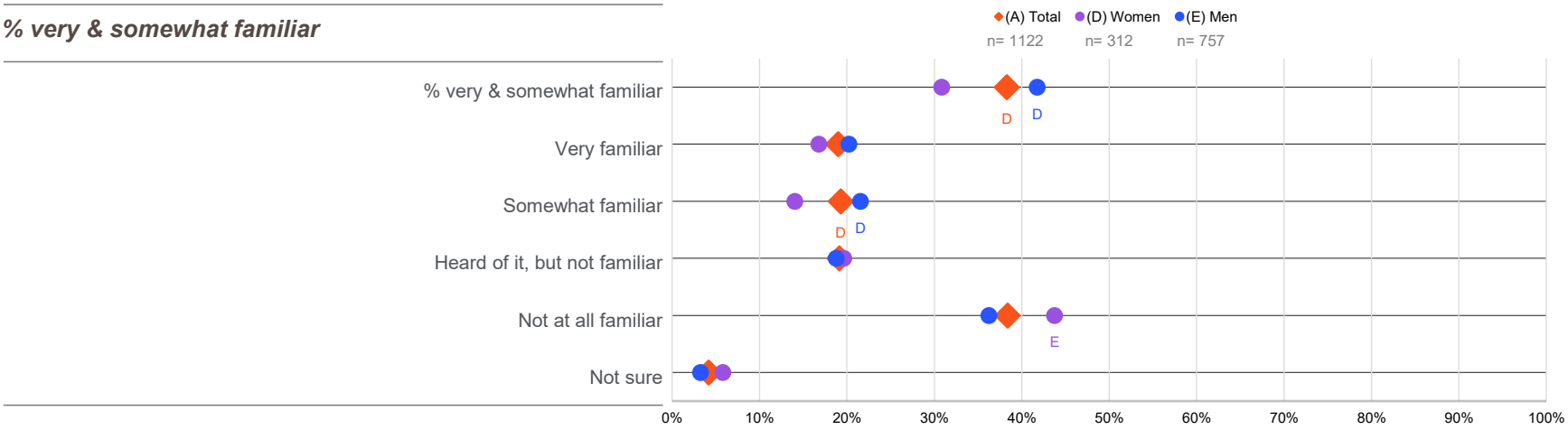


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Before today, how familiar were you with Research4Life?

Base: n= 1122

Men are more familiar with Research4Life than women (42% vs. 31% very or somewhat familiar; 38% overall).

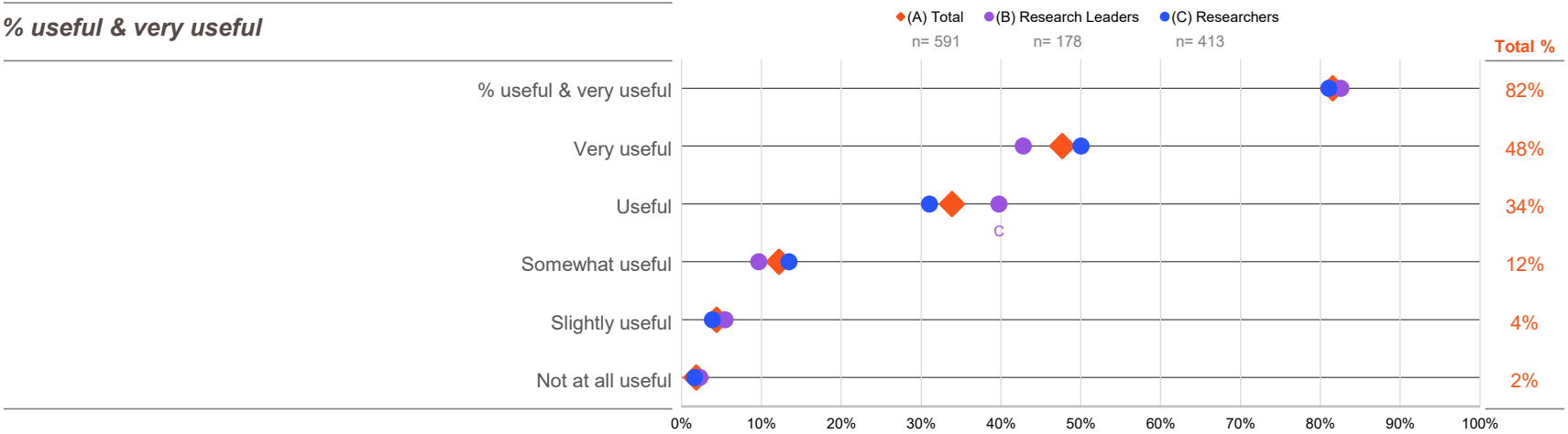


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Before today, how familiar were you with Research4Life?

Base: n= 1122

Research4Life is highly valued by those who are aware of it: 82% find it useful or very useful for their work, including 48% who say very useful.

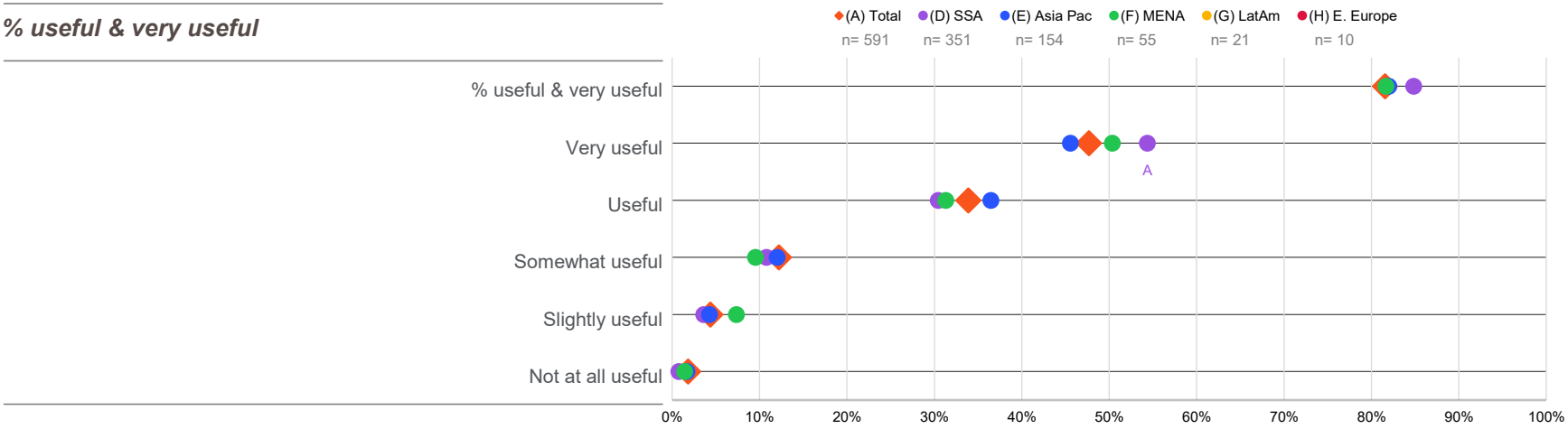


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How useful is Research4Life for your work? Don't know / not sure answers are excluded from the base.

Base: n= 591

Users in Sub-Saharan Africa are the most likely to rate Research4Life very useful (54% vs. 48% overall).

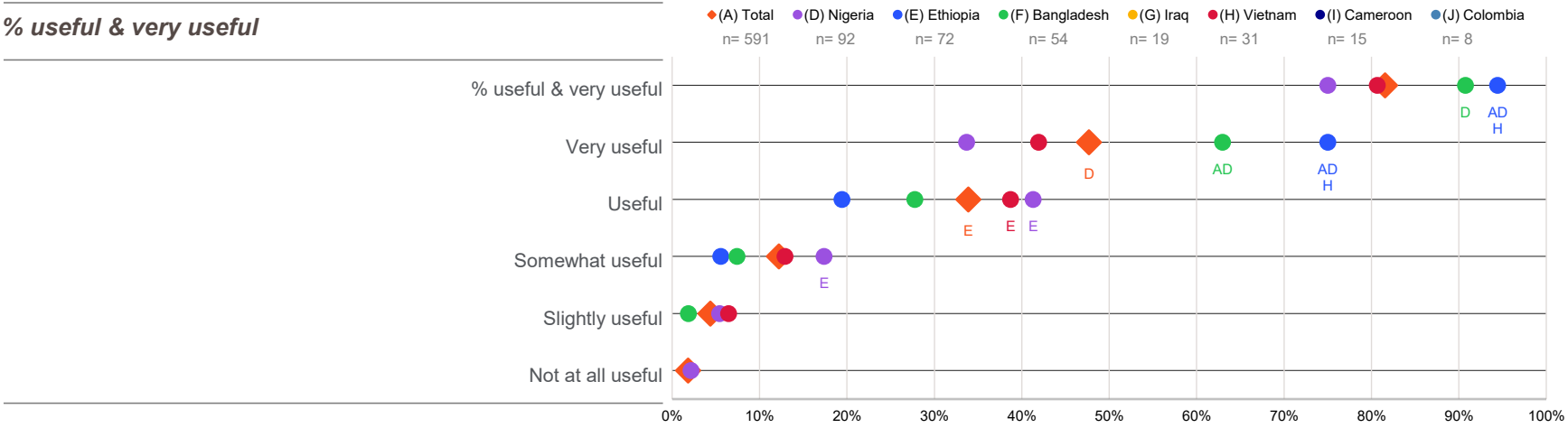


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How useful is Research4Life for your work? Don't know / not sure answers are excluded from the base.

Base: n= 591

Ethiopian (75%) and Bangladeshi (63%) users are more likely than average to rate Research4Life very useful (48% overall), while Nigerian users are less likely than average to do so (34%).

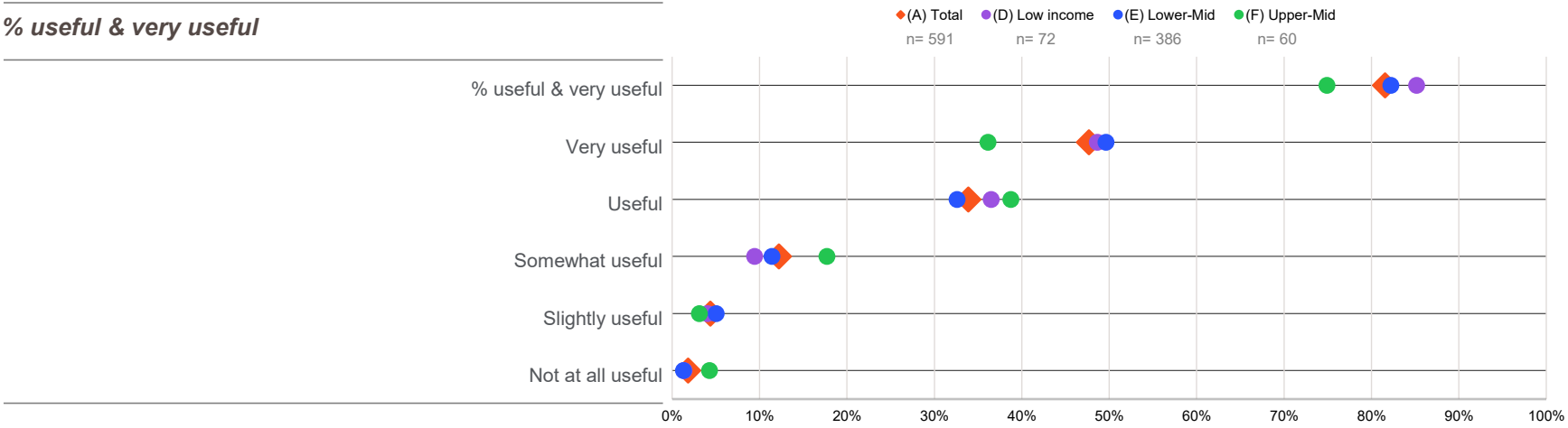


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How useful is Research4Life for your work? Don't know / not sure answers are excluded from the base.

Base: n= 591

Research4Life is rated similarly across income levels, with 75-85% of users in every group finding it useful or very useful (82% overall).

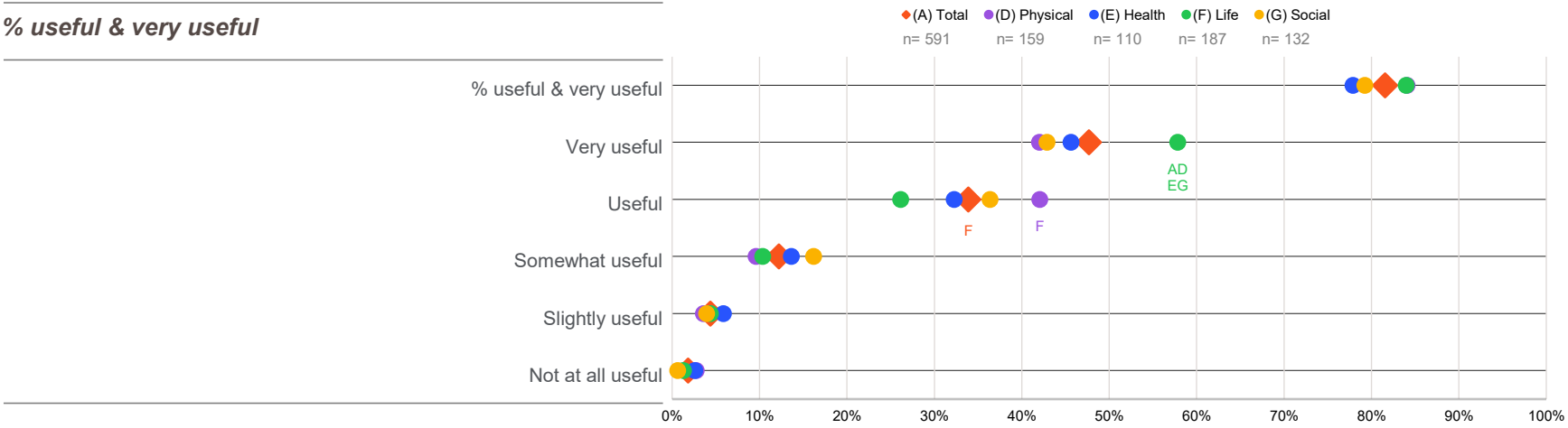


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How useful is Research4Life for your work? Don't know / not sure answers are excluded from the base.

Base: n= 591

Life sciences researchers are the most likely to rate Research4Life very useful (58% vs. 48% overall), while overall usefulness ratings are consistent across disciplines (78-84% useful or very useful).

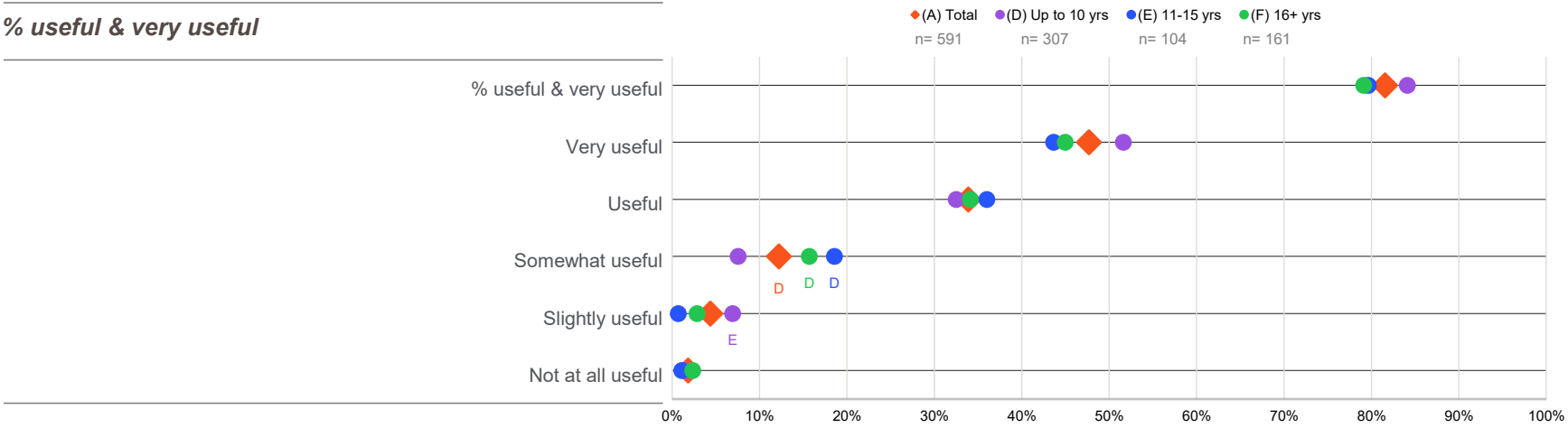


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How useful is Research4Life for your work? Don't know / not sure answers are excluded from the base.

Base: n= 591

Researchers with 11-15 years' (19%) and 16+ years' experience (16%) are more likely than those with up to 10 years' (8%) to find Research4Life only somewhat useful (12% overall).

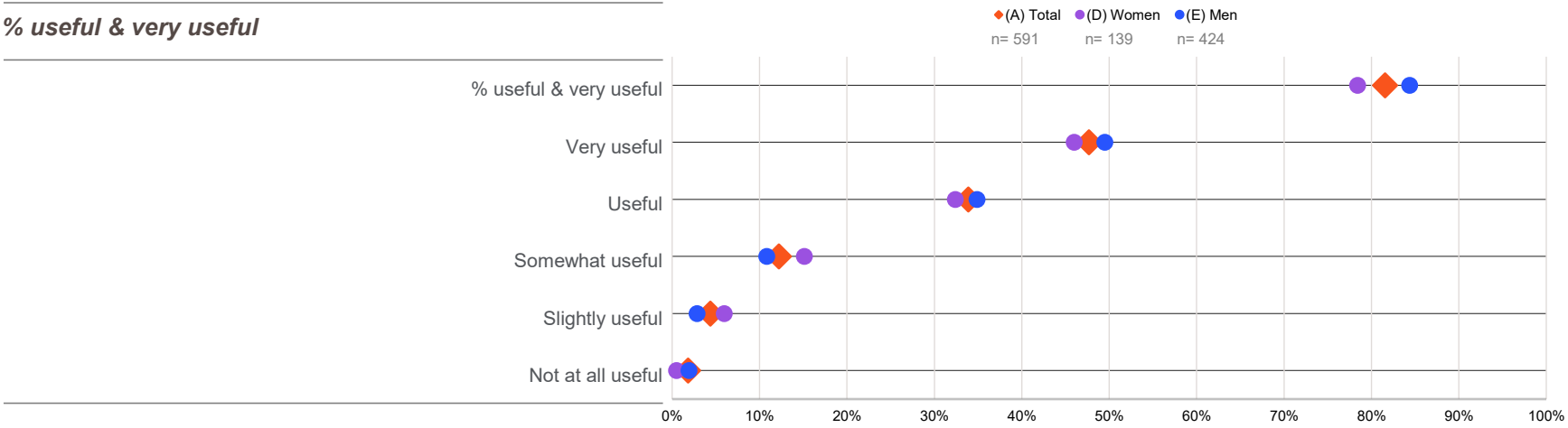


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How useful is Research4Life for your work? Don't know / not sure answers are excluded from the base.

Base: n= 591

Men (84%) and women (78%) rate Research4Life similarly, with around eight in ten of each finding it useful or very useful (82% overall).

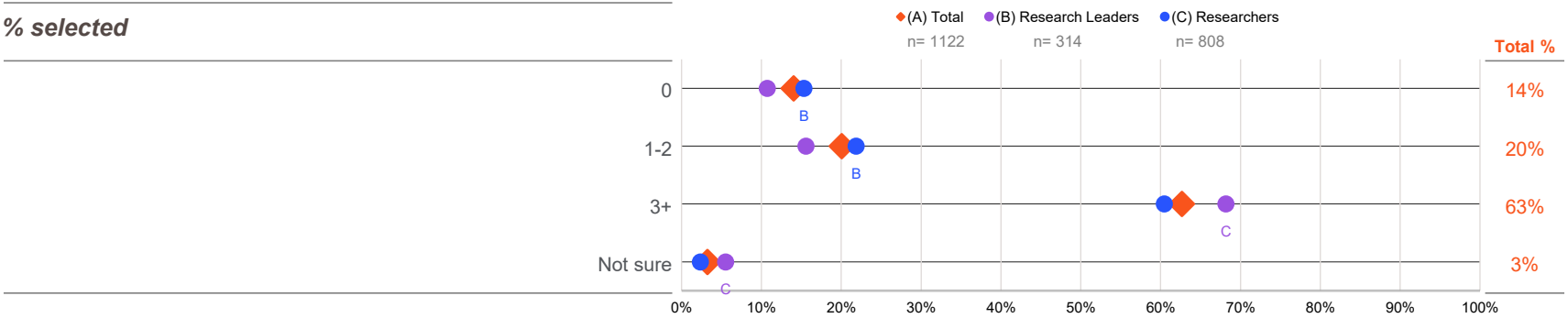


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How useful is Research4Life for your work? Don't know / not sure answers are excluded from the base.

Base: n= 591

Most researchers (63%) have been invited to peer review three or more times in the last five years, with Research Leaders more likely than Researchers to have been invited that often (68% vs. 60%).

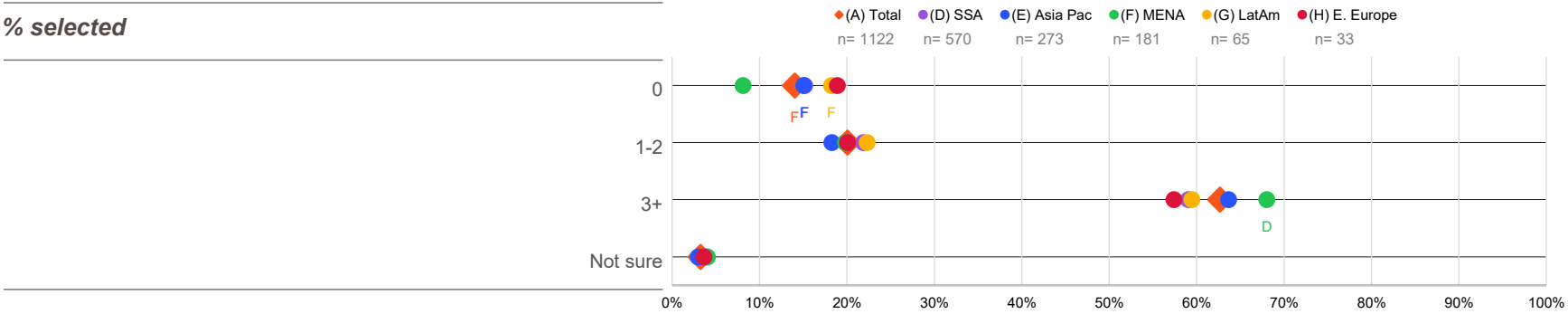


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How many times have you been invited to peer review a manuscript in the last 5 years?

Base: n= 1122

MENA researchers are the most likely to have been invited to peer review three or more times (68% vs. 59% in Sub-Saharan Africa) and the least likely never to have been invited (8% vs. 14% overall).

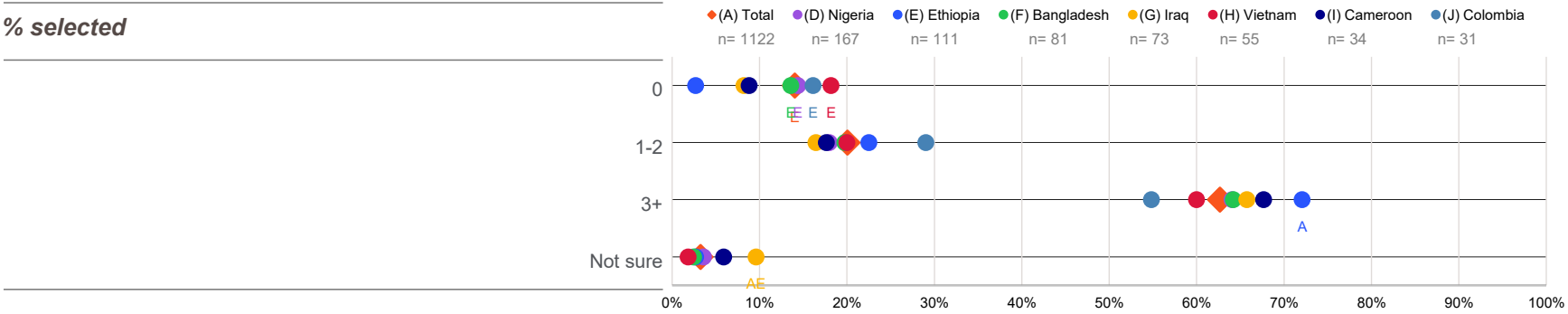


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How many times have you been invited to peer review a manuscript in the last 5 years?

Base: n= 1122

Almost all Ethiopian researchers surveyed have been invited to peer review in the last five years, with just 3% never invited (vs. 14% overall and 18% in Vietnam).

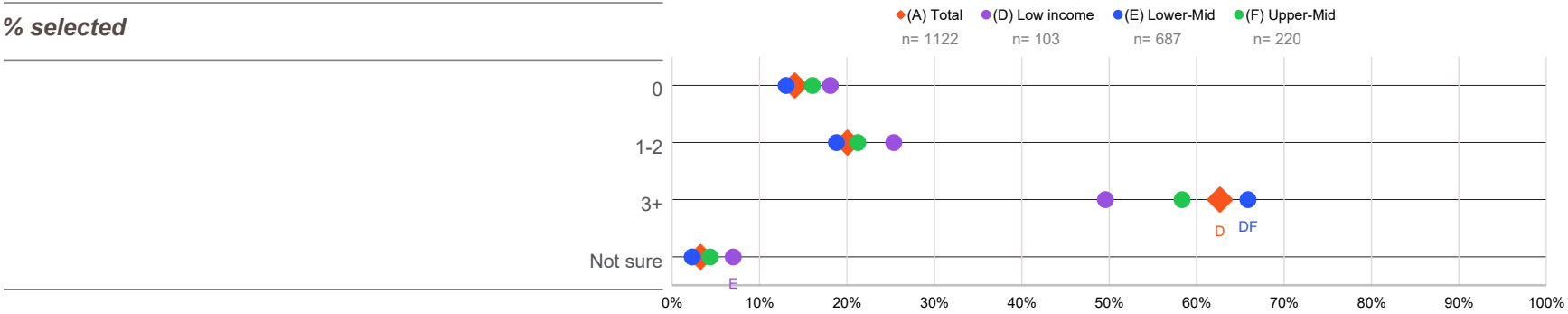


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How many times have you been invited to peer review a manuscript in the last 5 years?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in low-income countries have been invited to review the least often, with 50% invited three or more times (vs. 66% in lower-middle-income countries; 63% overall).

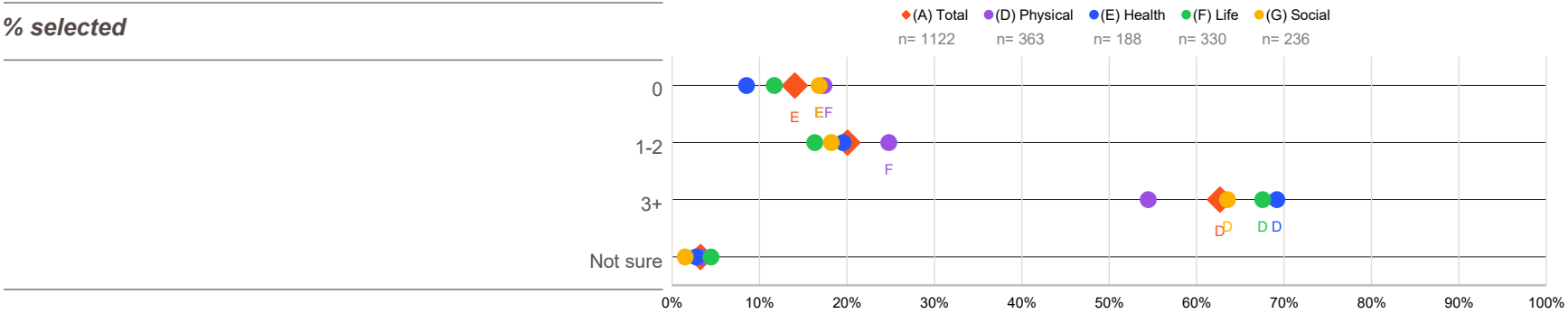


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How many times have you been invited to peer review a manuscript in the last 5 years?

Base: n= 1122

Physical sciences researchers receive the fewest peer review invitations, with 54% invited three or more times (vs. 69% in health sciences and 68% in life sciences; 63% overall).

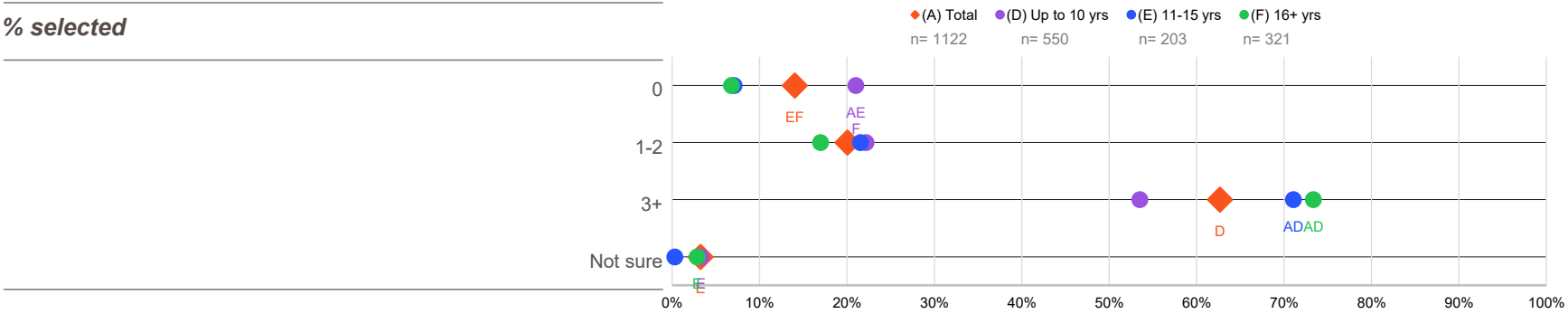


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How many times have you been invited to peer review a manuscript in the last 5 years?

Base: n= 1122

Peer review invitations rise with seniority: 73% of researchers with 16+ years' and 71% with 11-15 years' experience have been invited three or more times, vs. 54% of those with up to 10 years' (63% overall).

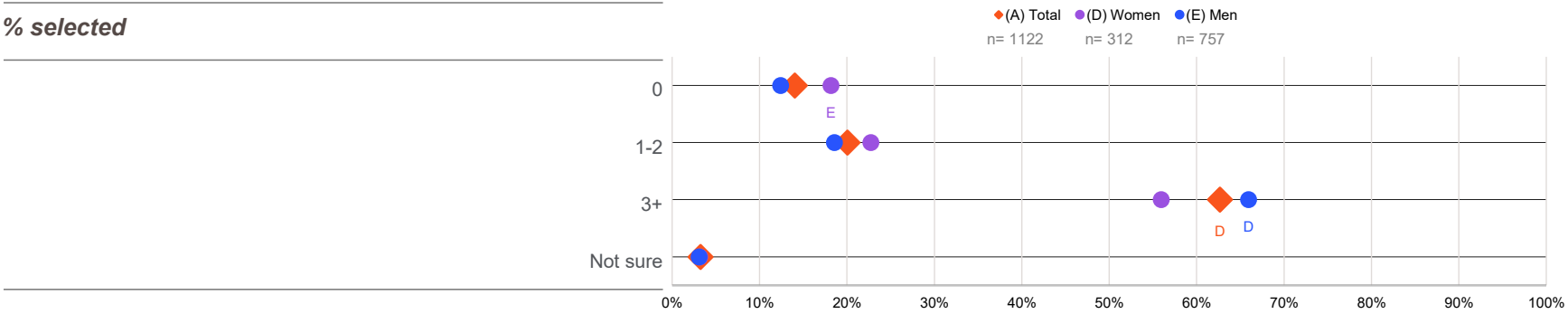


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How many times have you been invited to peer review a manuscript in the last 5 years?

Base: n= 1122

Men are more likely than women to have been invited to peer review three or more times in the last five years (66% vs. 56%; 63% overall).

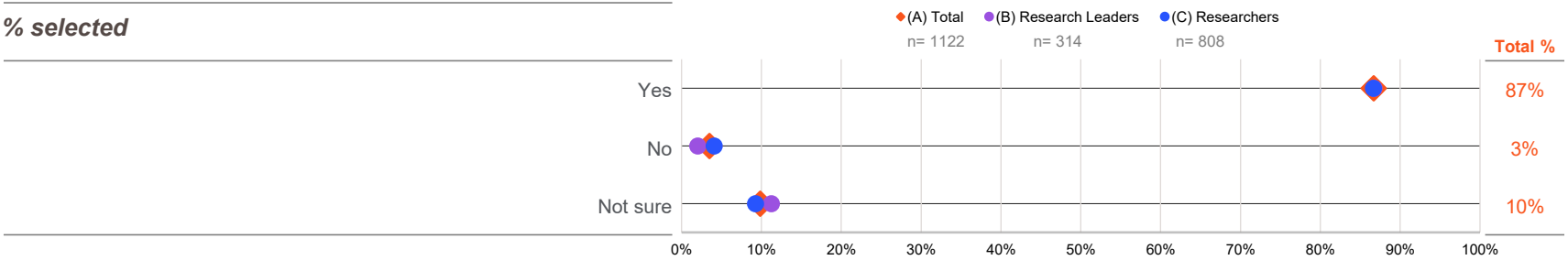


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How many times have you been invited to peer review a manuscript in the last 5 years?

Base: n= 1122

There is a strong appetite for peer review, with 87% of researchers interested in becoming or continuing to serve as a reviewer.

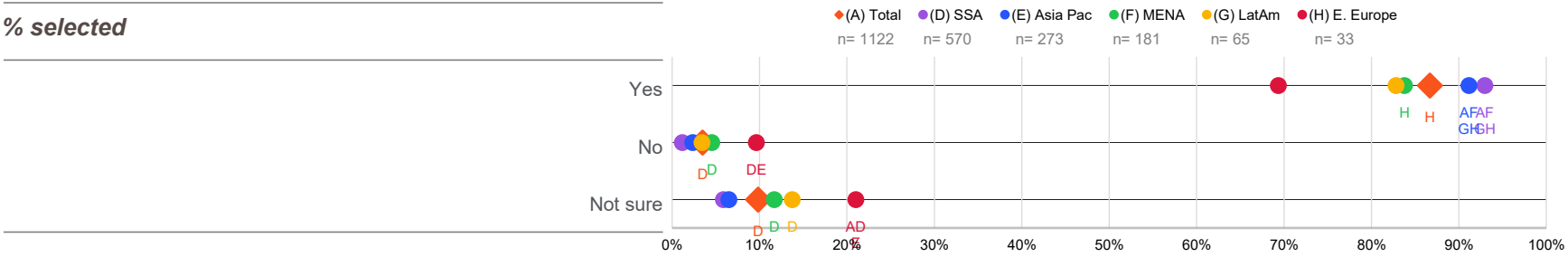


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Are you interested in becoming or continuing to serve as a peer reviewer in the future?

Base: n= 1122

Interest in peer reviewing is highest in Sub-Saharan Africa (93%) and Asia Pacific (91%, vs. 87% overall), and markedly lower in Eastern Europe (69%).

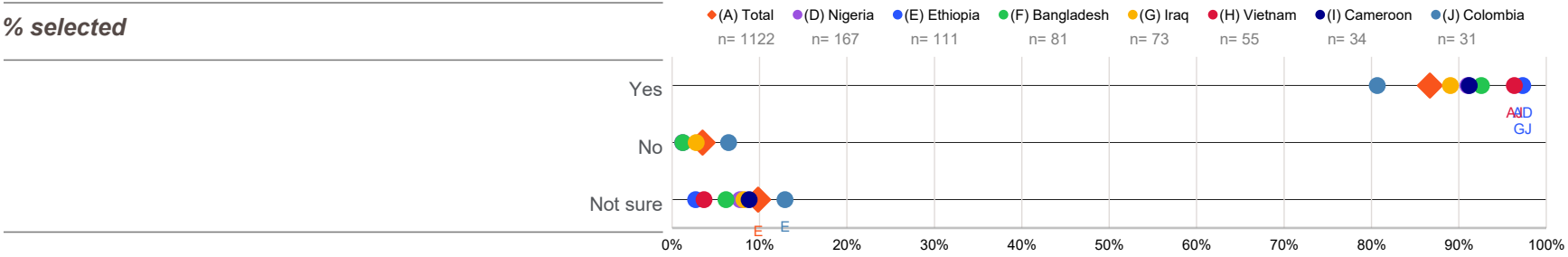


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Are you interested in becoming or continuing to serve as a peer reviewer in the future?

Base: n= 1122

Interest in peer reviewing is near-universal among respondents in Ethiopia (97%) and Vietnam (96%, vs. 87% overall); Colombian researchers are less likely than these two groups to be interested (81%).

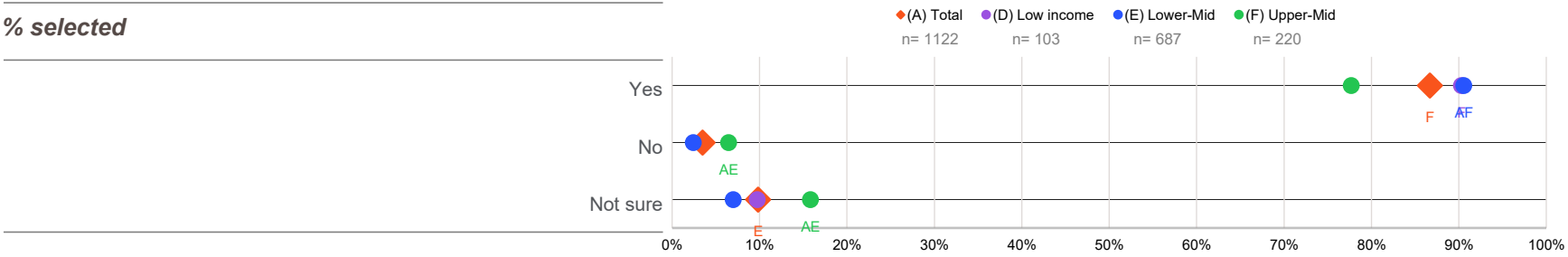


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Are you interested in becoming or continuing to serve as a peer reviewer in the future?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in upper-middle-income countries are the least interested in peer reviewing (78%, vs. 91% in lower-middle-income and 90% in low-income countries; 87% overall).

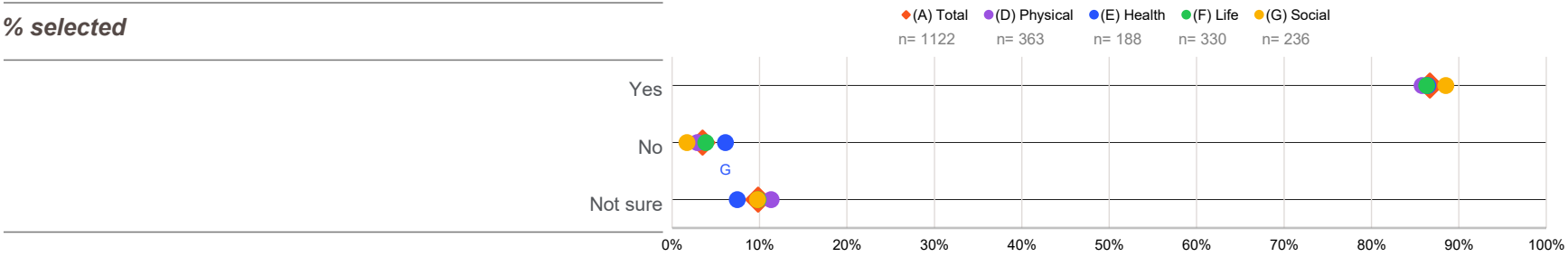


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Are you interested in becoming or continuing to serve as a peer reviewer in the future?

Base: n= 1122

Interest in peer reviewing is consistent across disciplines, at 86-89% in every field (87% overall).

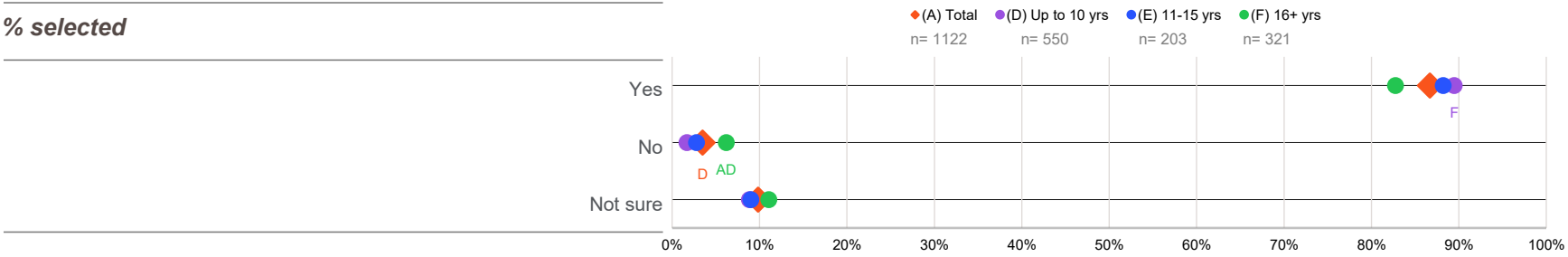


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Are you interested in becoming or continuing to serve as a peer reviewer in the future?

Base: n= 1122

The most experienced researchers are less interested in peer reviewing: 83% of those with 16+ years' experience are interested (vs. 89% with up to 10 years'), and 6% say no outright (vs. 3% overall).

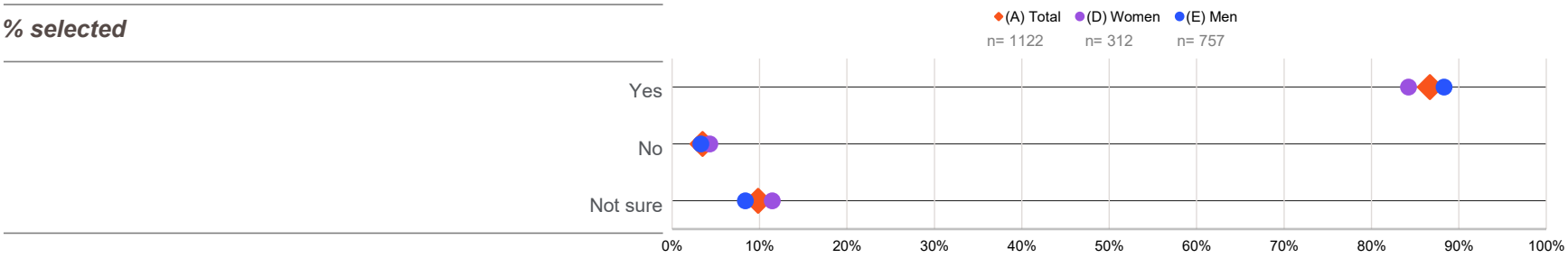


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Are you interested in becoming or continuing to serve as a peer reviewer in the future?

Base: n= 1122

Men (88%) and women (84%) are similarly interested in peer reviewing, in line with the 87% average.

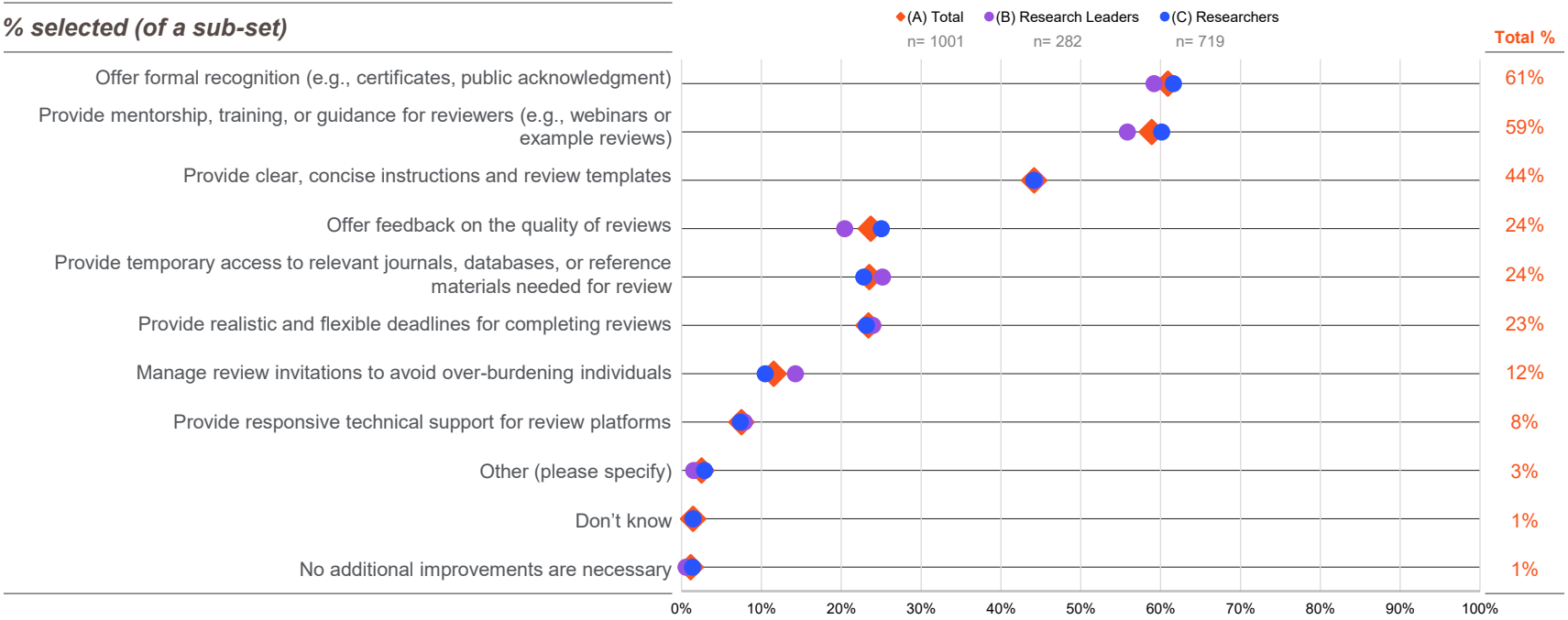


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Are you interested in becoming or continuing to serve as a peer reviewer in the future?

Base: n= 1122

Formal recognition (61%) and mentorship, training or guidance (59%) top the list of improvements reviewers want from journals, followed by clear instructions and review templates (44%).

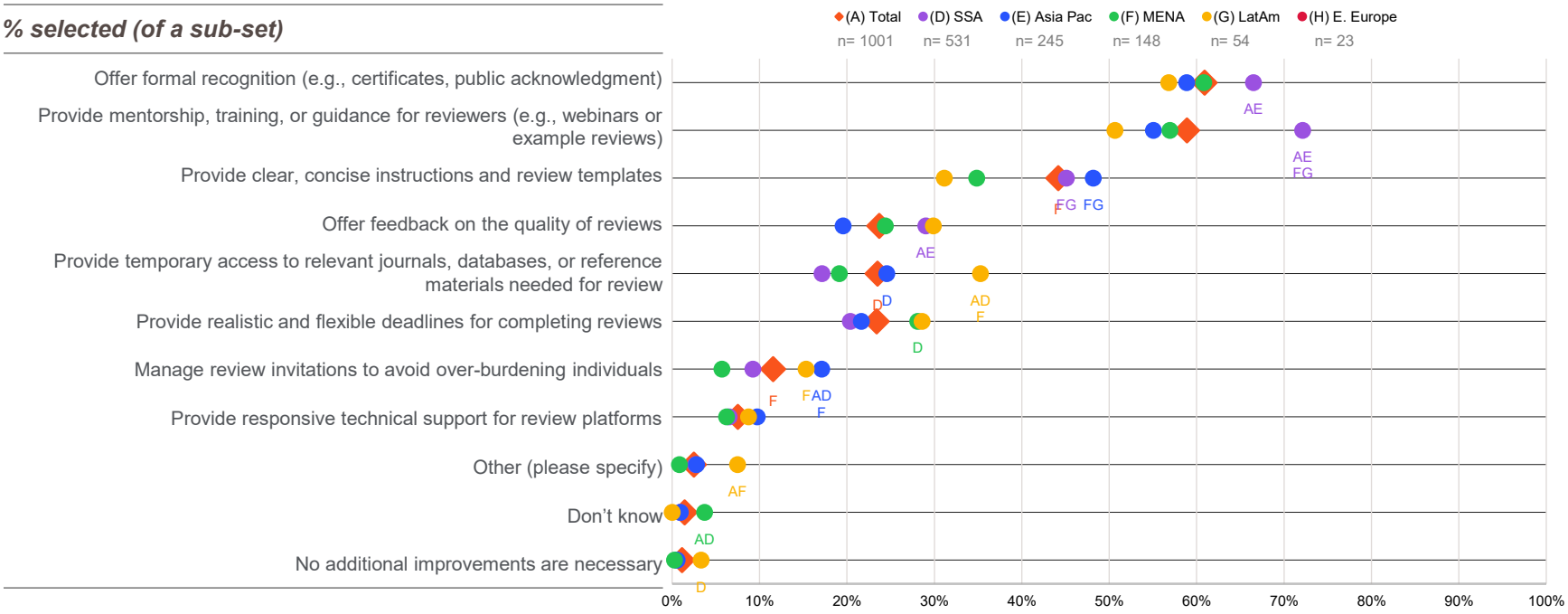


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What could journals do that would most improve your experience as a reviewer?

Base: n= 1001

Researchers in Sub-Saharan Africa are the most likely to want mentorship, training or guidance for reviewers (72% vs. 59% overall), while those in Latin America lead on wanting temporary access to journals and databases (35% vs. 24% overall).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What could journals do that would most improve your experience as a reviewer?

Base: n= 1001

Ethiopian reviewers are more likely than average to want formal recognition (83% vs. 61% overall); reviewers in Ethiopia (72%) and Nigeria (70%) are also more likely than average to want mentorship or training (vs. 59% overall).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What could journals do that would most improve your experience as a reviewer?

Base: n= 1001

Reviewers in low-income countries are the most likely to want mentorship, training or guidance (79% vs. 59% overall), while those in upper-middle-income countries are the least likely (49%).

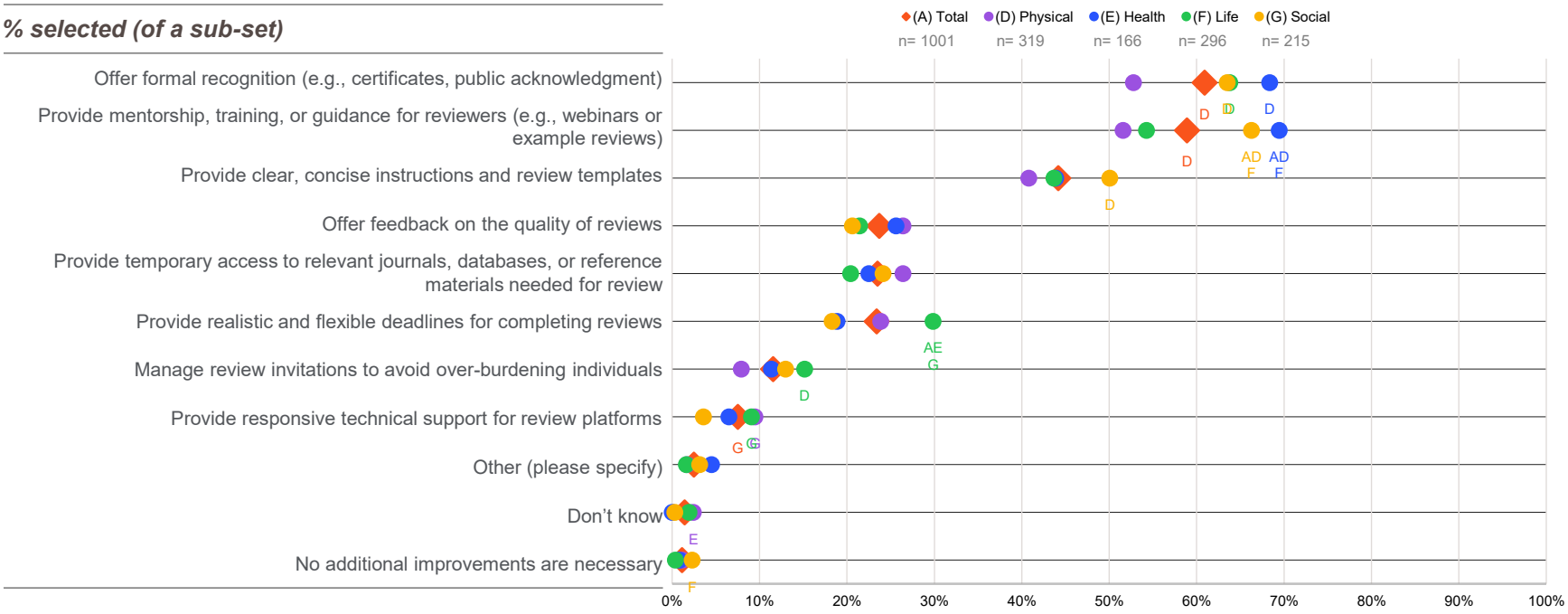


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What could journals do that would most improve your experience as a reviewer?

Base: n= 1001

Physical sciences reviewers are the least likely to want formal recognition (53% vs. 61% overall), while health (69%) and social sciences (66%) are the most likely to want mentorship and training (vs. 59% overall).

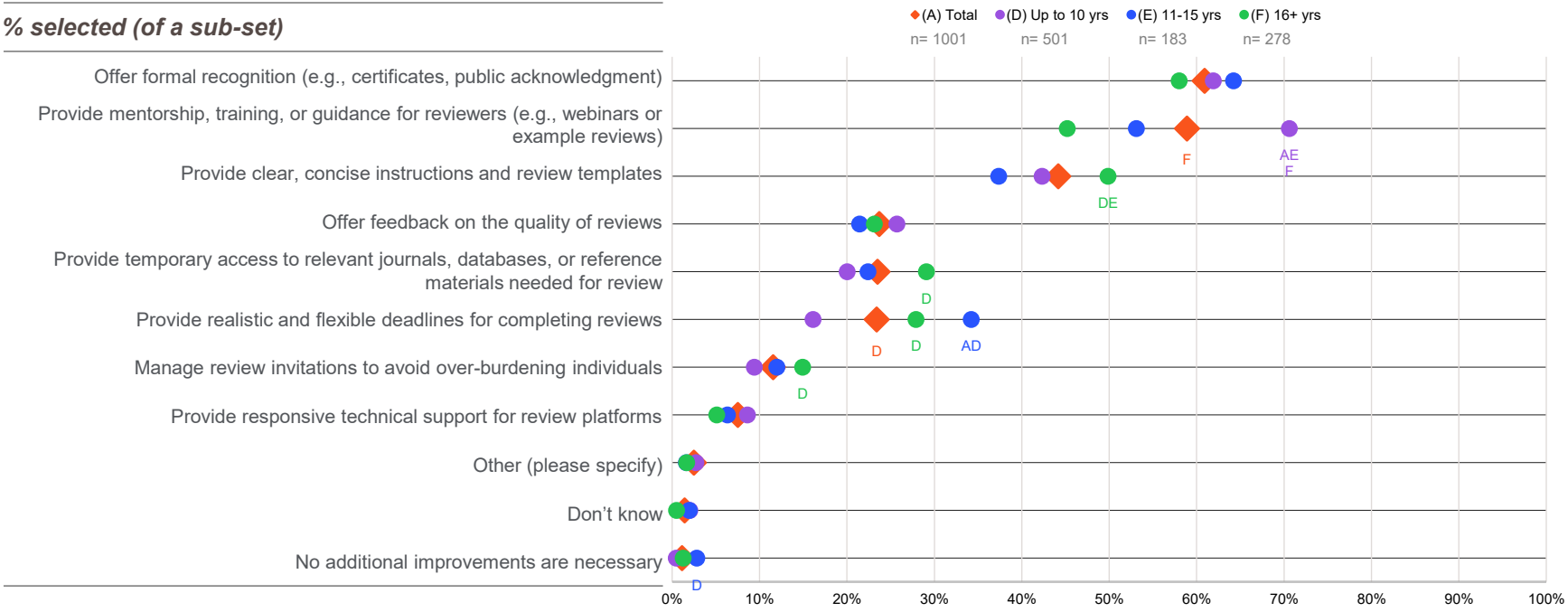


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What could journals do that would most improve your experience as a reviewer?

Base: n= 1001

Reviewers with up to 10 years' experience are the most likely to want mentorship, training or guidance (71% vs. 59% overall) and the least likely to prioritize flexible deadlines (16% vs. 23% overall).

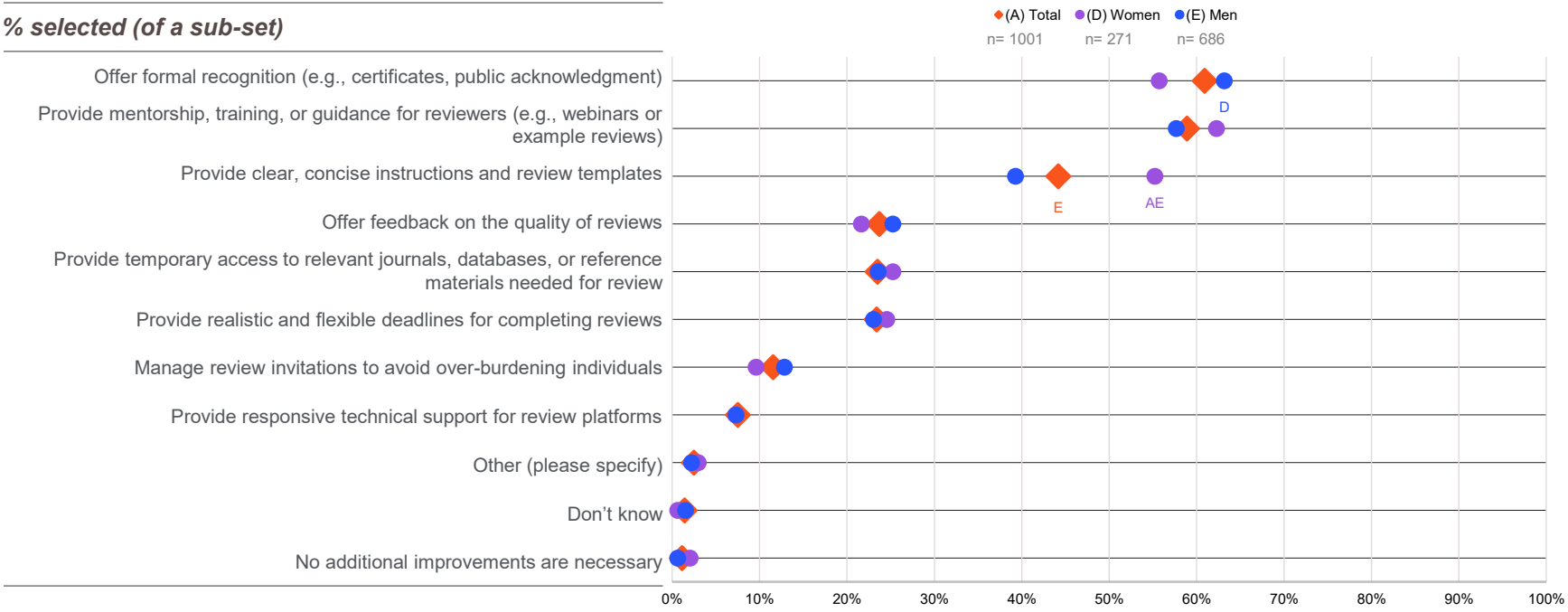


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What could journals do that would most improve your experience as a reviewer?

Base: n= 1001

Men are more likely than women to want formal recognition (63% vs. 56%), while women place far more weight on clear, concise instructions and review templates than men (55% vs. 39%; 44% overall).

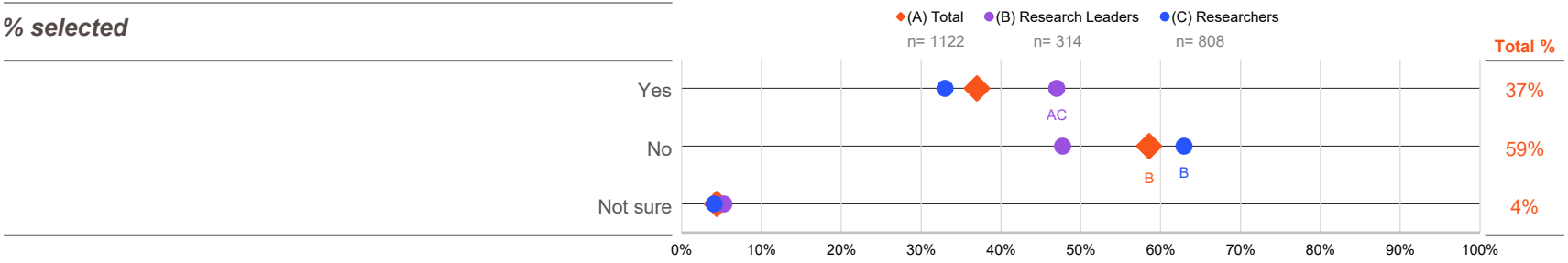


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What could journals do that would most improve your experience as a reviewer?

Base: n= 1001

A minority of researchers (37%) have been invited to serve on an editorial board in the last five years; Research Leaders are much more likely to have been invited than Researchers (47% vs. 33%).

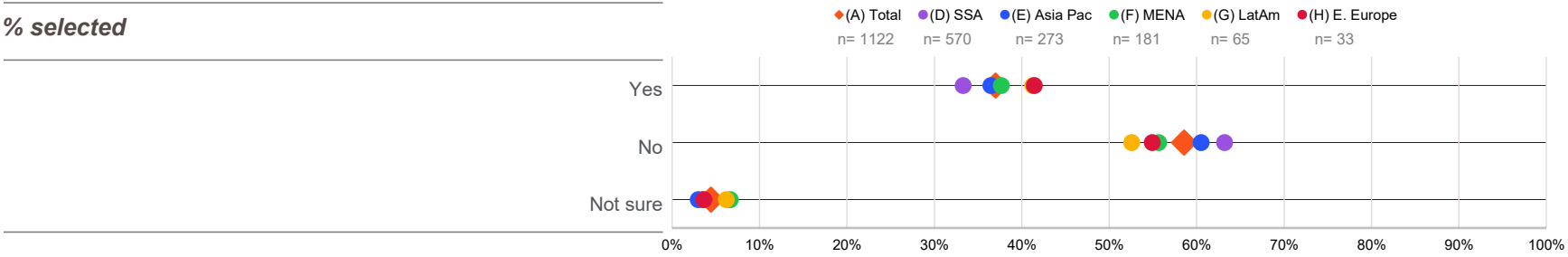


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Have you been invited to serve on a journal editorial board in any capacity in the last 5 years?

Base: n= 1122

Editorial board invitations are similar across regions, with 33-41% of researchers invited in the last five years (37% overall).

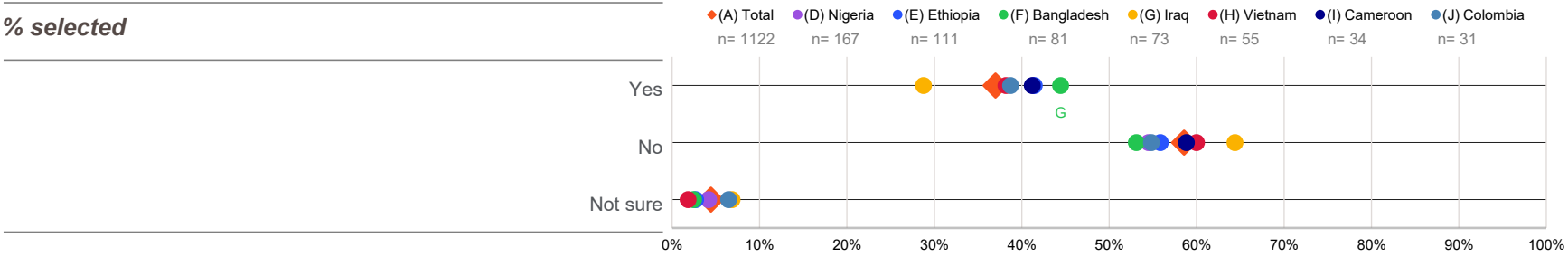


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Have you been invited to serve on a journal editorial board in any capacity in the last 5 years?

Base: n= 1122

Invitations to serve on a journal editorial board are more common in Bangladesh (44%) than in Iraq (29%).

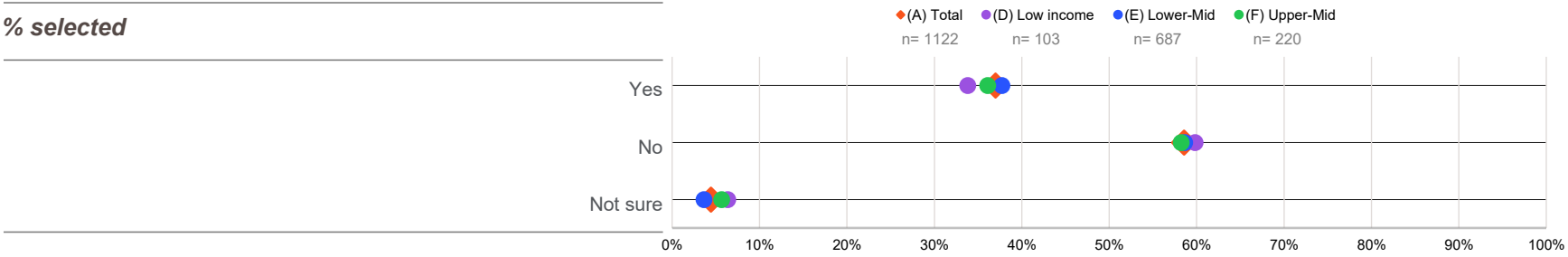


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Have you been invited to serve on a journal editorial board in any capacity in the last 5 years?

Base: n= 1122

Editorial board invitations do not vary by income level, with 34-38% of researchers in every group invited (37% overall).

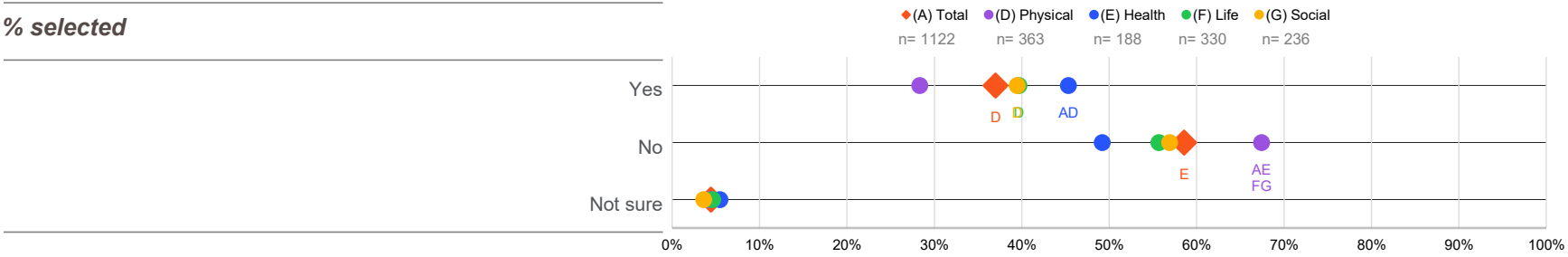


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Have you been invited to serve on a journal editorial board in any capacity in the last 5 years?

Base: n= 1122

Two-thirds of physical sciences researchers (67%) have not been invited to serve on an editorial board (vs. 59% overall) in the last 5 years, compared with around half of health sciences researchers (49%).

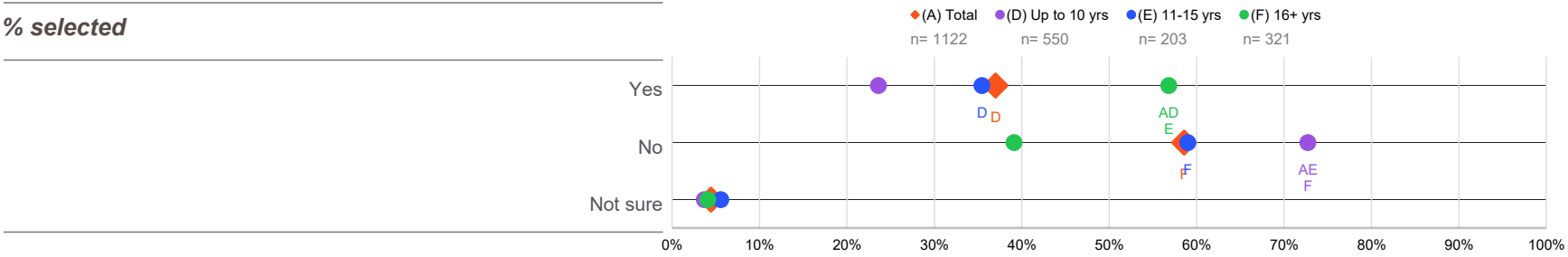


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Have you been invited to serve on a journal editorial board in any capacity in the last 5 years?

Base: n= 1122

Editorial board invitations rise sharply with seniority: 73% of researchers with up to 10 years' experience have never been invited (vs. 59% overall), compared with just 39% of those with 16+ years'.

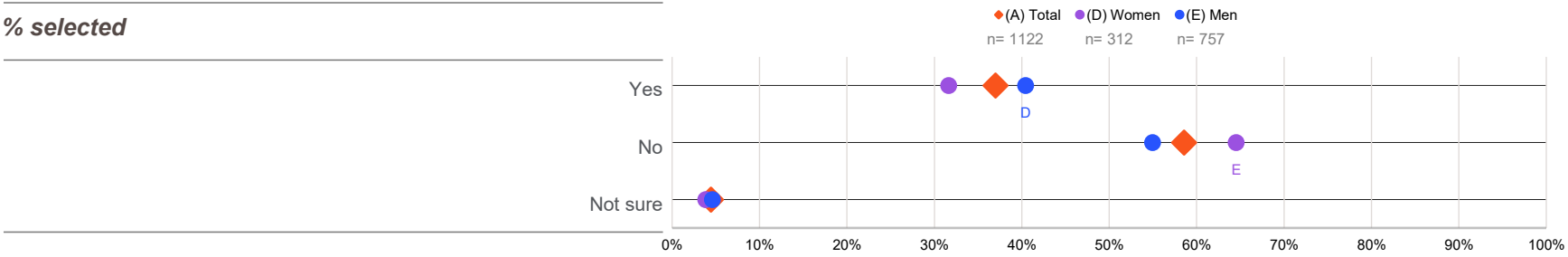


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Have you been invited to serve on a journal editorial board in any capacity in the last 5 years?

Base: n= 1122

Women are more likely than men to not have been invited to serve on an editorial board in the last 5 years (65% vs. 55%; 59% overall).

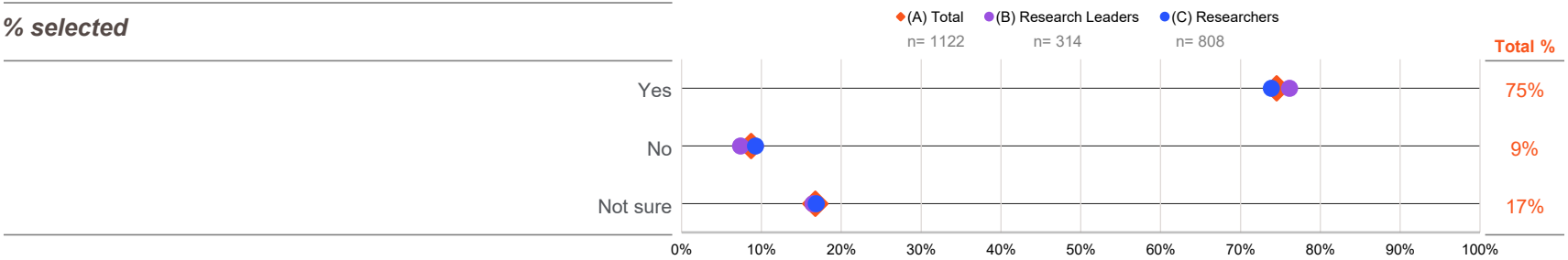


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Have you been invited to serve on a journal editorial board in any capacity in the last 5 years?

Base: n= 1122

Interest in serving on a journal editorial board is high among Research Leaders and Researchers alike, with three-quarters (75%) saying yes overall (76% and 74% respectively).

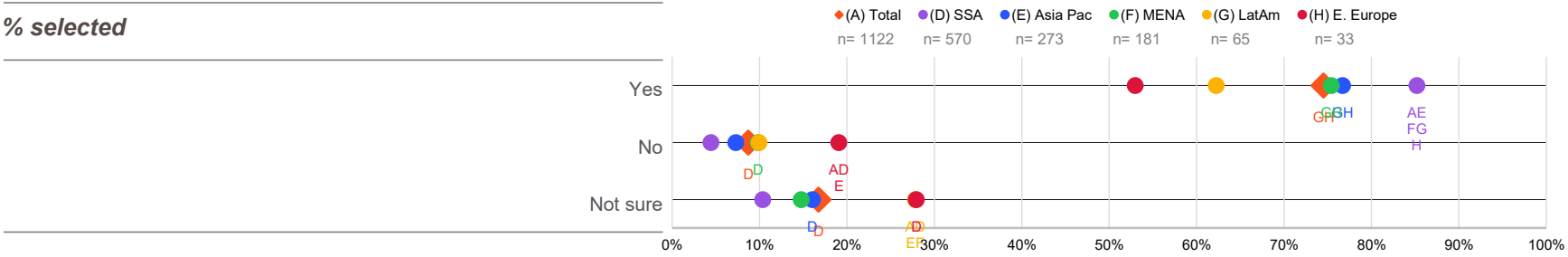


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Are you interested in becoming or continuing to serve on a journal editorial board (e.g. as associate editor) in the future?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in Sub-Saharan Africa show the strongest interest in serving on an editorial board (85% vs. 75% overall), while those in Eastern Europe (53%) and Latin America (62%) are the least interested.

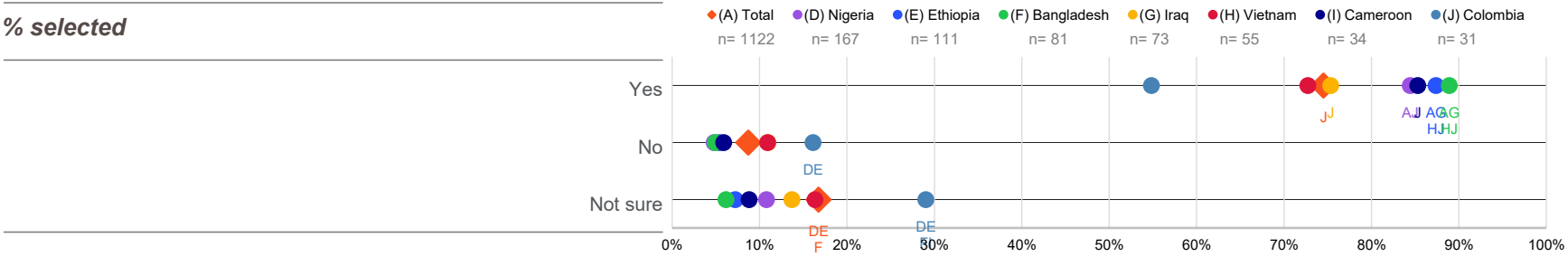


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Are you interested in becoming or continuing to serve on a journal editorial board (e.g. as associate editor) in the future?

Base: n= 1122

Interest in editorial board roles is highest in Bangladesh (89%), Ethiopia (87%) and Nigeria (84%), while Colombian researchers are the clear outlier at just 55% (vs. 75% overall).

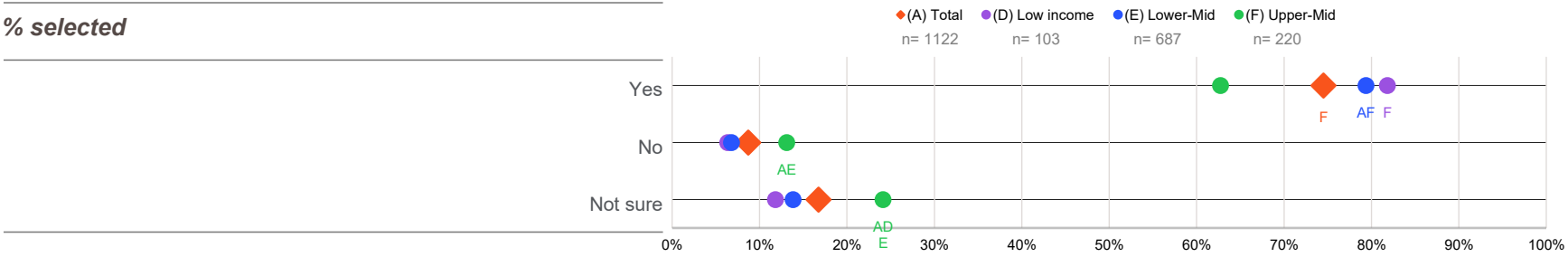


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Are you interested in becoming or continuing to serve on a journal editorial board (e.g. as associate editor) in the future?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in low-income (82%) and lower-middle-income (79%) countries are the most interested in editorial board service, while those in upper-middle-income countries are the least interested (63% vs. 75% overall).

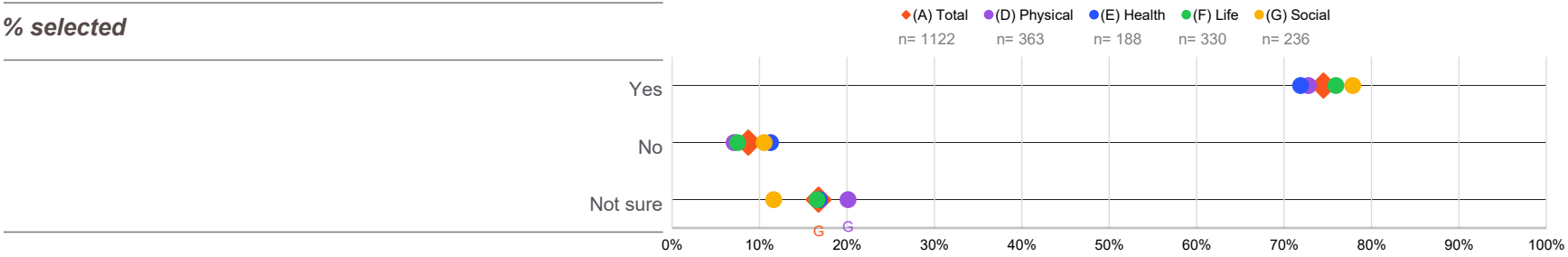


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Are you interested in becoming or continuing to serve on a journal editorial board (e.g. as associate editor) in the future?

Base: n= 1122

Interest in editorial board service is consistent across disciplines (72-78% saying yes).

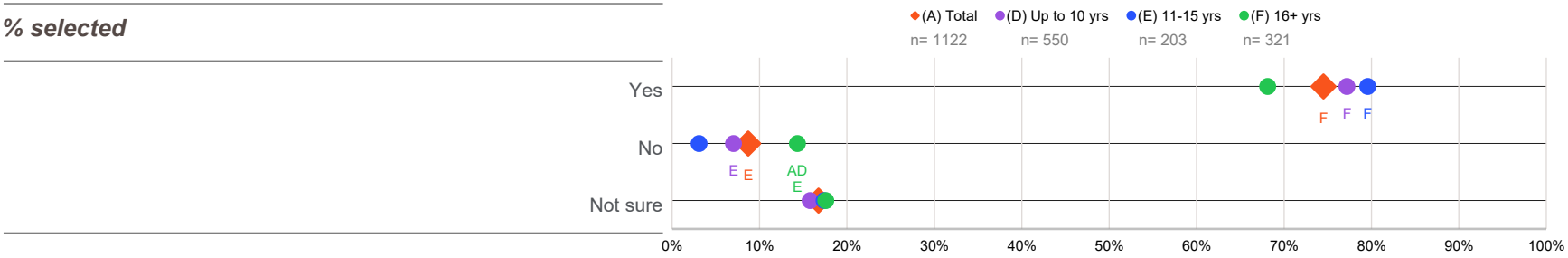


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Are you interested in becoming or continuing to serve on a journal editorial board (e.g. as associate editor) in the future?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers with 16+ years' experience are the least interested in editorial board service (68% saying yes vs. 75% overall).

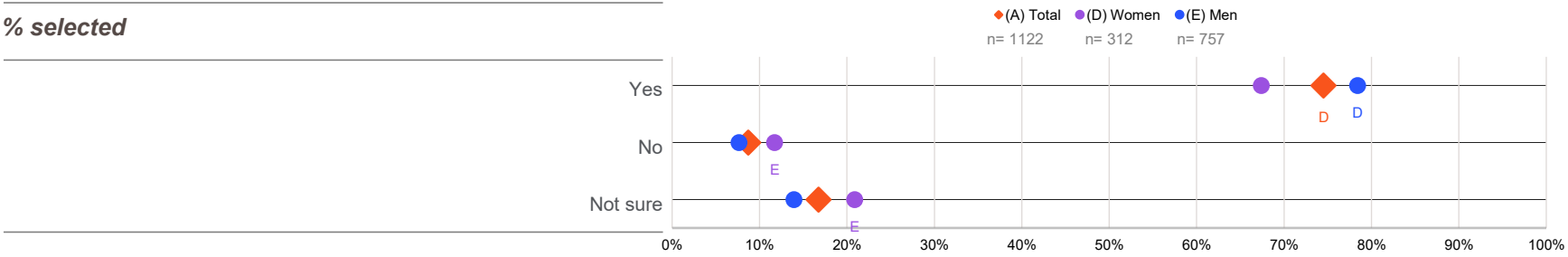


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Are you interested in becoming or continuing to serve on a journal editorial board (e.g. as associate editor) in the future?

Base: n= 1122

Men are more likely than women to be interested in serving on an editorial board (78% vs. 67%).

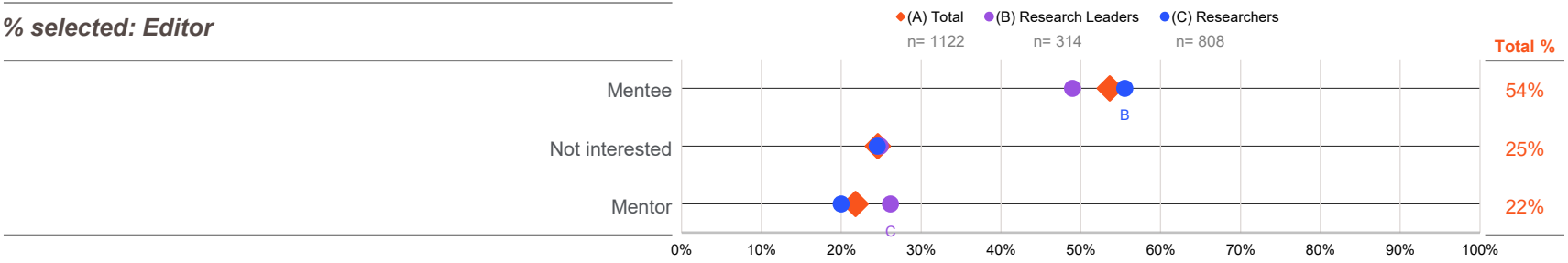


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Are you interested in becoming or continuing to serve on a journal editorial board (e.g. as associate editor) in the future?

Base: n= 1122

Just over half (54%) would take part in a mentoring program as mentees; Researchers are more interested in the mentee role than Research Leaders (56% vs. 49%), while Research Leaders lean more toward mentoring (26% vs. 20%).

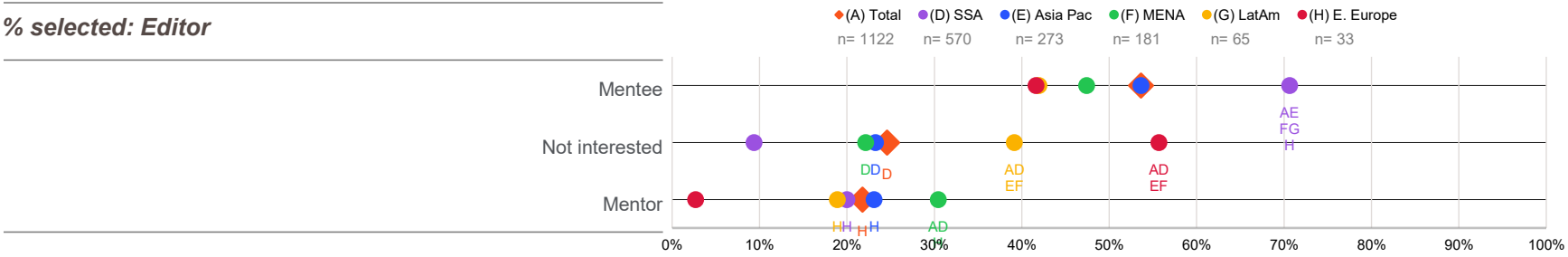


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Editor

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in Sub-Saharan Africa show the strongest appetite for the mentee role (71% vs. 54% overall), while those in MENA show the strongest interest in the role of mentor (30% vs. 22% overall).

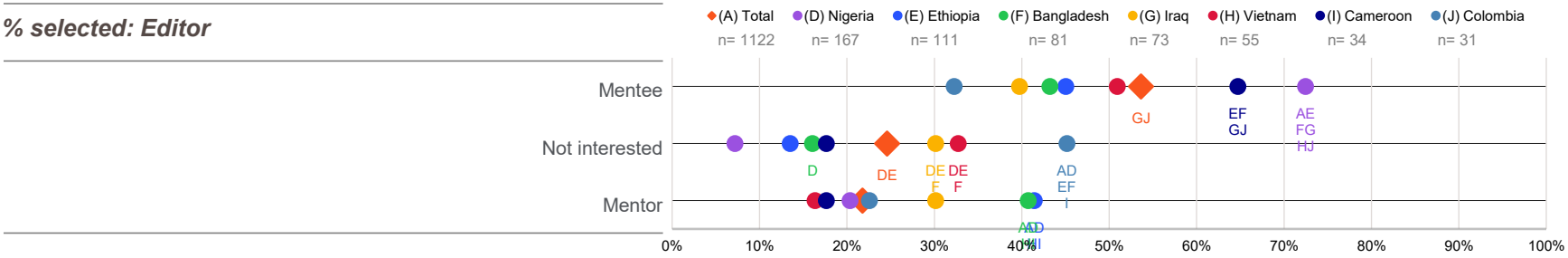


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Editor

Base: n= 1122

Nigerian researchers are more likely than average to want the mentee role in a mentoring program (72% vs. 54% overall).

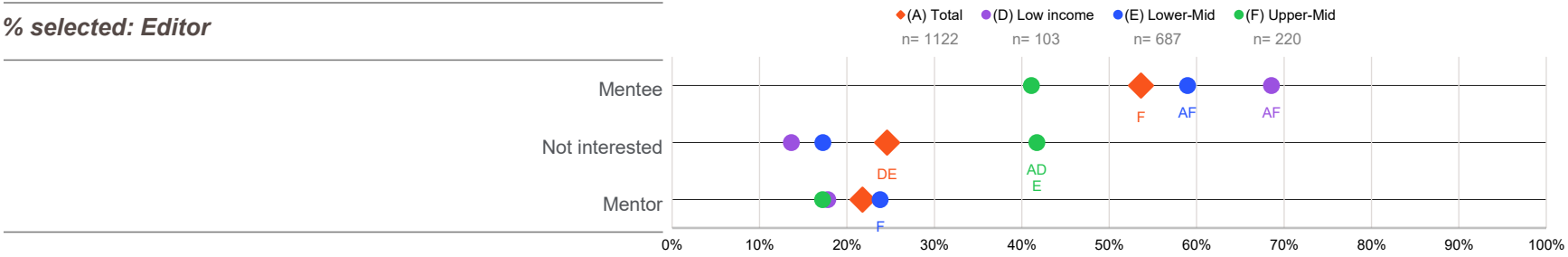


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Editor

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in low-income countries are the most likely to want a mentee role (69% vs. 54% overall).

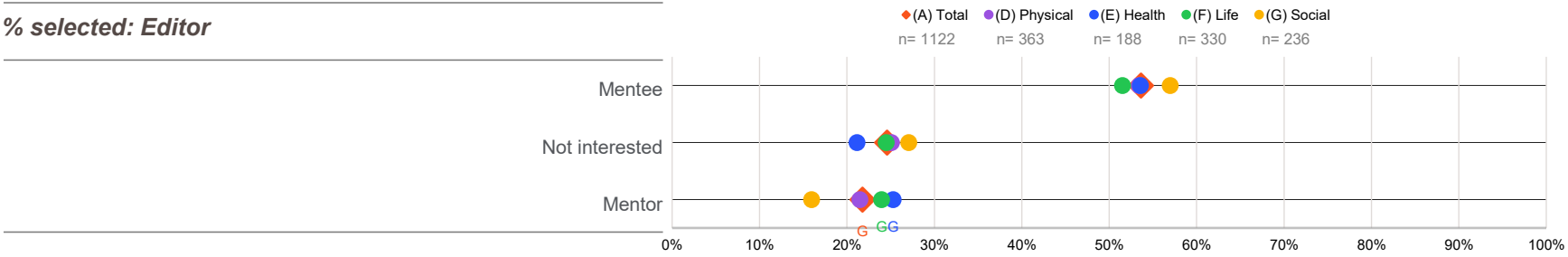


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Editor

Base: n= 1122

Interest is broadly similar across disciplines, with around half wanting a mentee role (52-57%); social sciences researchers are the least likely to volunteer as mentors (16% vs. 22% overall).

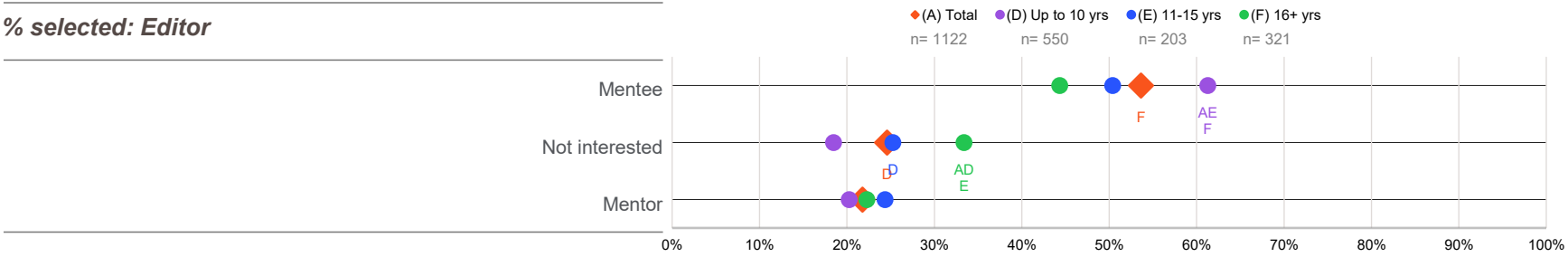


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Editor

Base: n= 1122

Researchers with up to 10 years' experience are the most likely to want a mentee role (61% vs. 54% overall), while interest in the mentor role is similar across all career lengths (22% overall).

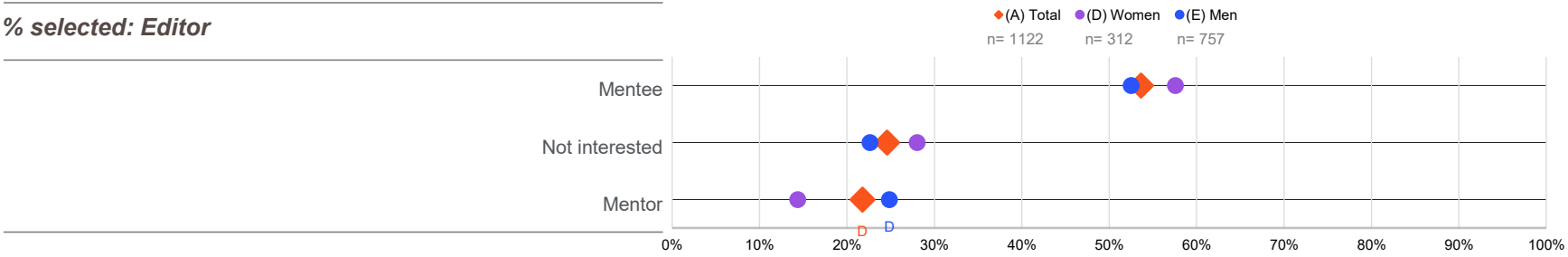


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Editor

Base: n= 1122

Women are less likely than men to put themselves forward as mentors (14% vs. 25%), while interest in the mentee role is similar across genders (58% and 53%).

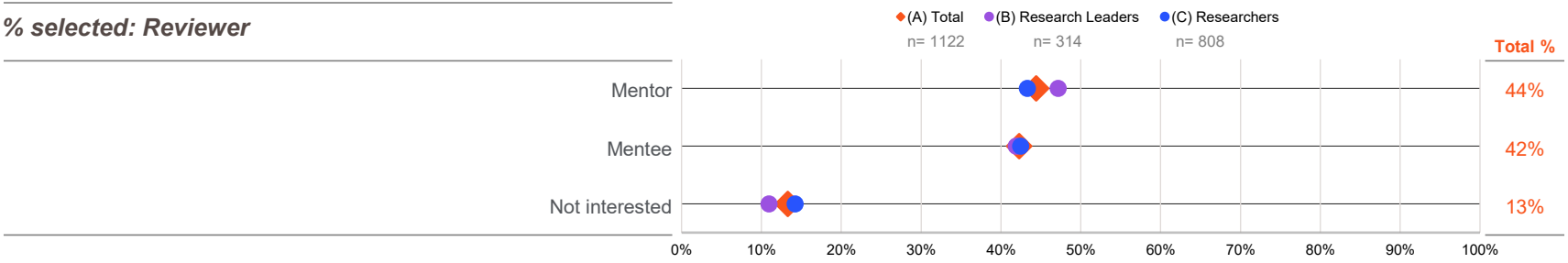


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Editor

Base: n= 1122

Research Leaders and Researchers are equally interested in this reviewer mentoring role, with around 44% overall wanting to mentor (47% and 43%) and 42% wanting to be mentees in both groups.

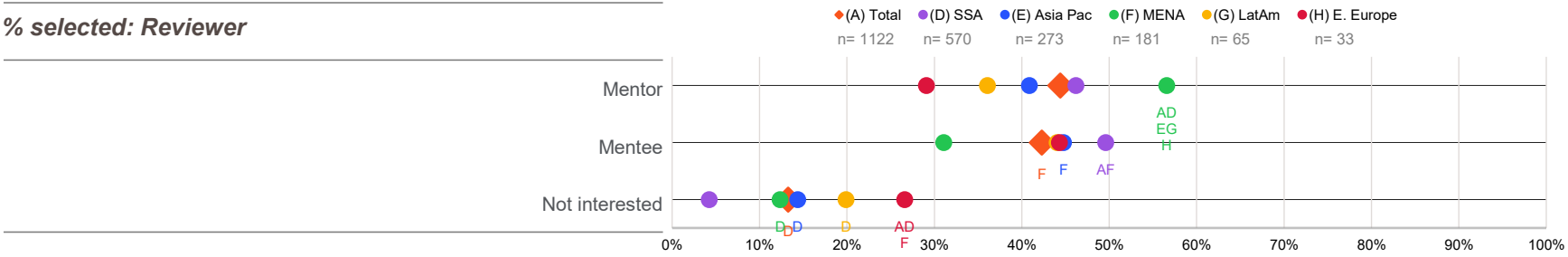


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Reviewer

Base: n= 1122

MENA researchers are the most likely to want to mentor in this reviewer role (57% vs. 44% overall), while researchers in Sub-Saharan Africa show the broadest engagement (with only 4% not interested).

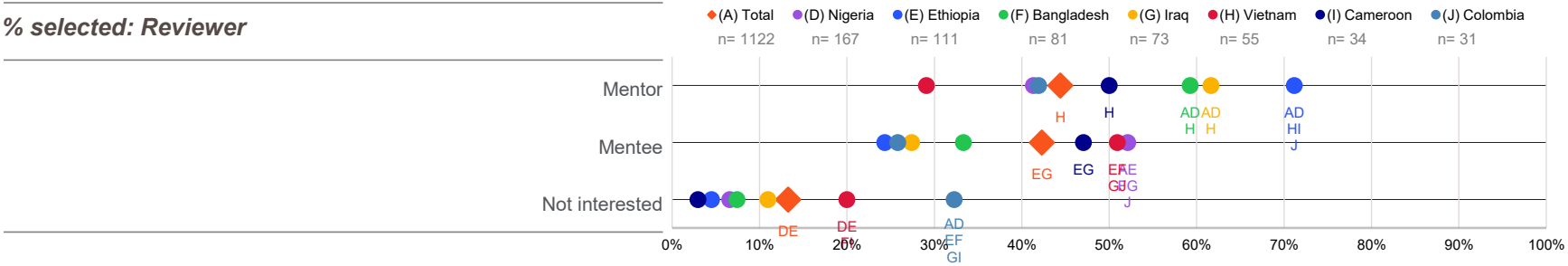


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Reviewer

Base: n= 1122

Ethiopian researchers are far more likely than average to be interested in the mentor role (71% vs. 44% overall).

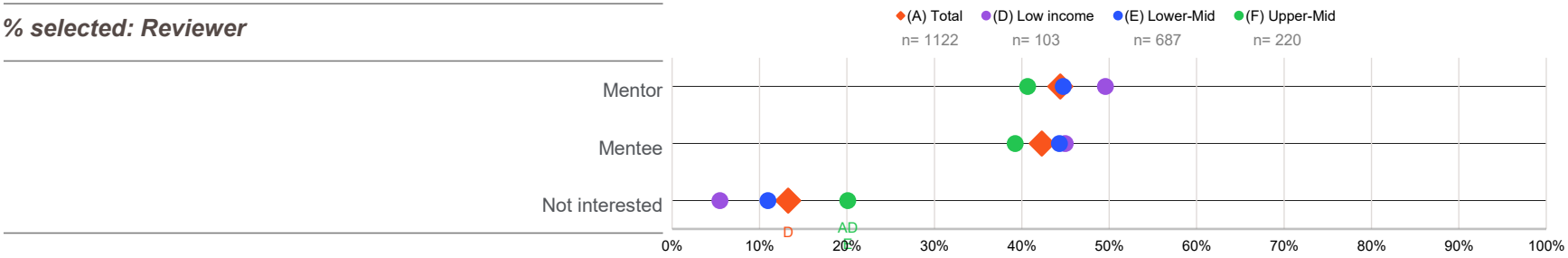


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Reviewer

Base: n= 1122

Appetite for the mentor role is similar across income groups (41-50%).

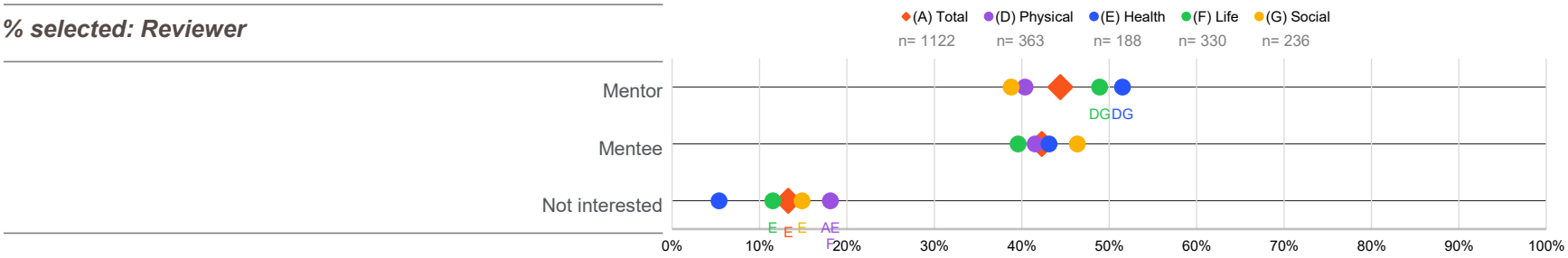


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Reviewer

Base: n= 1122

Health (52%) and life sciences (49%) researchers are the most drawn to the mentor role (vs. 40% physical, 39% social sciences).

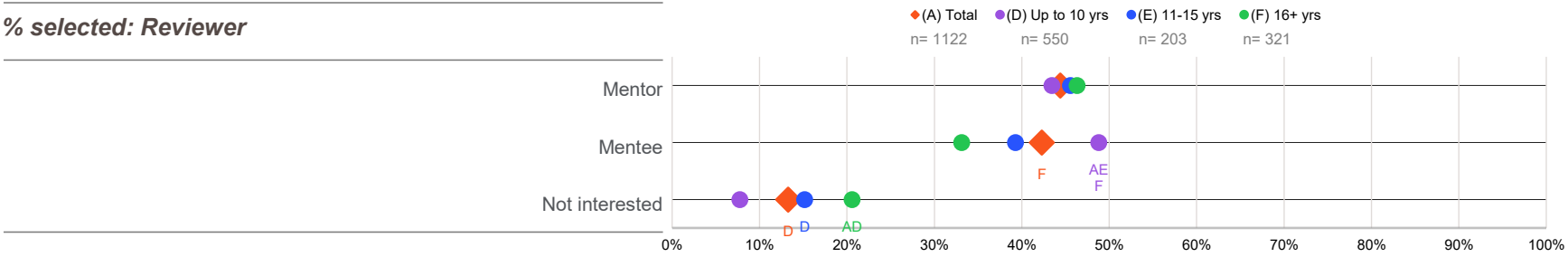


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Reviewer

Base: n= 1122

Researchers with up to 10 years' experience are the most likely to want a mentee role (49% vs. 33% of those with 16+ years), while interest in the mentor role is similar across all career lengths.

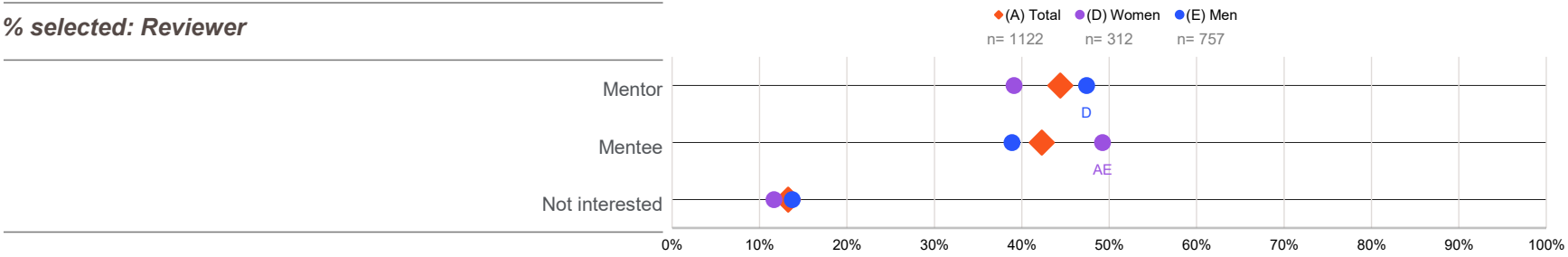


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Reviewer

Base: n= 1122

Men are more likely to volunteer as mentors (47% vs. 39% of women), while women lean toward the mentee role (49% vs. 39%).

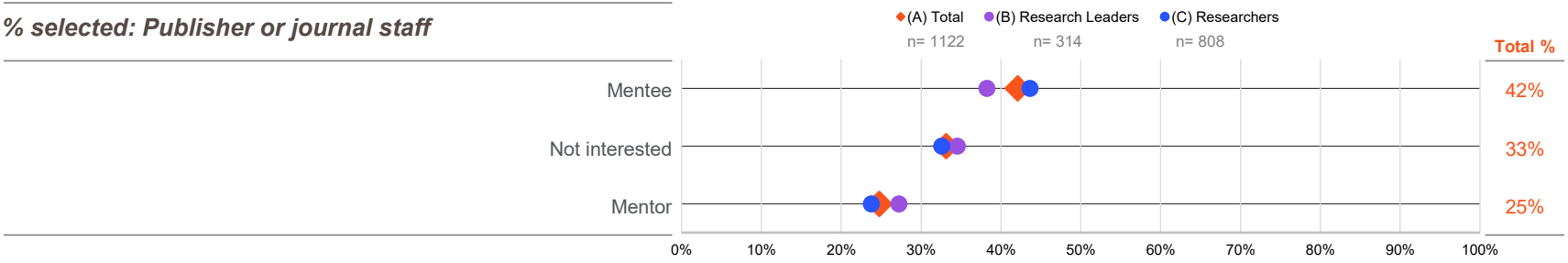


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Reviewer

Base: n= 1122

Research Leaders and Researchers show similar interest in the role of publisher or journal staff, with 42% overall wanting to be mentees.

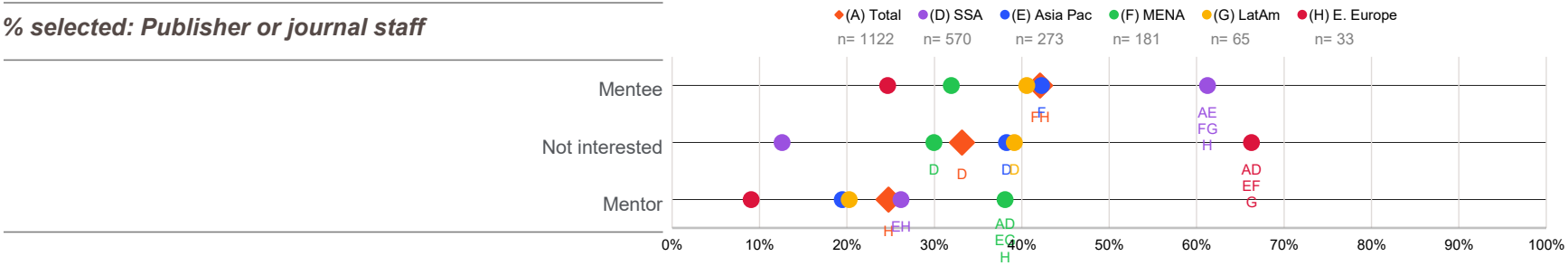


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Publisher or journal staff

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in Sub-Saharan Africa are the most enthusiastic about the mentee role (61% vs. 42% overall).

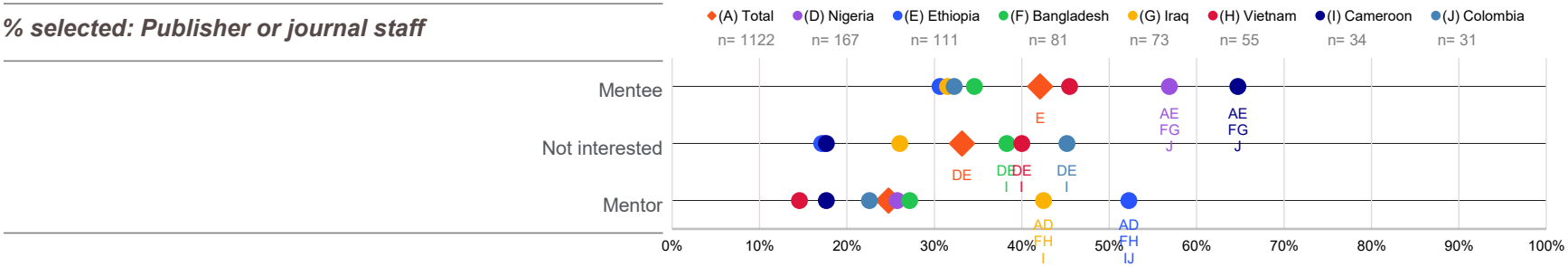


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Publisher or journal staff

Base: n= 1122

Cameroonian (65%) and Nigerian (57%) researchers are more likely than average to want the mentee role (vs. 42% overall), while Ethiopian researchers stand out on interest in being a mentor (52% vs. 25% overall).

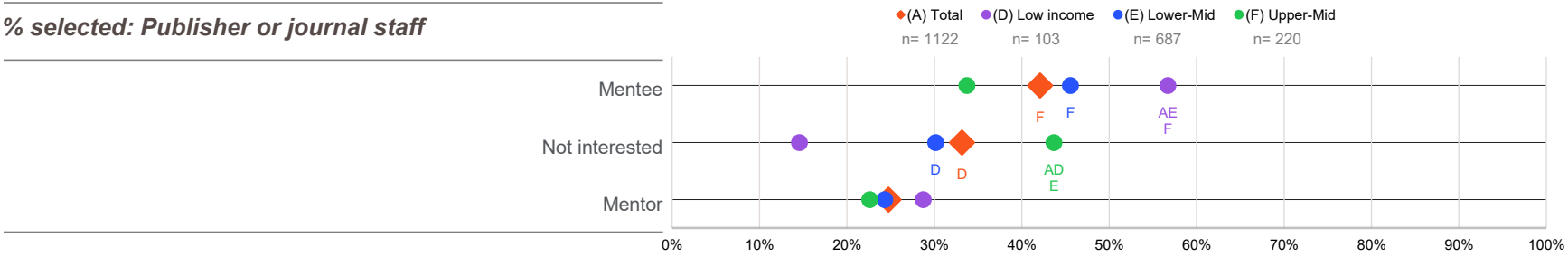


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Publisher or journal staff

Base: n= 1122

Interest in the mentee role falls as income rises, from 57% in low-income to 34% in upper-middle-income countries.

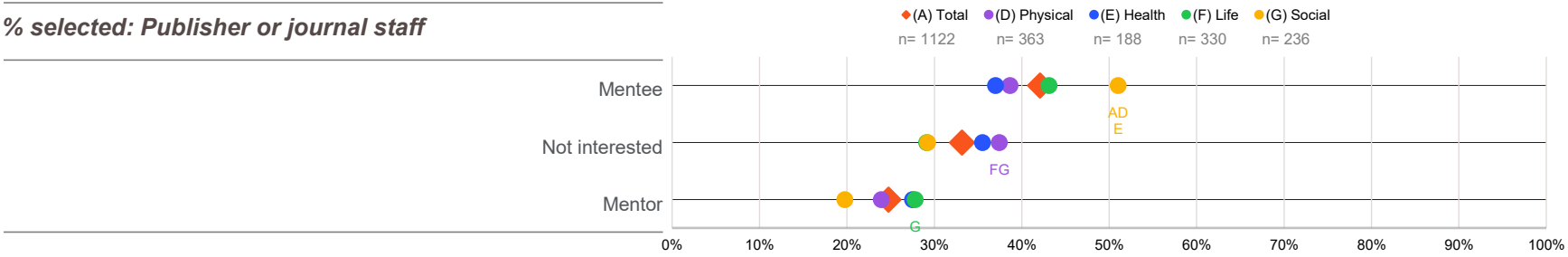


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Publisher or journal staff

Base: n= 1122

Social sciences researchers are the most interested in the mentee role (51% vs. 42% overall).

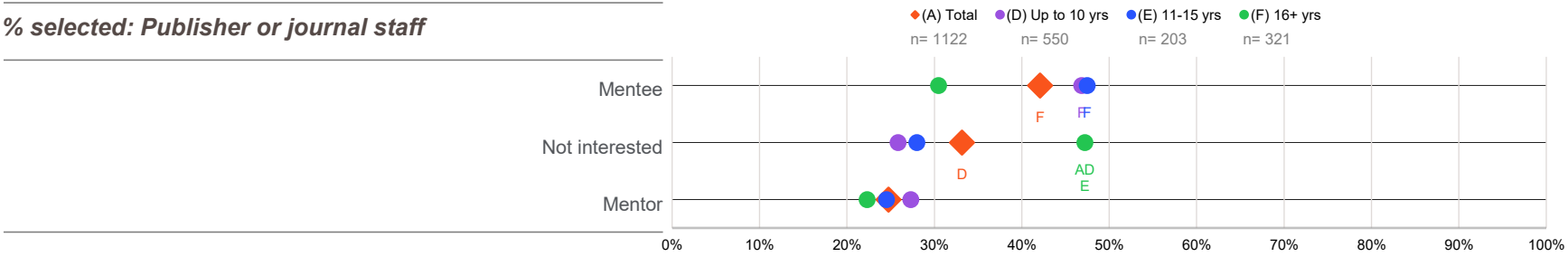


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Publisher or journal staff

Base: n= 1122

Researchers with 16+ years' experience stand apart: only 30% want a mentee role (vs. 42% overall).

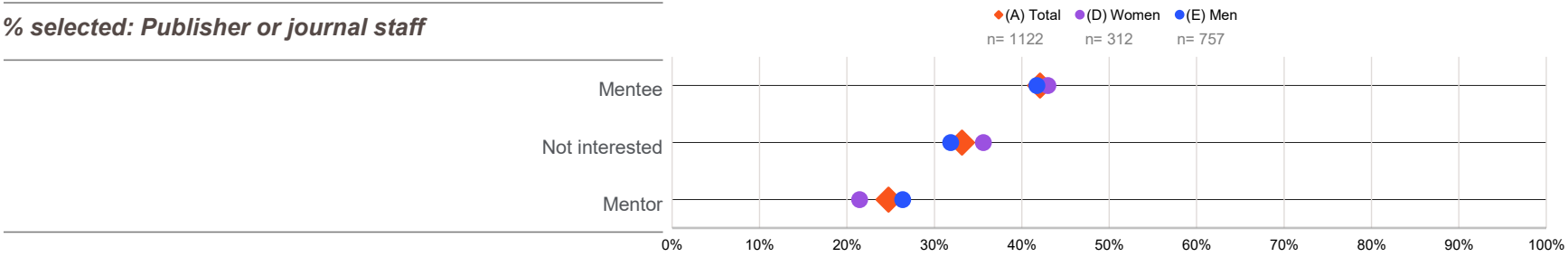


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Publisher or journal staff

Base: n= 1122

Men and women express similar levels of interest in this role of publisher or journal staff: around 42% would join as mentees (43% and 42%).

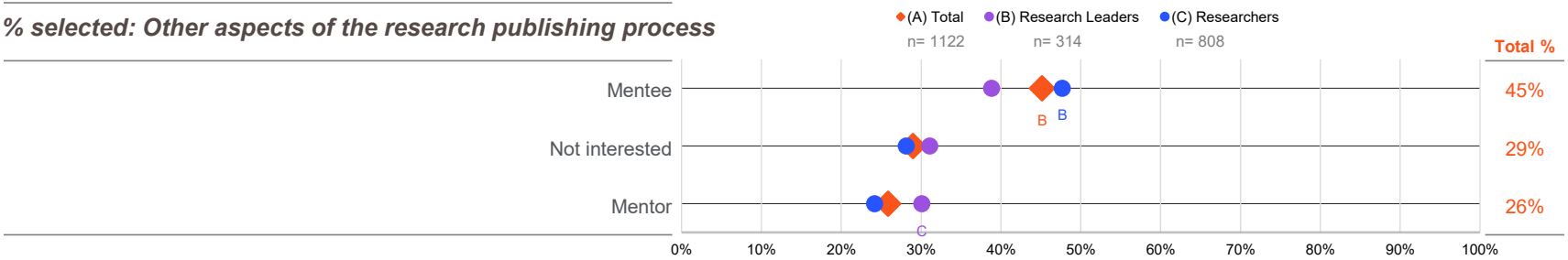


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Publisher or journal staff

Base: n= 1122

Close to half (45%) would take part as mentees, with Researchers more interested in the mentee role than Research Leaders (48% vs. 39%).

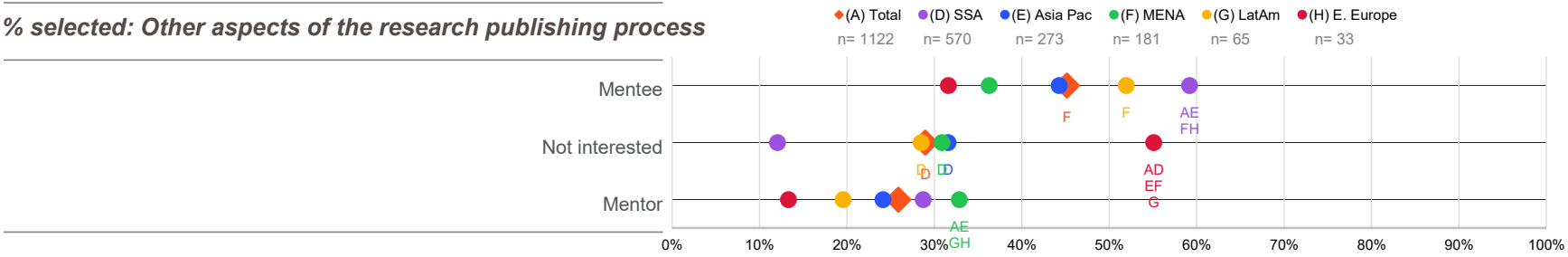


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Other aspects of the research publishing process

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in Sub-Saharan Africa show the strongest interest in the mentee role (59% vs. 45% overall).

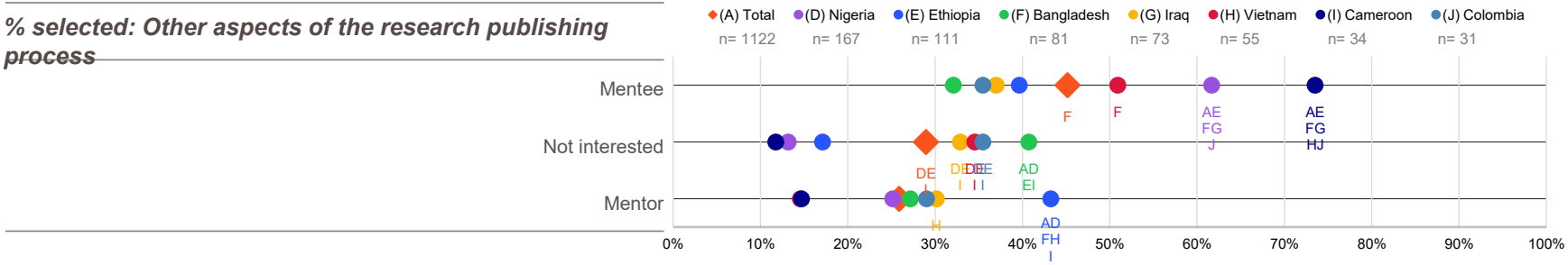


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Other aspects of the research publishing process

Base: n= 1122

Cameroonian (74%) and Nigerian (62%) researchers are more likely than average to want the mentee role (vs. 45% overall), while Ethiopian researchers are more likely than average to want to be a mentor (43% vs. 26% overall).

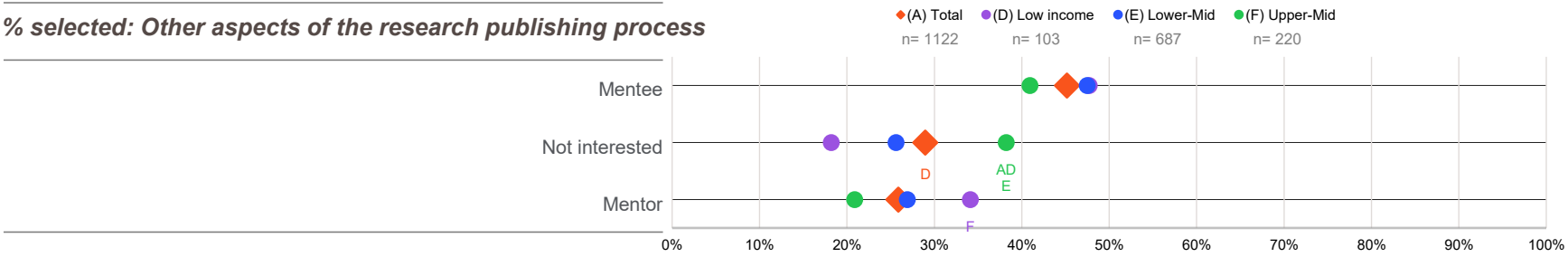


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Other aspects of the research publishing process

Base: n= 1122

Low-income researchers are the most willing to mentor (34% vs. 21% in upper-middle-income countries).

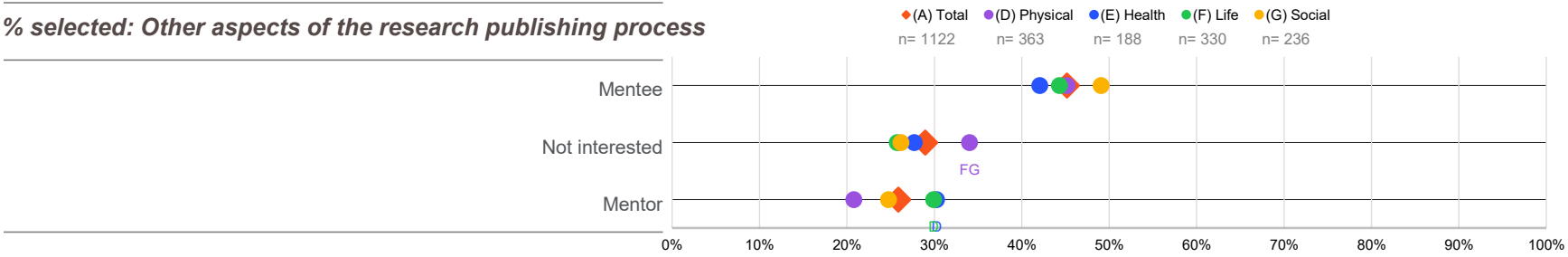


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Other aspects of the research publishing process

Base: n= 1122

Health and life sciences researchers are the most likely to volunteer as mentors for other aspects of the research publishing process (30% each vs. 21% in physical sciences), while interest in the mentee role is similar across disciplines (42-49%).

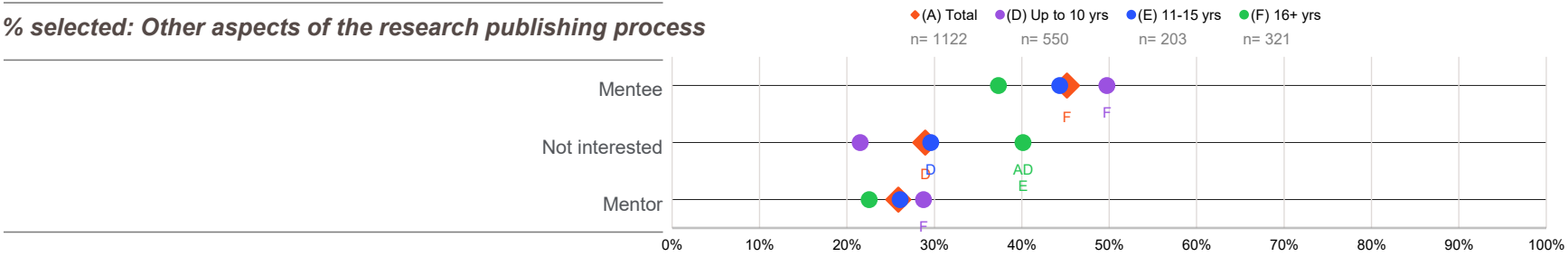


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Other aspects of the research publishing process

Base: n= 1122

Researchers with up to 10 years' experience are the most likely to want a mentee role (50% vs. 37% of those with 16+ years).

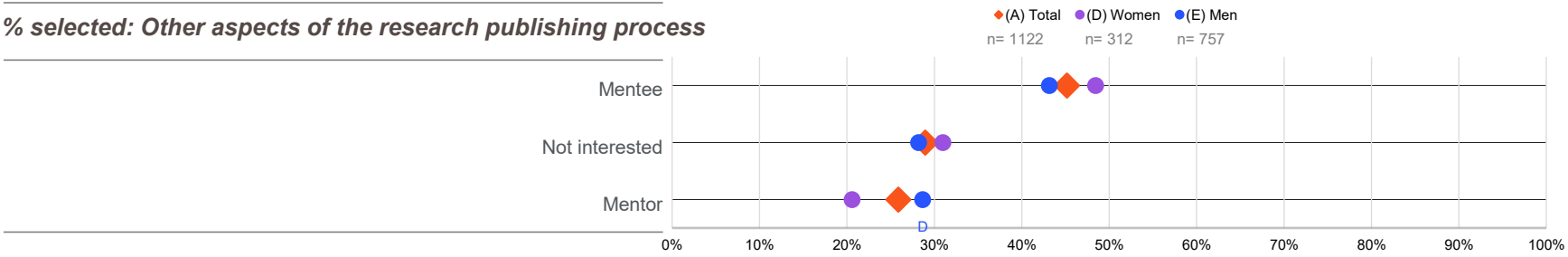


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Other aspects of the research publishing process

Base: n= 1122

Men are more likely than women to put themselves forward as mentors (29% vs. 21%), while interest in the mentee role is similar across genders (48% and 43%).

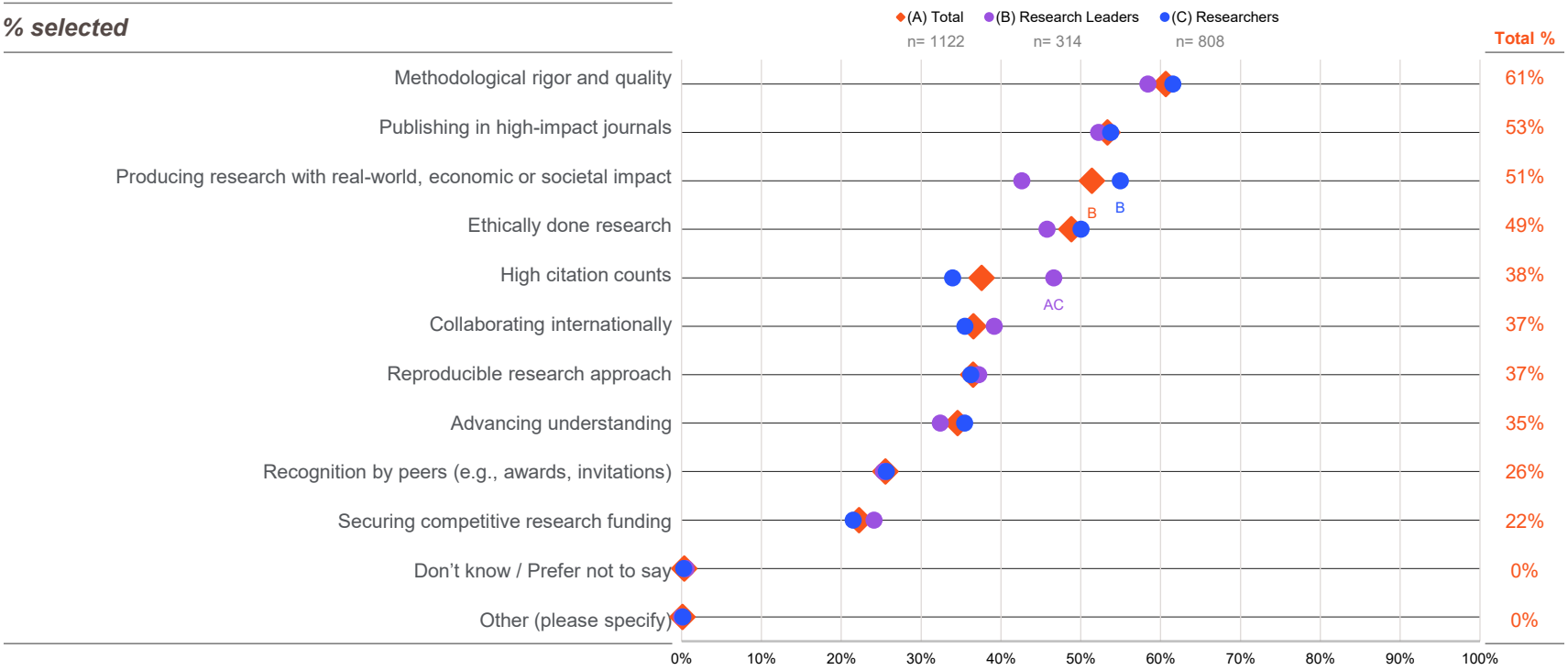


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Would you be interested in participating in a facilitated mentoring program for any of the following roles? If yes, in what capacity? Other aspects of the research publishing process

Base: n= 1122

Methodological rigor (61%) tops the list of excellence indicators; Research Leaders place more weight on citation counts than Researchers (47% vs. 34%) and less on real-world impact (43% vs. 55%).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In your view, what are the most important indicators of research excellence?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in Sub-Saharan Africa place the greatest weight on real-world impact (62% vs. 51% overall), while those in Latin America stand out on reproducibility (63% vs. 37% overall).

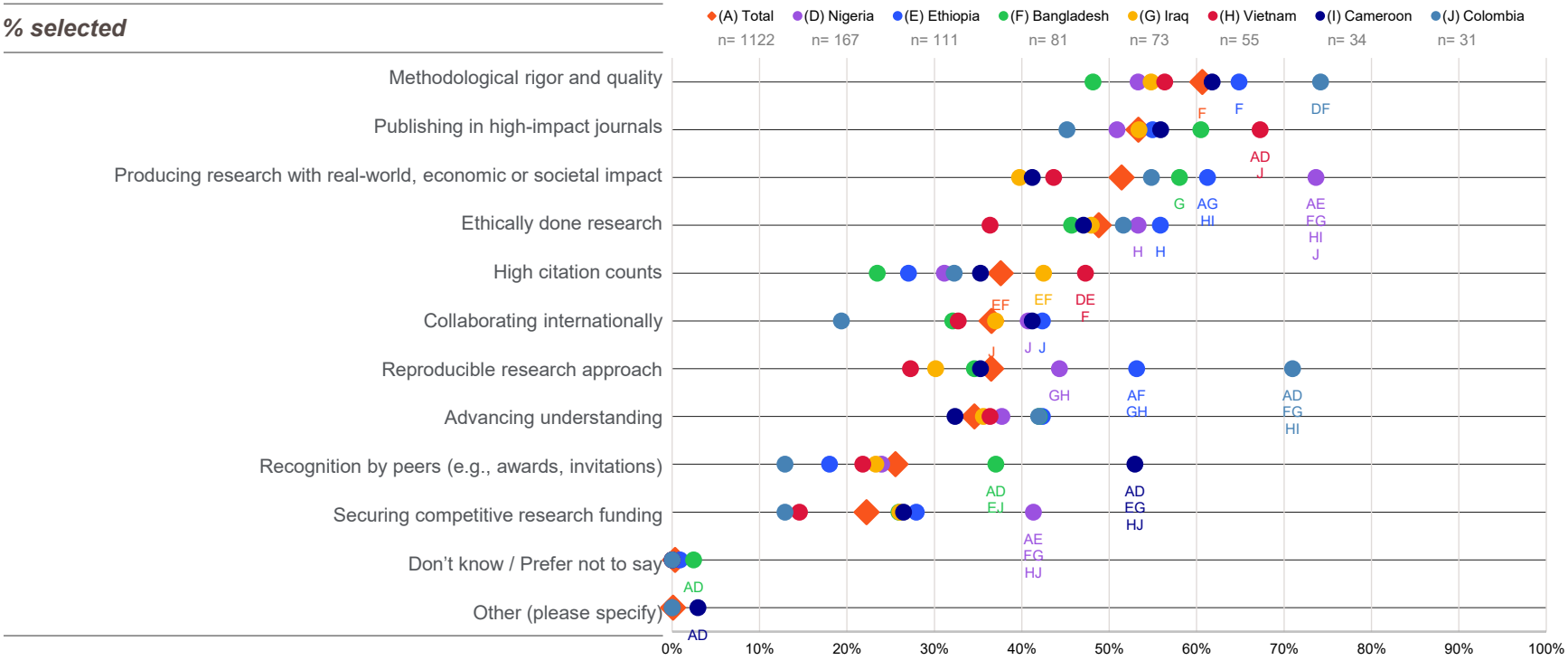


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In your view, what are the most important indicators of research excellence?

Base: n= 1122

Nigerian researchers are more likely than average to define research excellence by real-world impact (74% vs. 51% overall), while Colombian researchers stand out for valuing a reproducible research approach (71% vs. 37% overall).

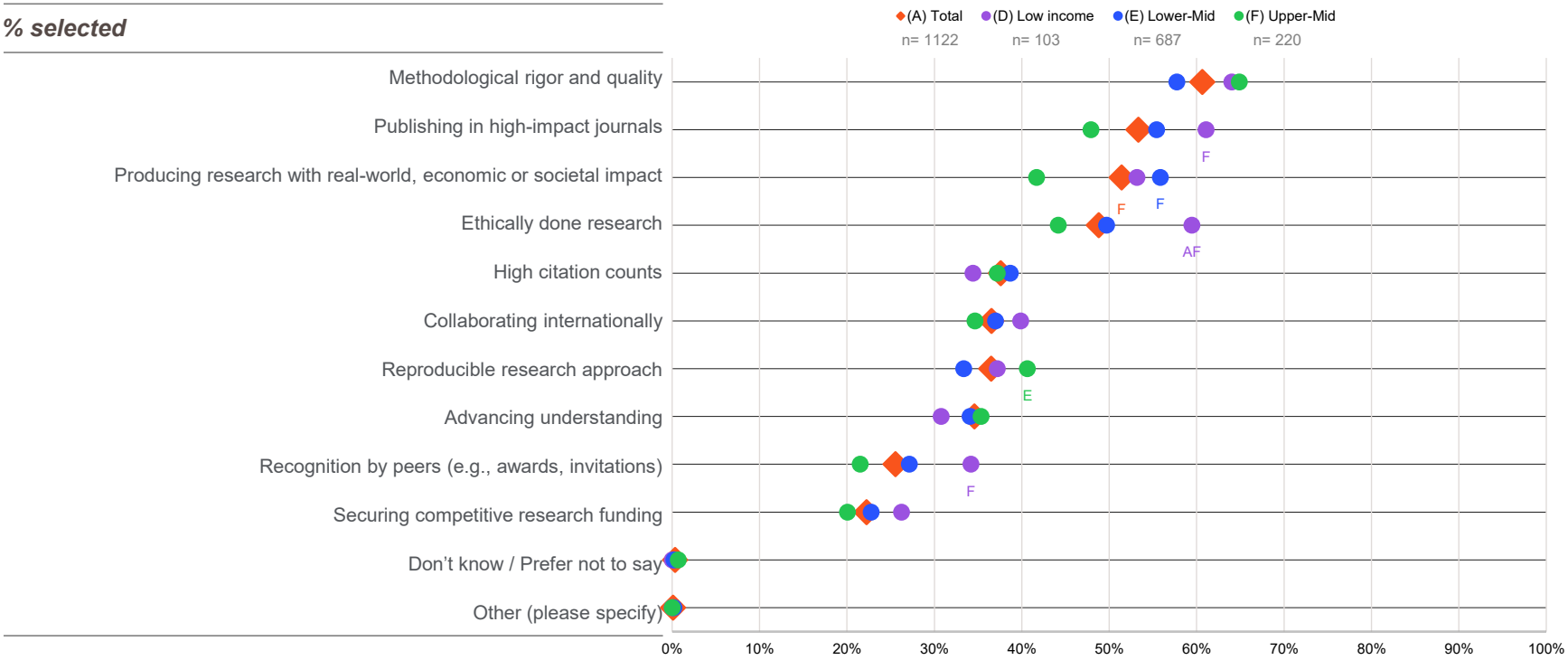


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In your view, what are the most important indicators of research excellence?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in upper-middle-income countries are the least likely to cite real-world impact (42% vs. 51% overall), while those in low-income countries place extra weight on ethically done research (59% vs. 49% overall).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In your view, what are the most important indicators of research excellence?

Base: n= 1122

Physical sciences researchers are the most likely to value research published in high-impact journals (58% vs. 50% in life sciences), while health sciences researchers give the most weight to real-world impact (58% vs. 43% in physical sciences).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In your view, what are the most important indicators of research excellence?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers with up to 10 years' experience place more weight on publishing in high-impact journals (57% vs. 46% of those with 11-15 years) and on reproducibility (41% vs. 32% of more experienced peers).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In your view, what are the most important indicators of research excellence?

Base: n= 1122

Women are more likely than men to see ethically done research as a marker of excellence (57% vs. 45%), with views otherwise closely aligned across genders.

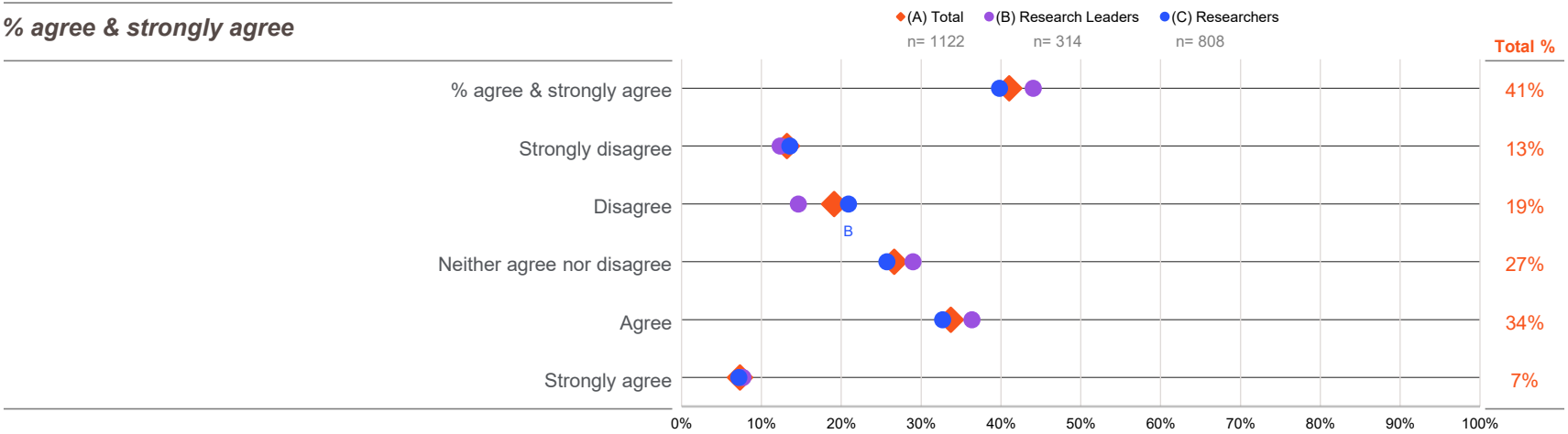


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: In your view, what are the most important indicators of research excellence?

Base: n= 1122

Fewer than half (41%) agree with the statement on how research excellence is currently defined globally, while 32% disagree or strongly disagree.

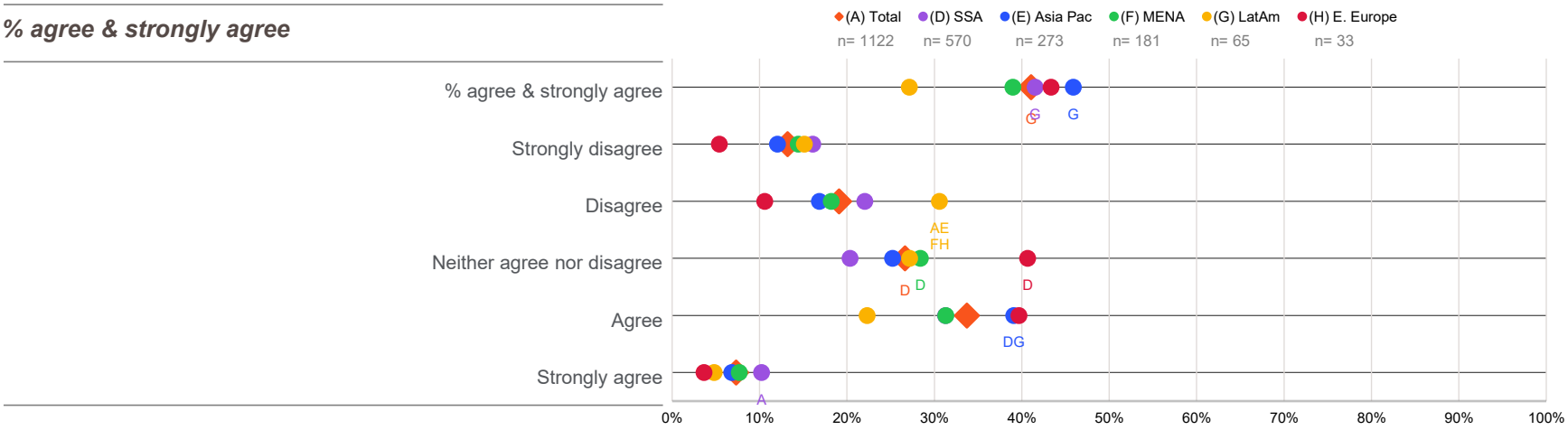


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: To what extent do you agree with the following statement:
"The way research excellence is currently defined globally reflects the priorities and realities of researchers in my country."

Base: n= 1122

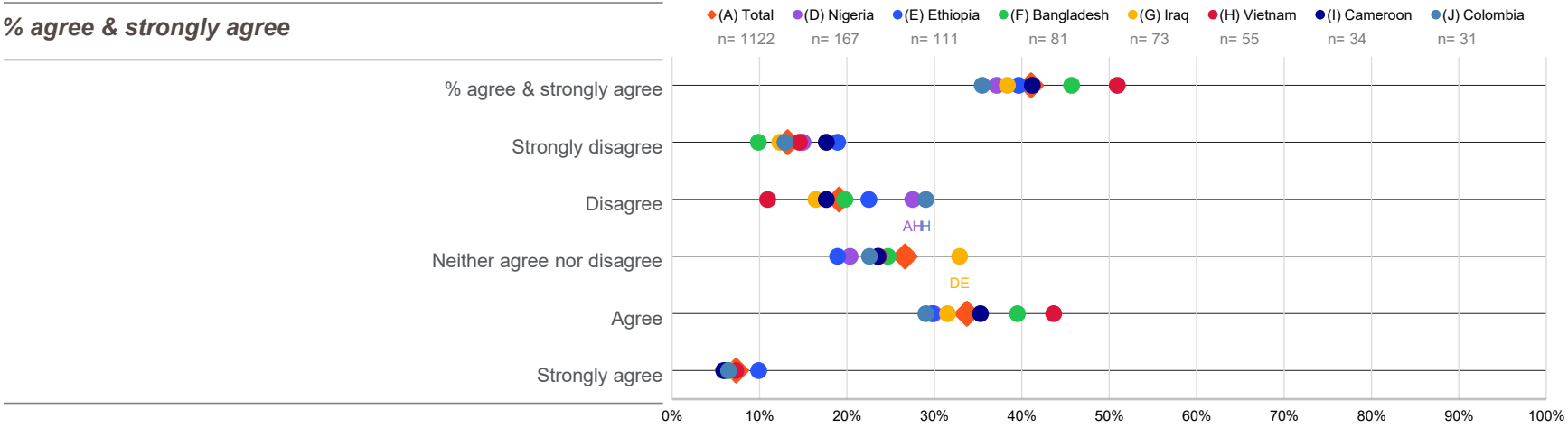
Researchers in Latin America are the most skeptical of the statement: just 27% agree (vs. 41% overall) and 46% disagree or strongly disagree (vs. 32% overall).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: To what extent do you agree with the following statement:
"The way research excellence is currently defined globally reflects the priorities and realities of researchers in my country."
Base: n= 1122

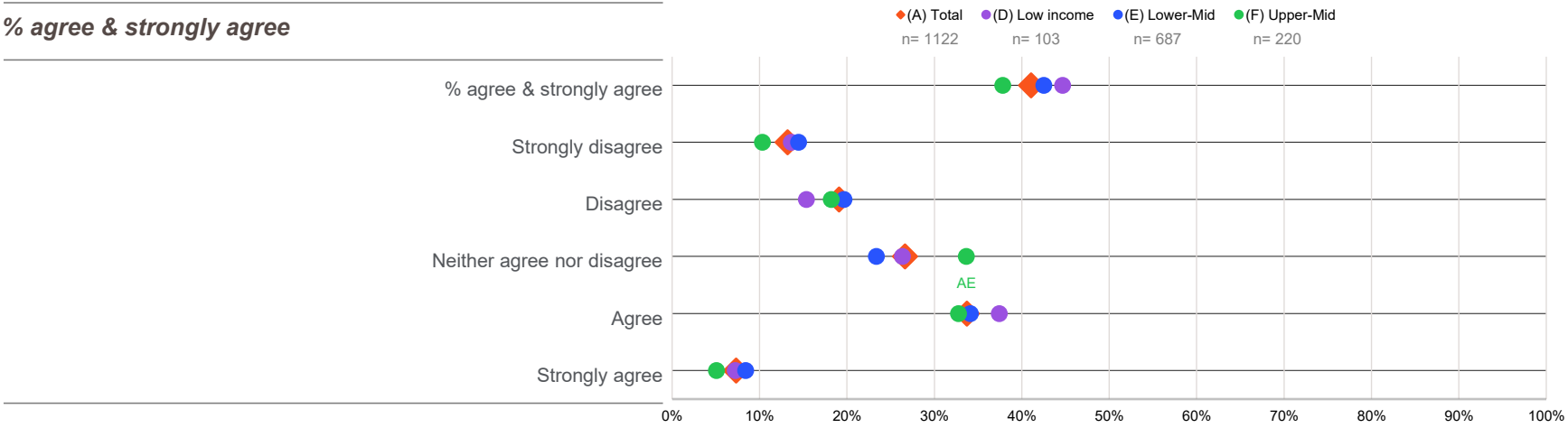
Nigerian researchers are more likely than average to disagree with the statement (28% vs. 19% overall), while Vietnamese researchers are less likely to disagree than Nigerian and Colombian researchers (11% vs. 28% and 29%).



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: To what extent do you agree with the following statement:
"The way research excellence is currently defined globally reflects the priorities and realities of researchers in my country."
Base: n= 1122

Agreement is broadly similar across income groups (38-45%), though upper-middle-income researchers are the most likely to sit on the fence (34% neither agree nor disagree vs. 27% overall).

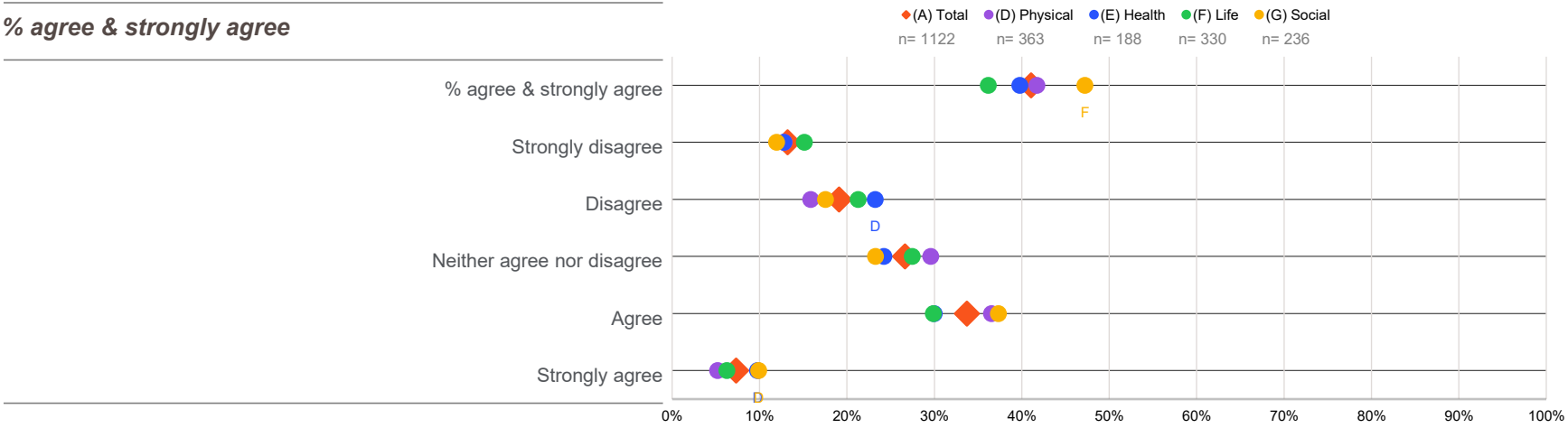


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: To what extent do you agree with the following statement:
"The way research excellence is currently defined globally reflects the priorities and realities of researchers in my country."

Base: n= 1122

Agreement is highest among social sciences researchers (47%) and lowest in life sciences (36%, vs. 41% overall).

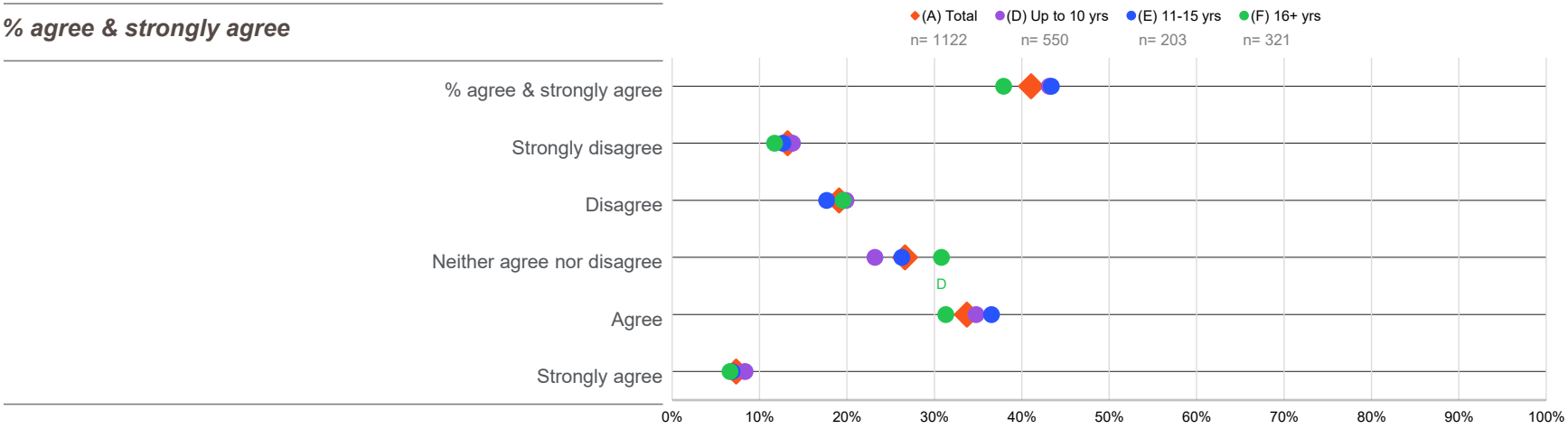


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: To what extent do you agree with the following statement:
"The way research excellence is currently defined globally reflects the priorities and realities of researchers in my country."

Base: n= 1122

Views are consistent across experience levels, with around four in ten agreeing (38-43%); researchers with 16+ years' experience are more likely to sit on the fence (31% vs. 23% of early-career researchers).

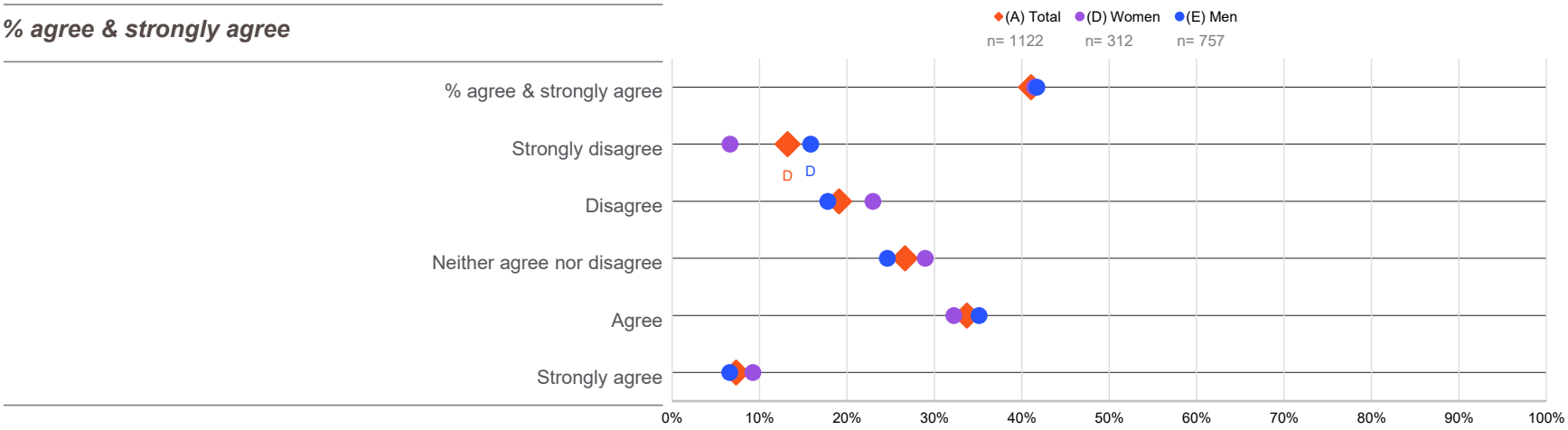


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: To what extent do you agree with the following statement:
"The way research excellence is currently defined globally reflects the priorities and realities of researchers in my country."

Base: n= 1122

Men and women agree at similar rates (42% and 41%), but men are more likely to strongly disagree (16% vs. 7% of women).

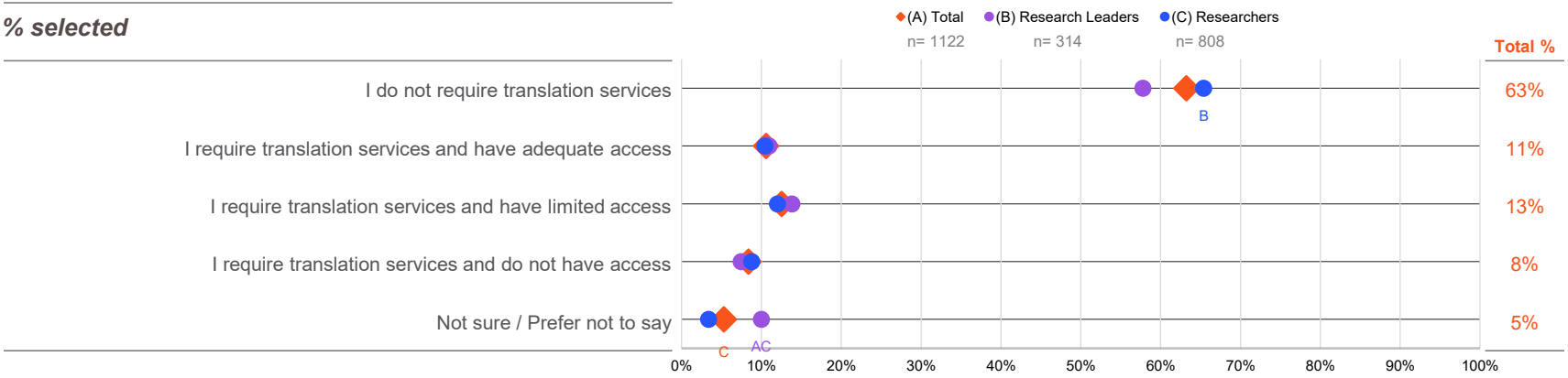


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: To what extent do you agree with the following statement:
"The way research excellence is currently defined globally reflects the priorities and realities of researchers in my country."

Base: n= 1122

Most researchers do not require translation services (63%; 65% of Researchers vs. 58% of Research Leaders); those who do more often have limited (13%) or no (8%) access than adequate access (11%).

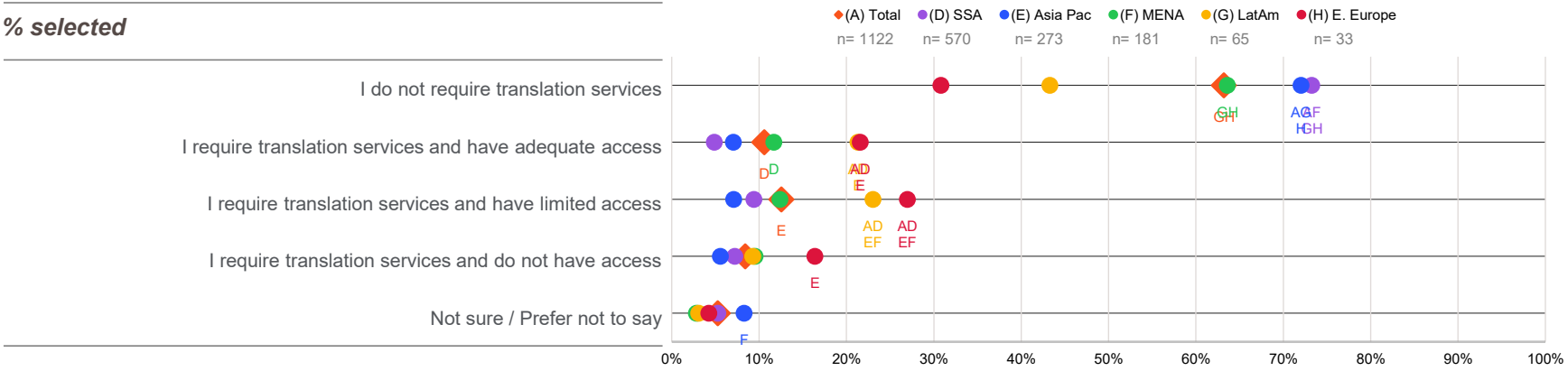


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Do you require translation services when submitting manuscripts to journals, and do you have access to them?

Base: n= 1122

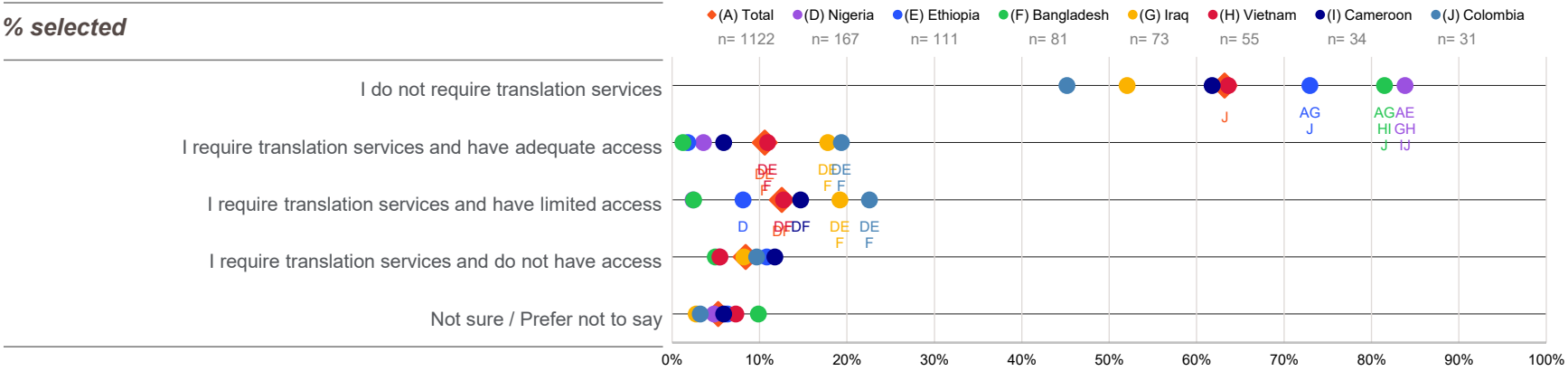
The need for translation services is greatest in Eastern Europe and Latin America, where only 31% and 43% say they do not require them, compared with 73% in Sub-Saharan Africa and 72% in Asia Pacific.



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Do you require translation services when submitting manuscripts to journals, and do you have access to them?

Nigerian (84%) and Bangladeshi (81%) researchers are more likely than average to say they do not require translation services (vs. 63% overall), while Colombian researchers are less likely than average to say so (45%).

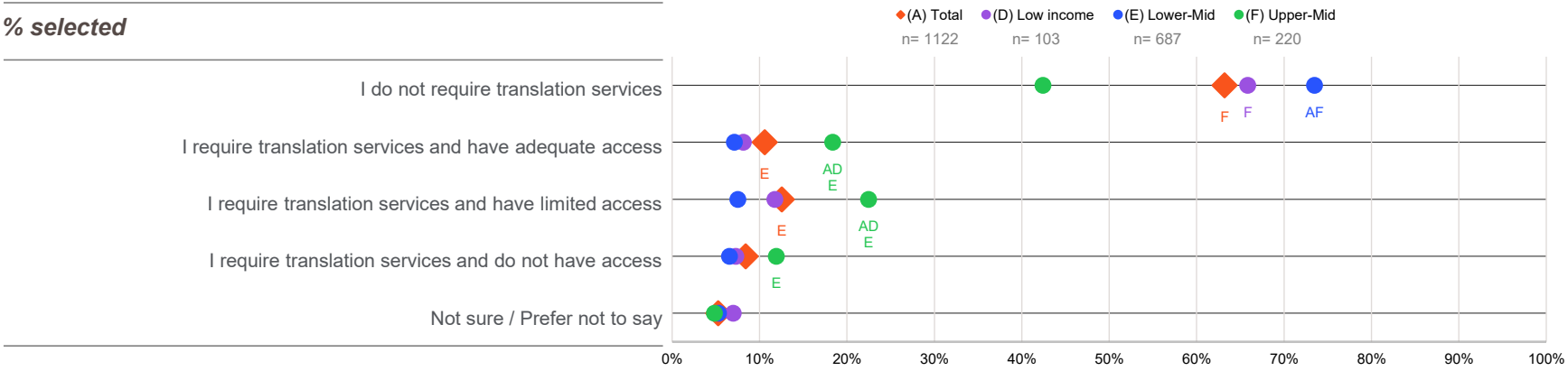


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Do you require translation services when submitting manuscripts to journals, and do you have access to them?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers in upper-middle-income countries stand out for translation needs: only 42% do not require services (vs. 63% overall), and 22% have only limited access (vs. 13% overall).

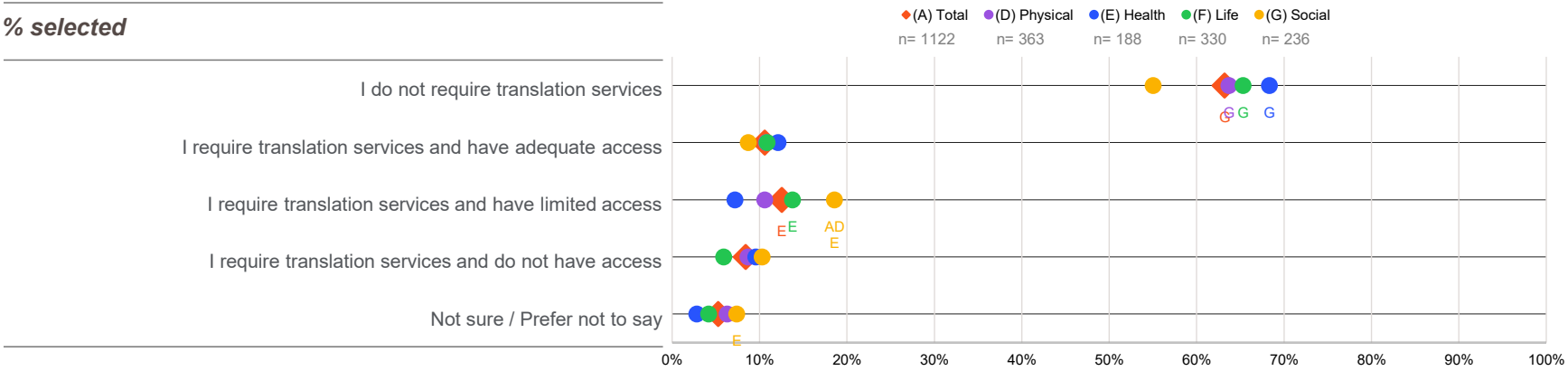


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Do you require translation services when submitting manuscripts to journals, and do you have access to them?

Base: n= 1122

Social sciences researchers have the greatest need for translation services: just 55% say they do not require them (vs. 63% overall), and 19% have only limited access (vs. 13% overall).

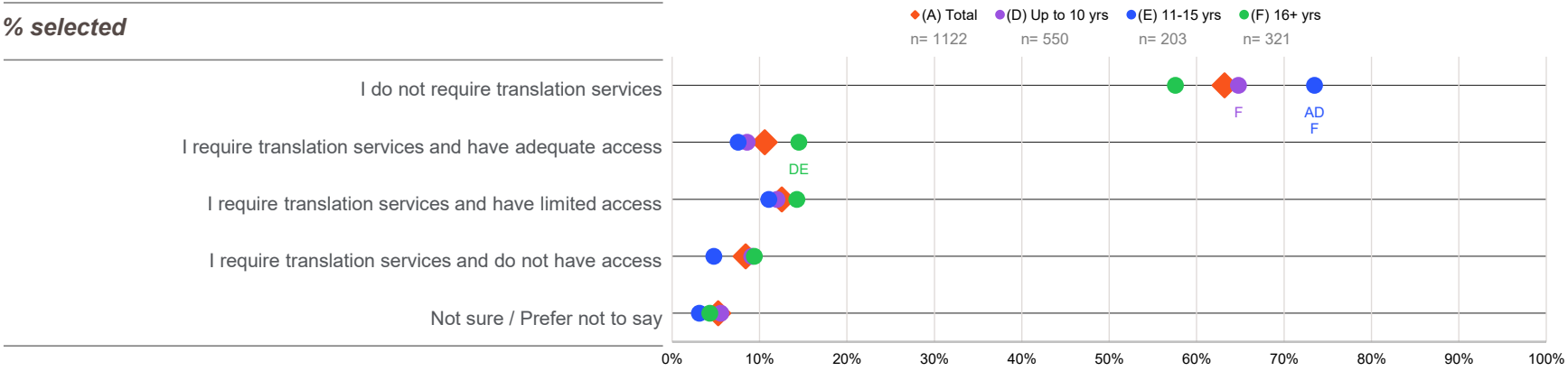


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Do you require translation services when submitting manuscripts to journals, and do you have access to them?

Base: n= 1122

Researchers with 11-15 years' experience are the least likely to require translation services (73% do not, vs. 63% overall); those with 16+ years are the most likely to have adequate access (14% vs. 9% and 8% of others).

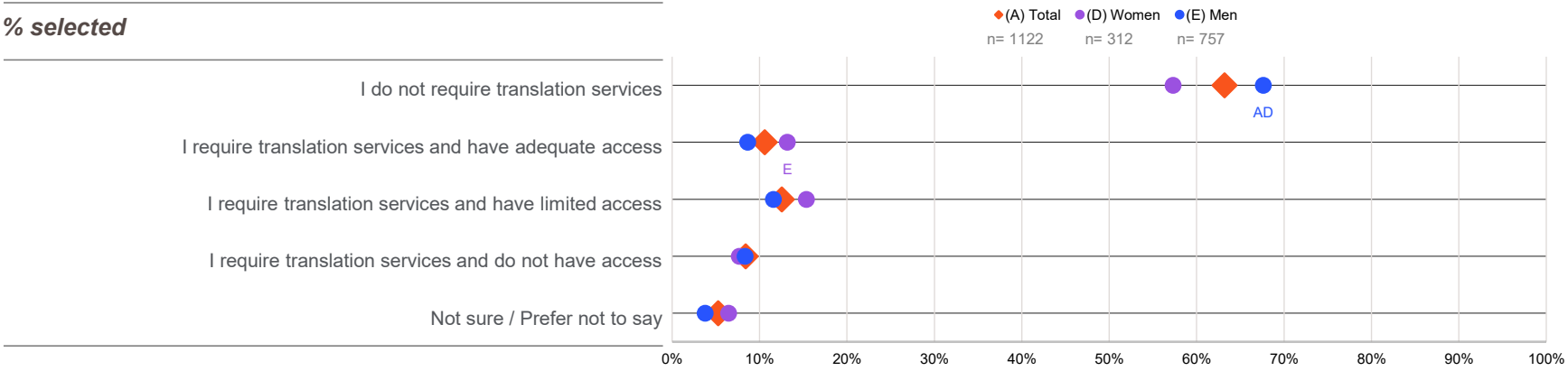


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Do you require translation services when submitting manuscripts to journals, and do you have access to them?

Base: n= 1122

Men are more likely than women to say they do not require translation services (68% vs. 57%); women who need them more often have adequate access (13% vs. 9%).

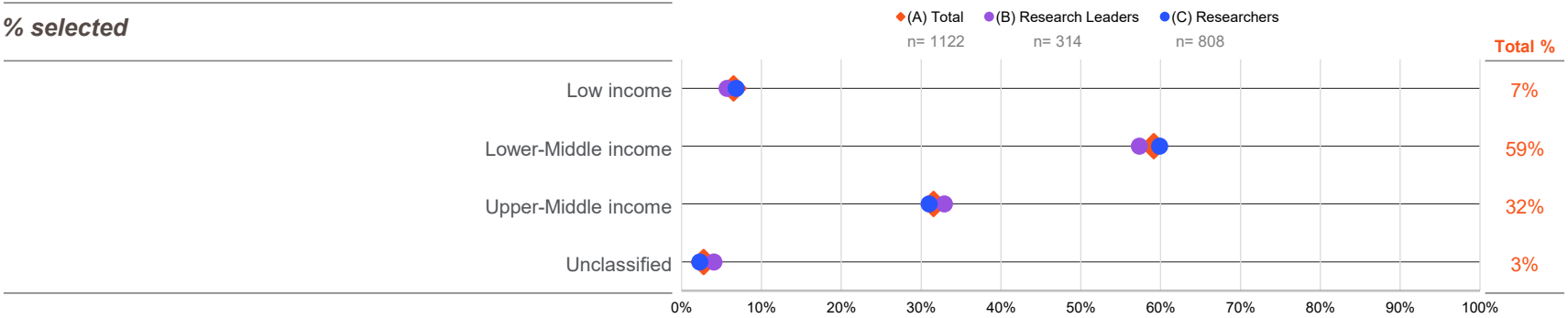


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Do you require translation services when submitting manuscripts to journals, and do you have access to them?

Base: n= 1122

The majority of responses come from lower-middle-income countries (59%), with around a third from upper-middle-income countries (32%) and 7% from low-income countries.

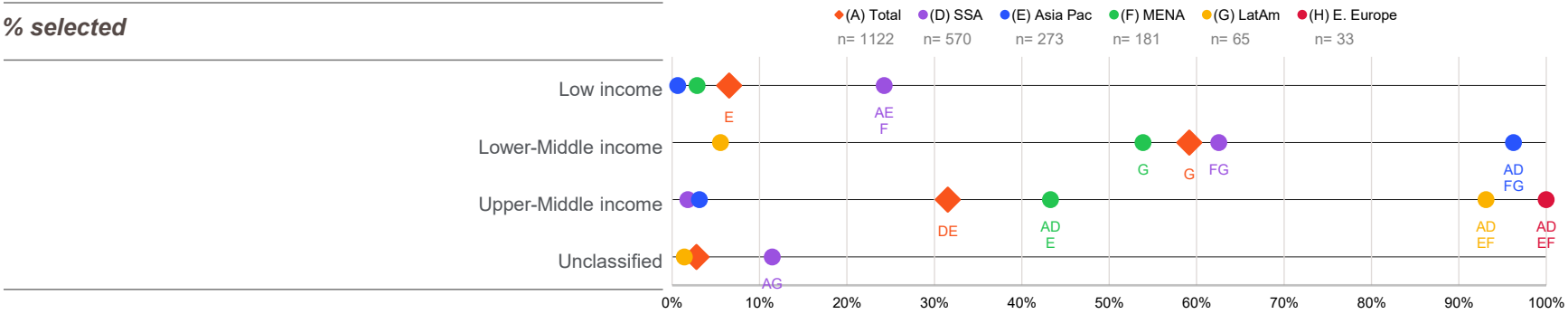


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Country Income

Base: n= 1122

Nearly all responses from Eastern Europe (100%) and Latin America (93%) come from upper-middle-income countries, compared with just 2% in Sub-Saharan Africa and 3% in Asia Pacific (vs. 32% overall).

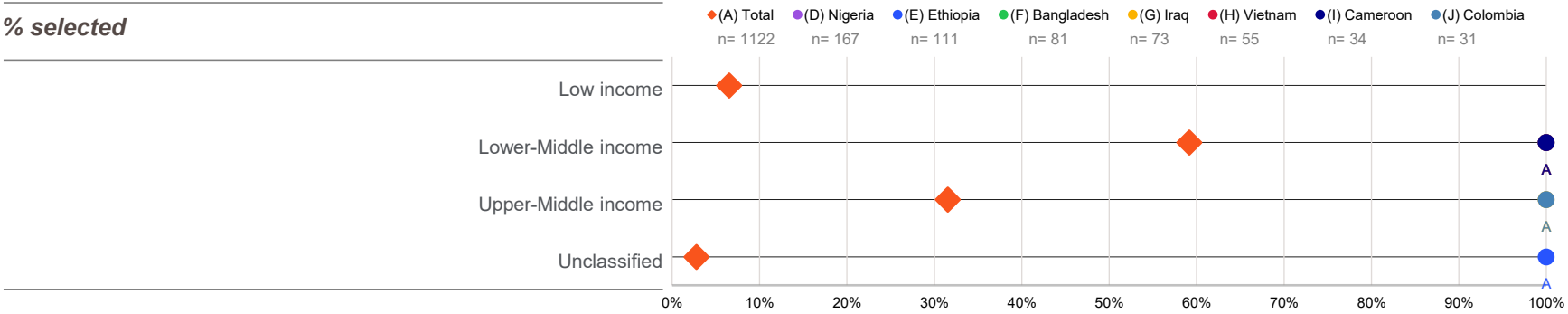


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Country Income

Base: n= 1122

Nigeria, Bangladesh, Vietnam and Cameroon are all lower-middle-income countries (100% each, vs. 59% overall), while Iraq and Colombia are classified as upper-middle-income (100%, vs. 32% overall).

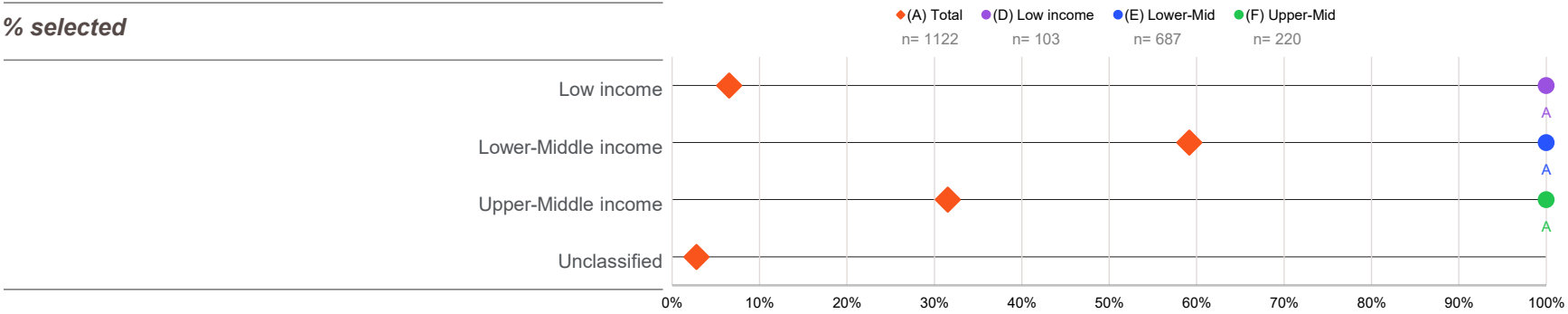


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Country Income

Base: n= 1122

The majority of responses come from lower-middle-income countries (59%), with 32% from upper-middle-income and 7% from low-income countries.

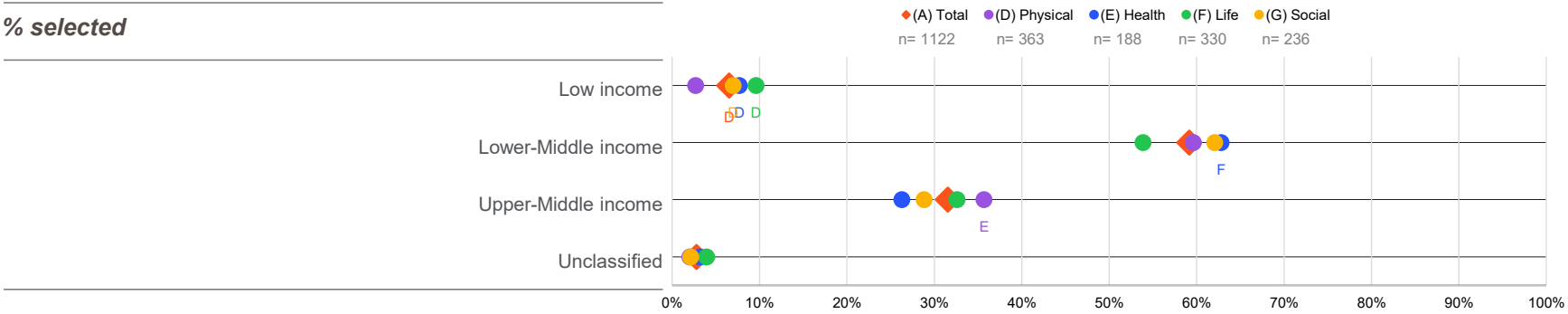


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Country Income

Base: n= 1122

Physical sciences responses are more likely than health sciences to come from upper-middle-income countries (36% vs. 26%), and the least likely to come from low-income countries (3% vs. 7% overall).

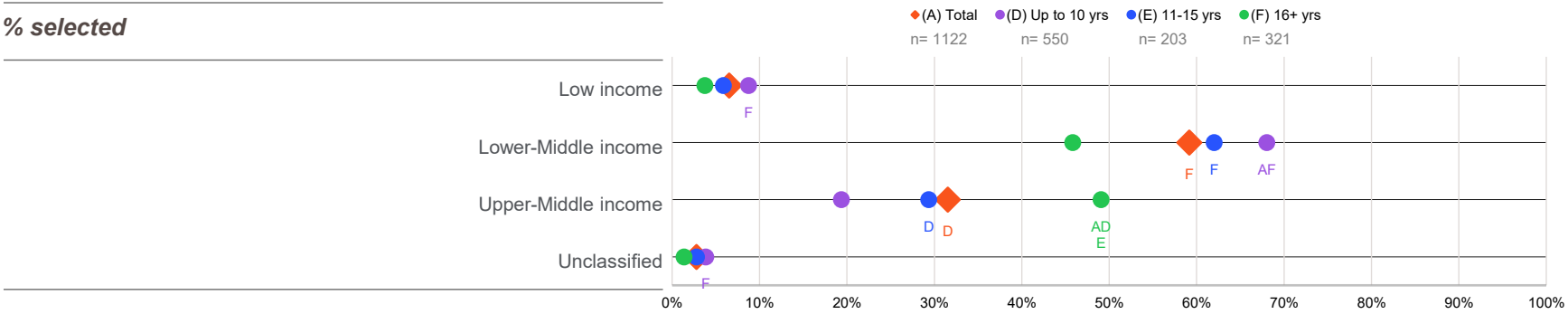


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Country Income

Base: n= 1122

Responses from researchers with up to 10 years' experience mostly come from lower-middle-income countries (68% vs. 59% overall); those with 16+ years skew towards upper-middle-income countries (49% vs. 32% overall).

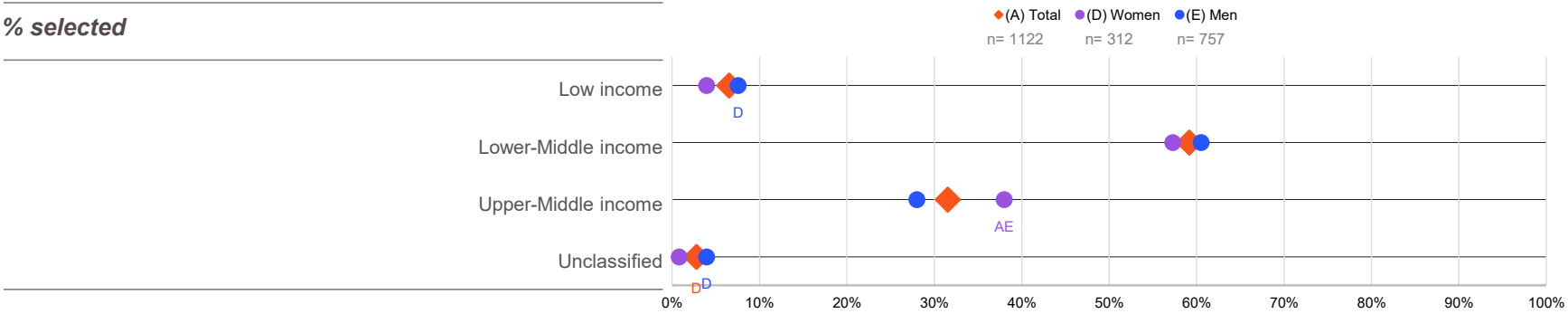


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Country Income

Base: n= 1122

Responses from women are more likely than those from men to come from upper-middle-income countries (38% vs. 28%), while men's responses are more likely to come from low-income countries (8% vs. 4%).

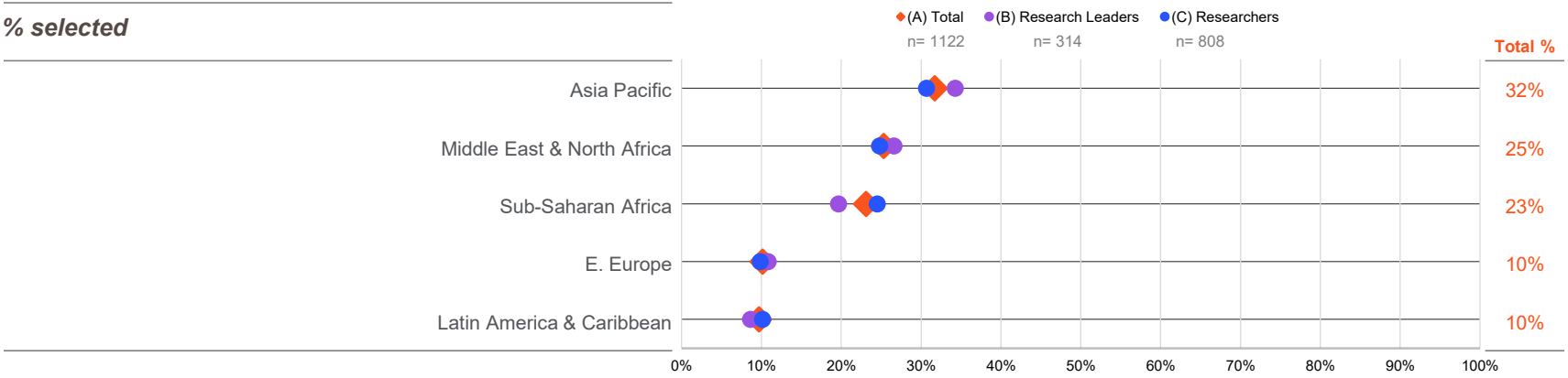


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Country Income

Base: n= 1122

Asia Pacific accounts for the largest share of responses (32%), followed by MENA (25%) and Sub-Saharan Africa (23%), with the regional mix consistent between Research Leaders and Researchers.

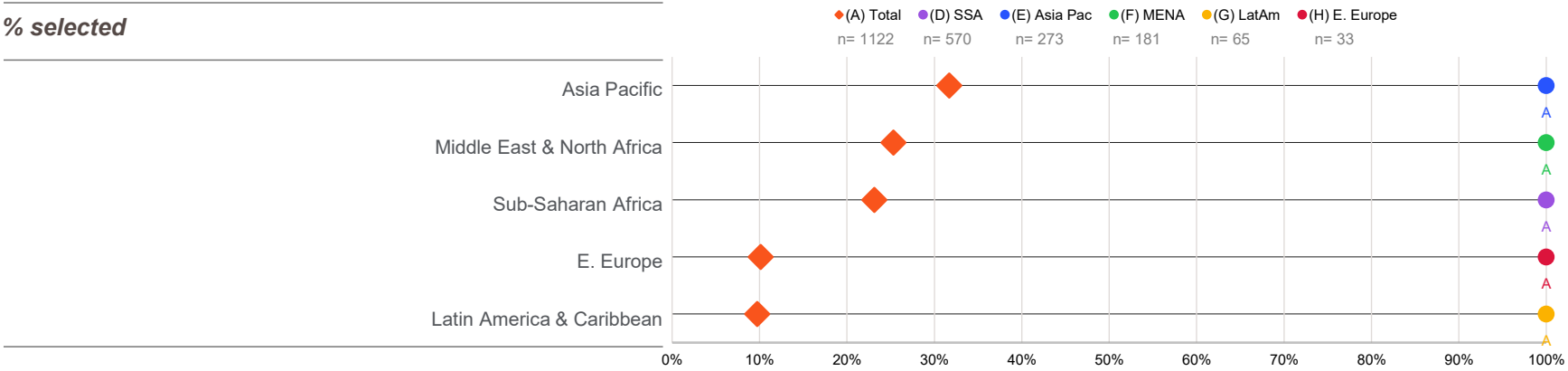


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Reporting Region

Base: n= 1122

Each regional group maps directly to its reporting region: Asia Pacific is the largest (32% of responses), followed by MENA (25%), Sub-Saharan Africa (23%), Latin America (10%) and Eastern Europe (10%).

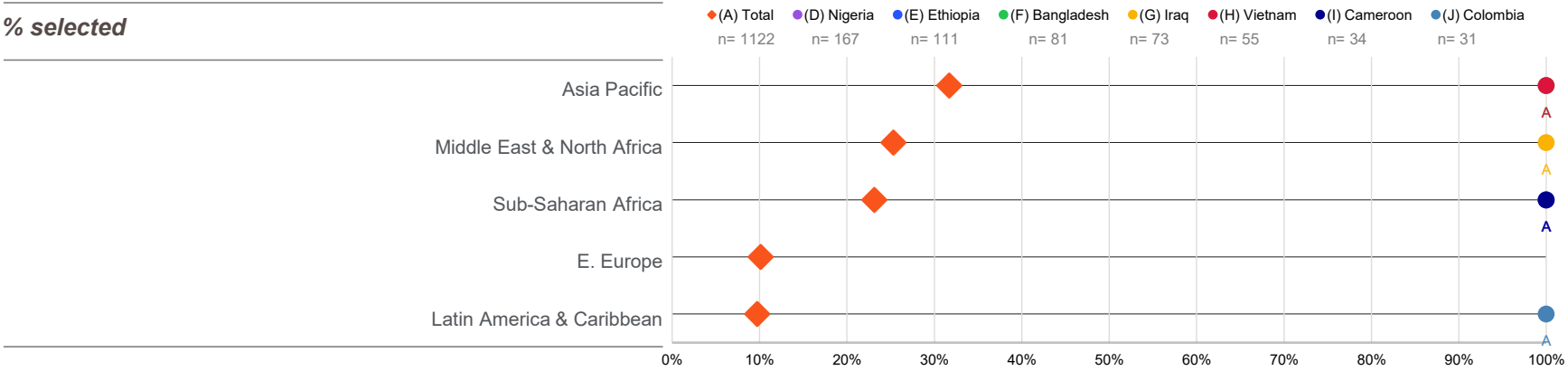


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Reporting Region

Base: n= 1122

Each country's responses sit wholly within one region: Nigeria, Ethiopia and Cameroon in Sub-Saharan Africa, Iraq in MENA, Bangladesh and Vietnam in Asia Pacific, and Colombia in Latin America (100% each).

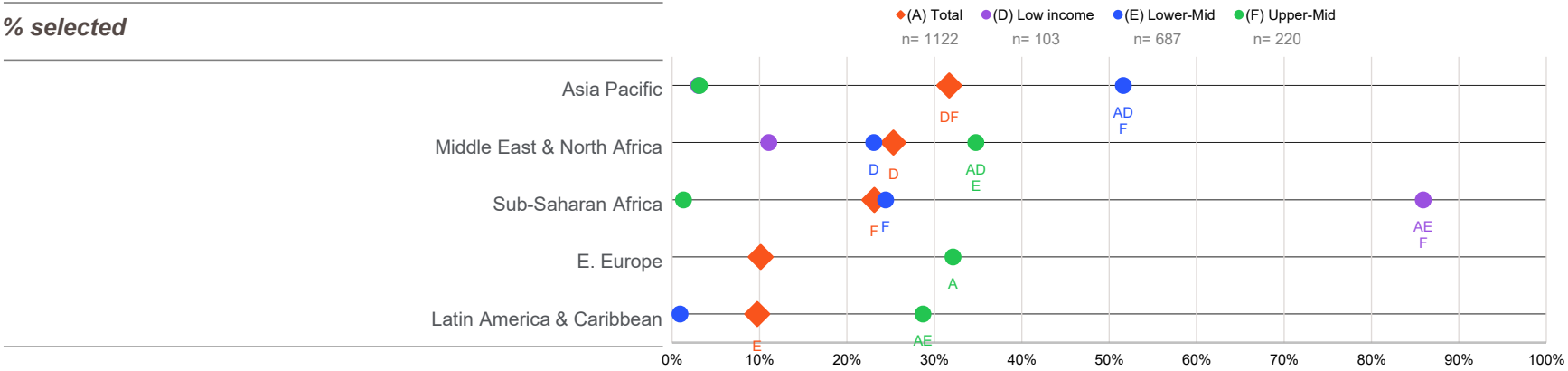


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Reporting Region

Base: n= 1122

Responses in the lower-middle-income group most often come from Asia Pacific (52% vs. 32% overall), while low-income responses come overwhelmingly from Sub-Saharan Africa (86% vs. 23% overall).

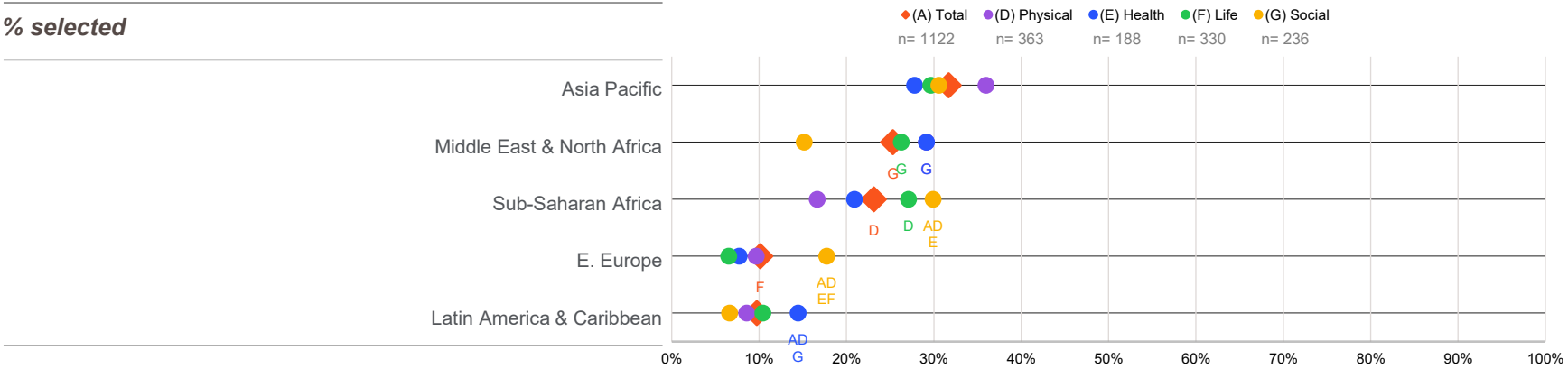


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Reporting Region

Base: n= 1122

Social sciences responses are less likely than average to come from MENA (15% vs. 25% overall) and more likely to come from Sub-Saharan Africa (30% vs. 23% overall).

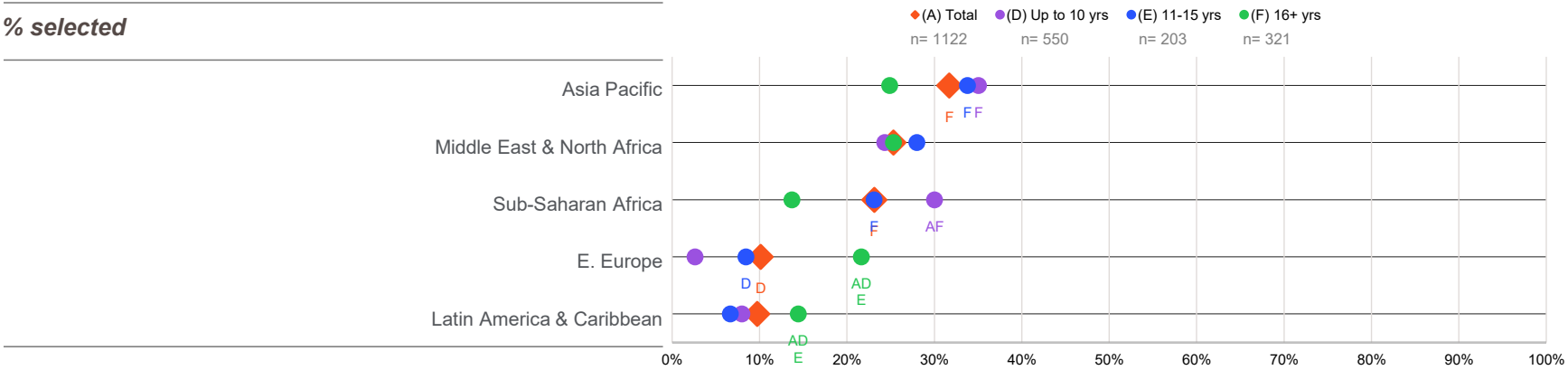


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Reporting Region

Base: n= 1122

Responses from researchers with up to 10 years' experience are more likely to come from Sub-Saharan Africa (30% vs. 23% overall); those with 16+ years are concentrated in Eastern Europe (22% vs. 10% overall).

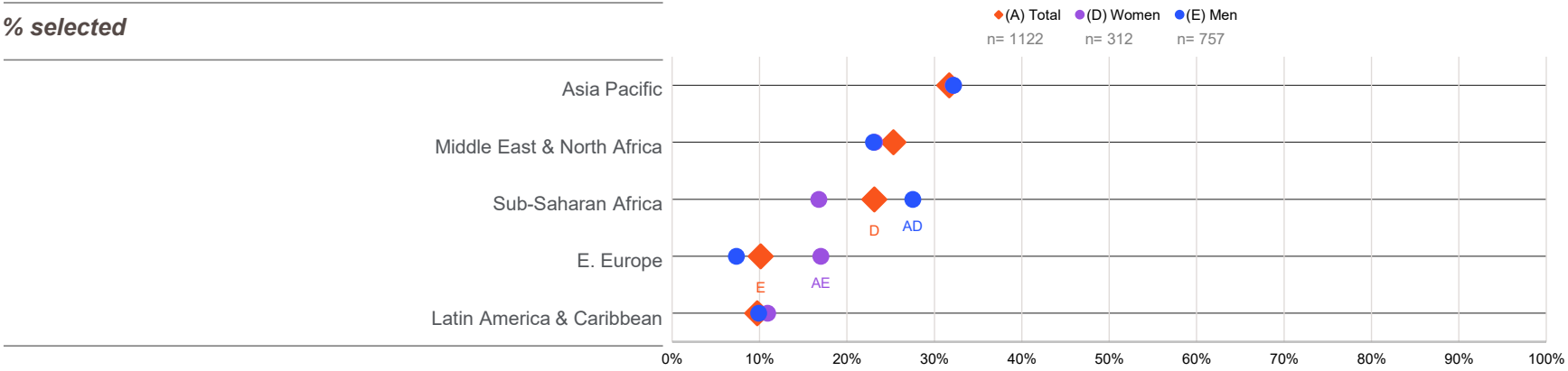


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Reporting Region

Base: n= 1122

Men's responses are more likely than women's to come from Sub-Saharan Africa (28% vs. 17%), while women's responses are more likely to come from Eastern Europe (17% vs. 7% of men).

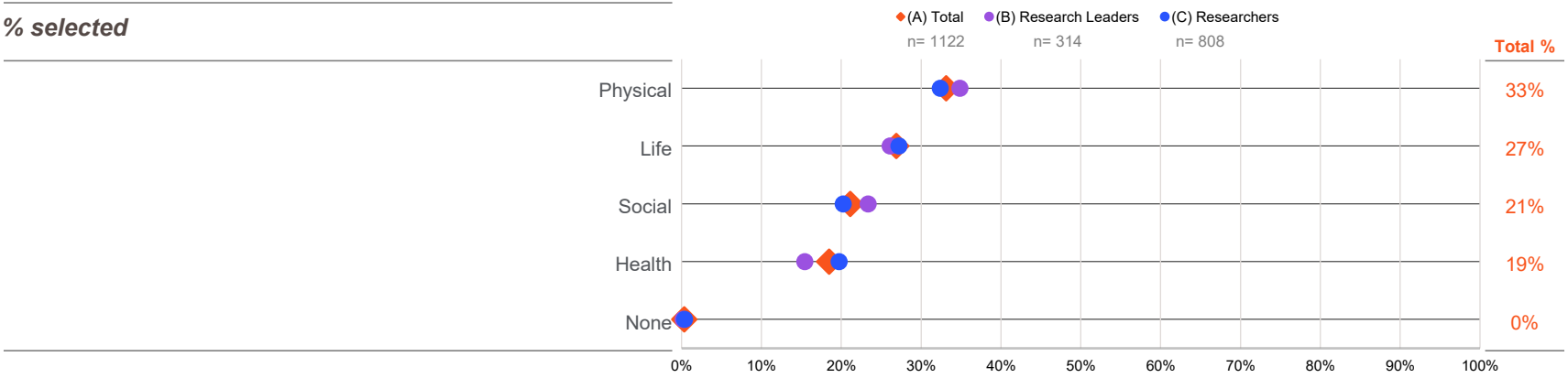


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Reporting Region

Base: n= 1122

Responses span all disciplines, led by the physical sciences (33%), followed by life (27%), social (21%) and health sciences (18%); the mix is similar for Research Leaders and Researchers.

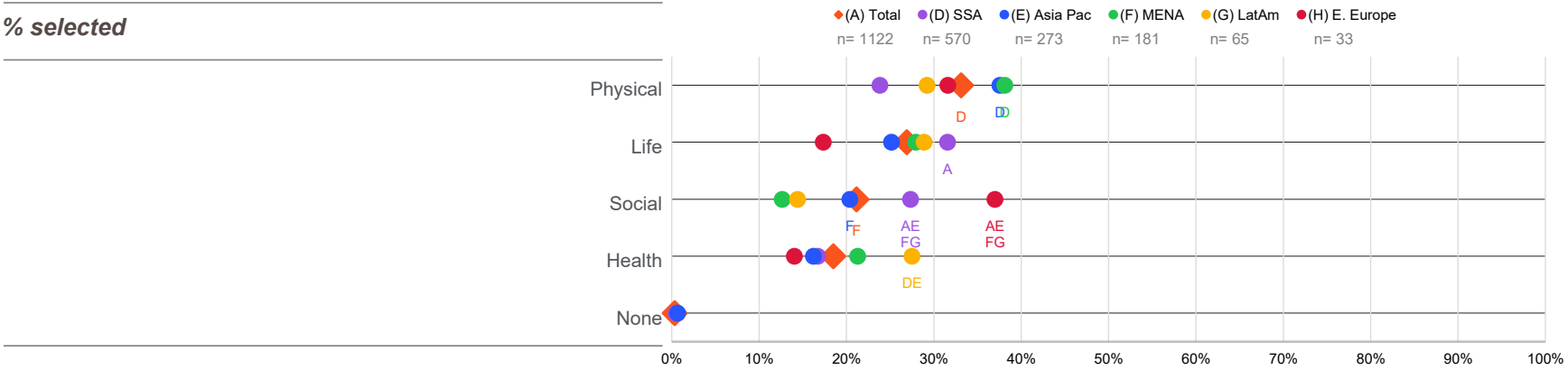


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Discipline

Base: n= 1122

Social scientists account for a larger share of responses in Eastern Europe (37% vs. 21% overall), while MENA (13%) and Latin America (14%) have the smallest shares.

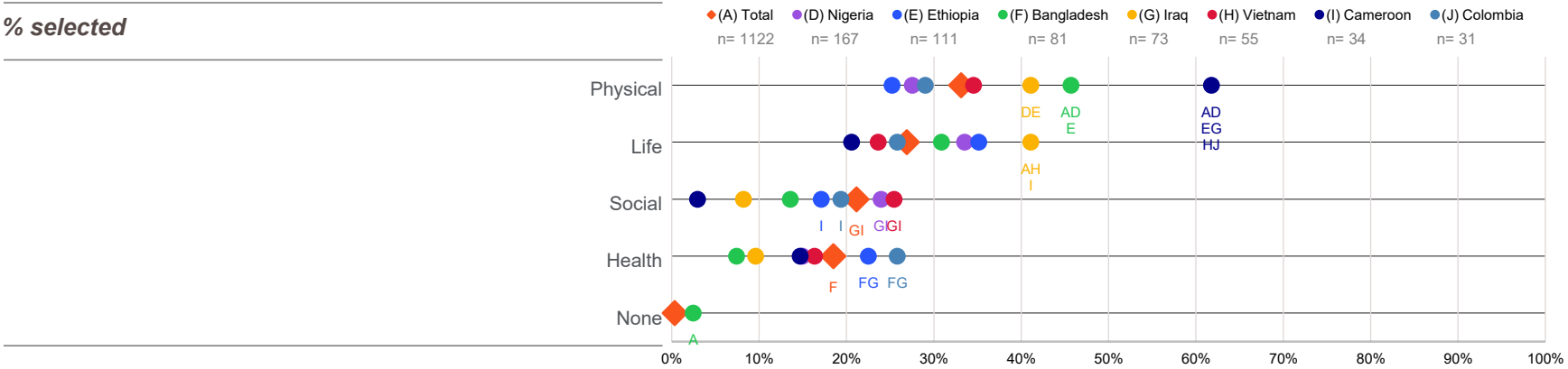


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Discipline

Base: n= 1122

Physical sciences account for a much larger share of Cameroon's responses than average (62% vs. 33% overall), while social sciences are scarcely represented there (3% vs. 21% overall).

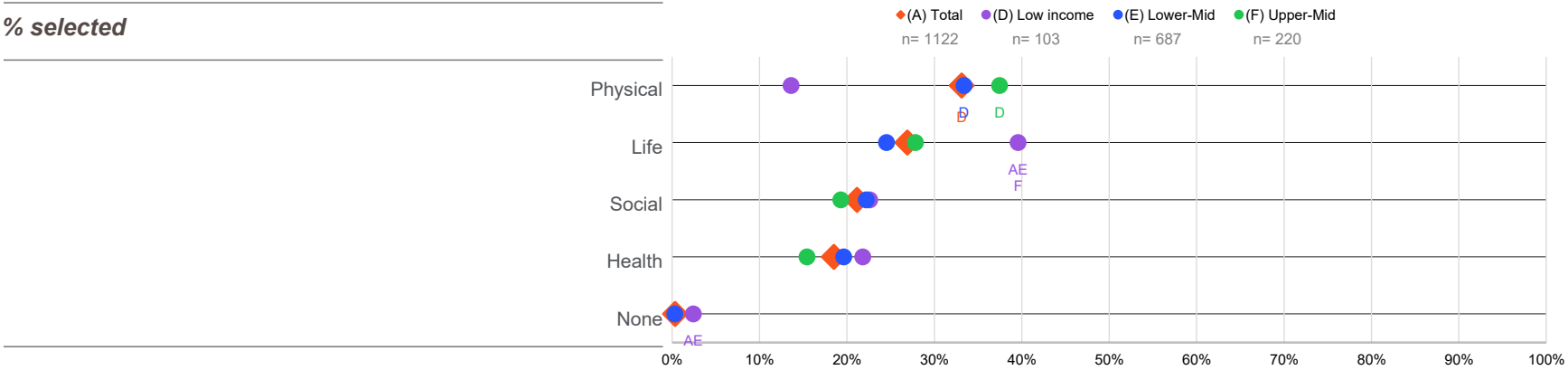


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Discipline

Base: n= 1122

Responses from low-income countries are much less likely to come from the physical sciences (14% vs. 33% overall) and more likely to come from the life sciences (40% vs. 27% overall).

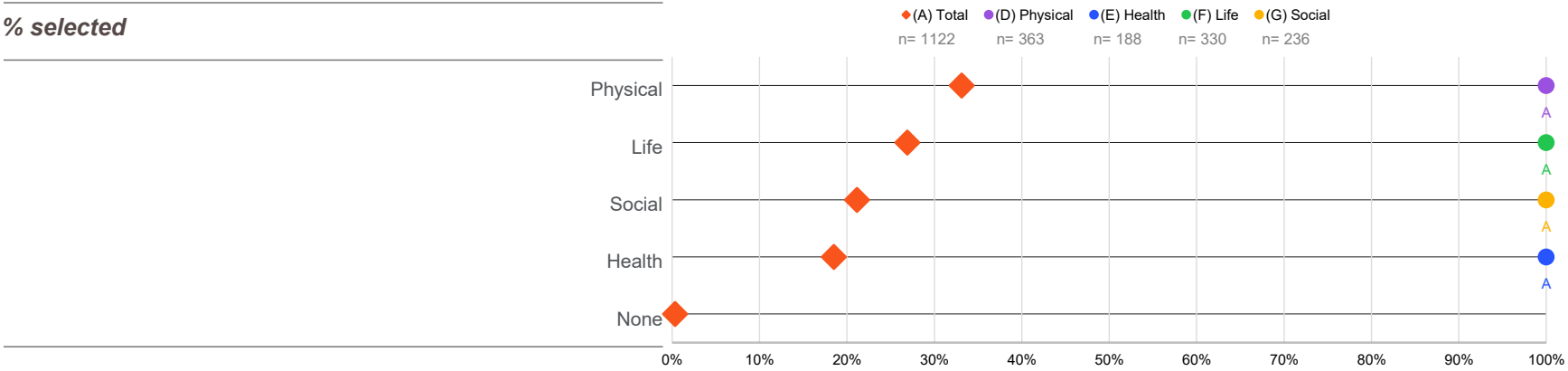


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Discipline

Base: n= 1122

Physical sciences form the largest discipline group (33% of responses), followed by the life sciences (27%), social sciences (21%) and health sciences (18%).

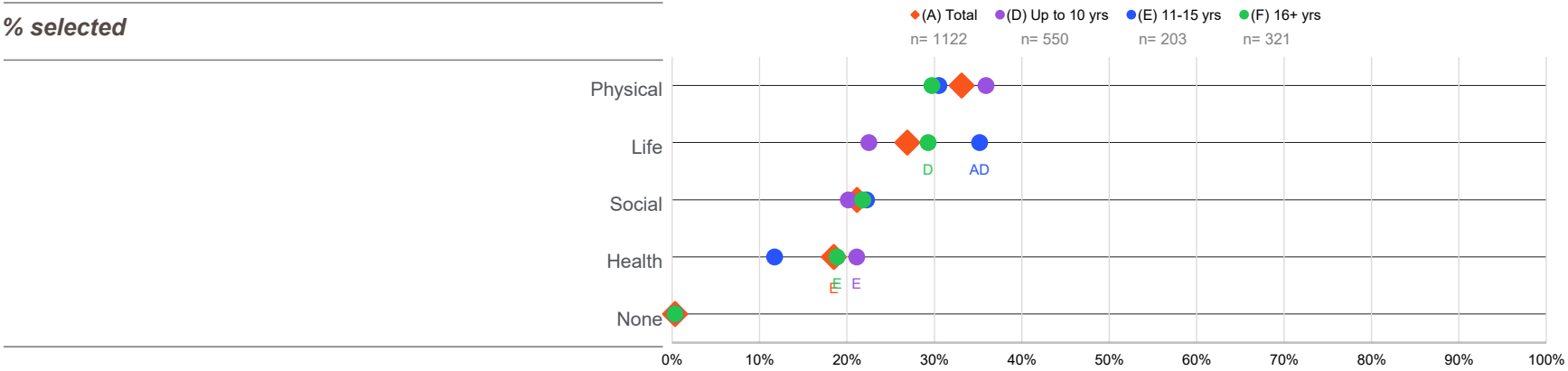


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Discipline

Base: n= 1122

Responses from researchers with 11-15 years' experience are the most likely to come from the life sciences (35% vs. 27% overall) and the least likely to come from the health sciences (12% vs. 18% overall).

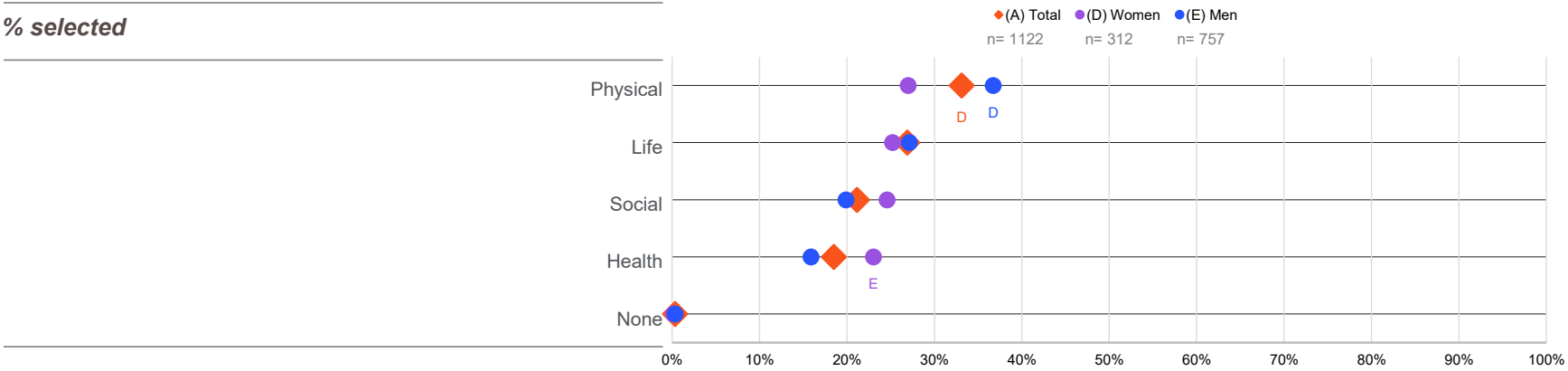


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Discipline

Base: n= 1122

Men's responses are more likely than women's to come from the physical sciences (37% vs. 27%), while women's responses are more likely to come from the health sciences (23% vs. 16% of men).

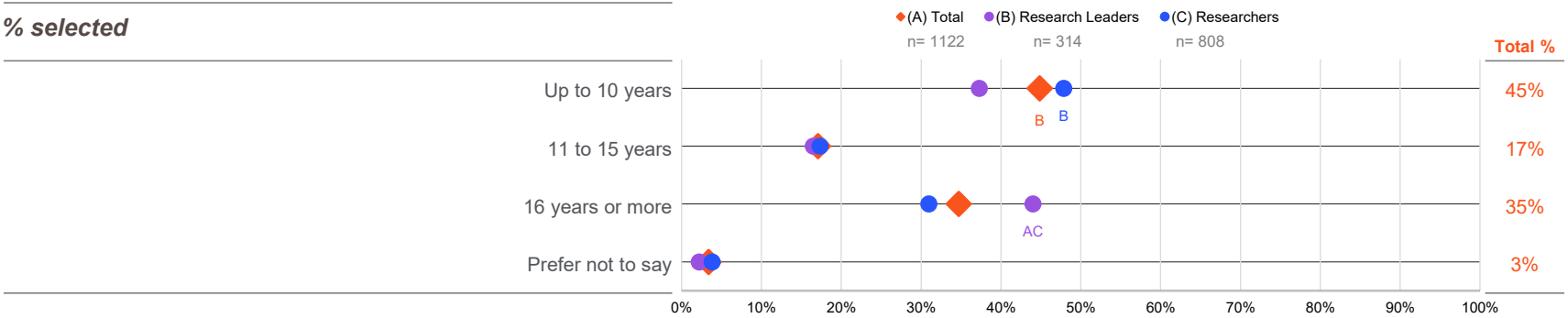


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Discipline

Base: n= 1122

The largest group of responses comes from researchers with up to 10 years' experience (45%); Research Leaders are more experienced, with 44% having 16+ years (vs. 35% overall).

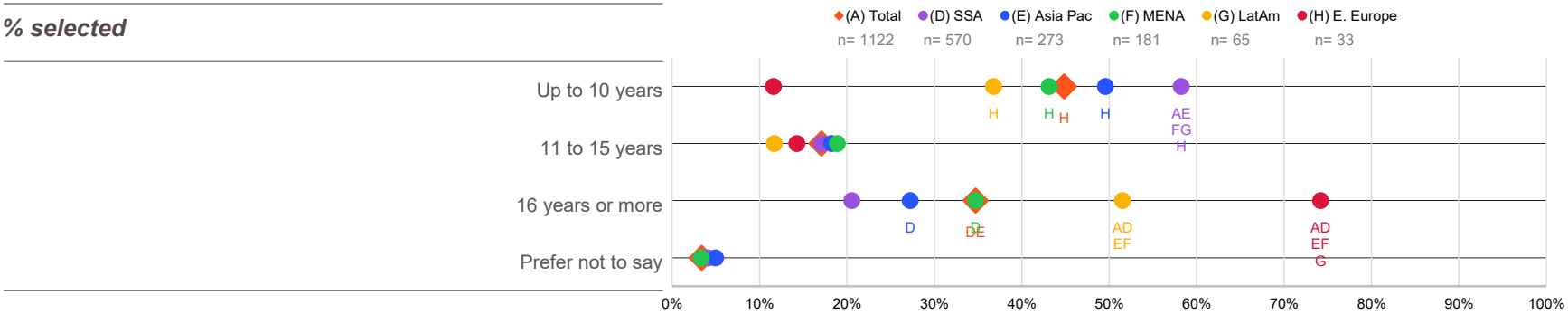


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How many years have you been actively involved in research?

Base: n= 1122

Sub-Saharan Africa has the largest share of early-career responses (58% with up to 10 years' experience vs. 45% overall), while Eastern Europe's are the most experienced (74% with 16+ years vs. 35% overall).

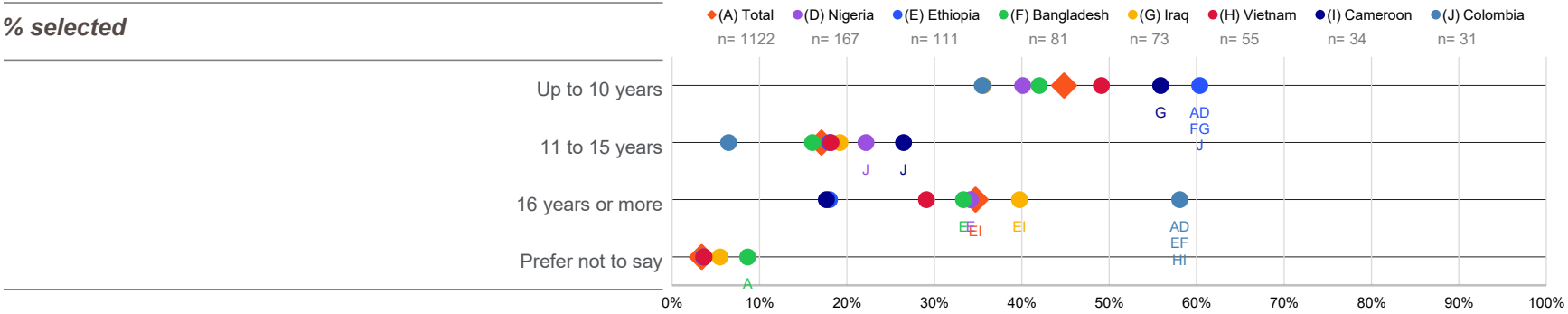


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How many years have you been actively involved in research?

Base: n= 1122

Ethiopian responses are more likely than average to come from researchers with up to 10 years' experience (60% vs. 45% overall), while Colombian responses are more likely to have 16 years or more (58% vs. 35% overall).

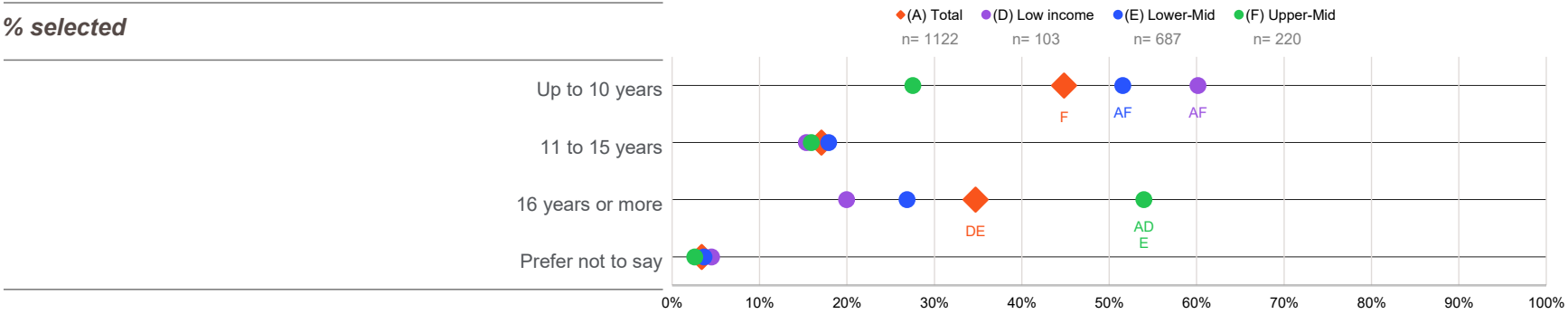


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How many years have you been actively involved in research?

Base: n= 1122

Responses from low-income countries are the most likely to be early-career (60% up to 10 years vs. 45% overall), while those from upper-middle-income countries are the most experienced (54% 16+ years vs. 35% overall).

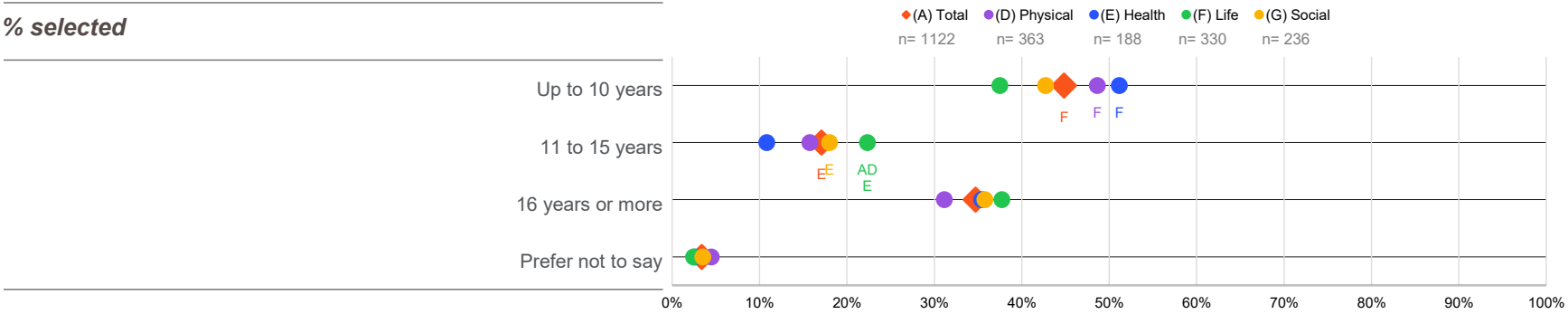


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How many years have you been actively involved in research?

Base: n= 1122

Life sciences responses are the least likely to come from researchers in their first 10 years (37% vs. 45% overall) and the most likely to have 11-15 years' experience (22% vs. 17% overall).

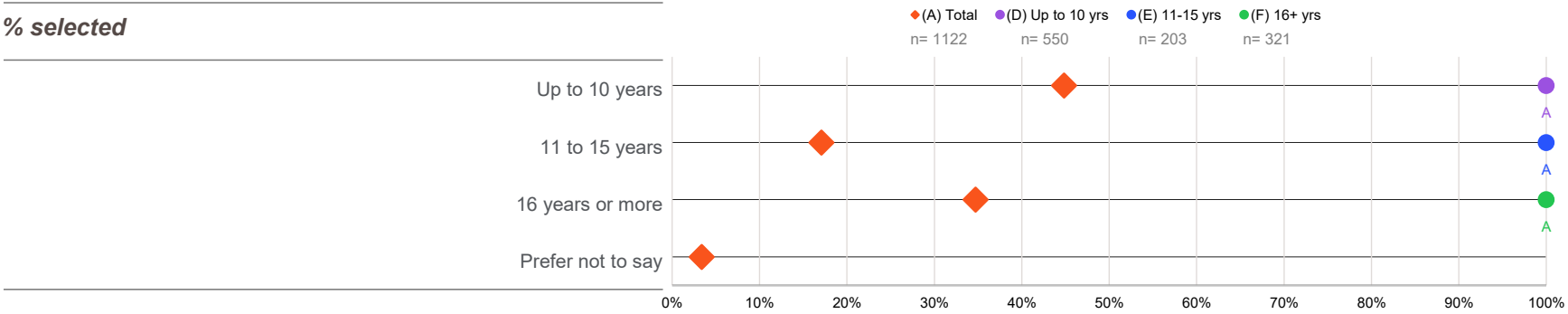


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How many years have you been actively involved in research?

Base: n= 1122

Experience bands map directly to the cut: 45% of responses come from researchers with up to 10 years' experience, 17% from 11-15 years and 35% from 16 years or more.

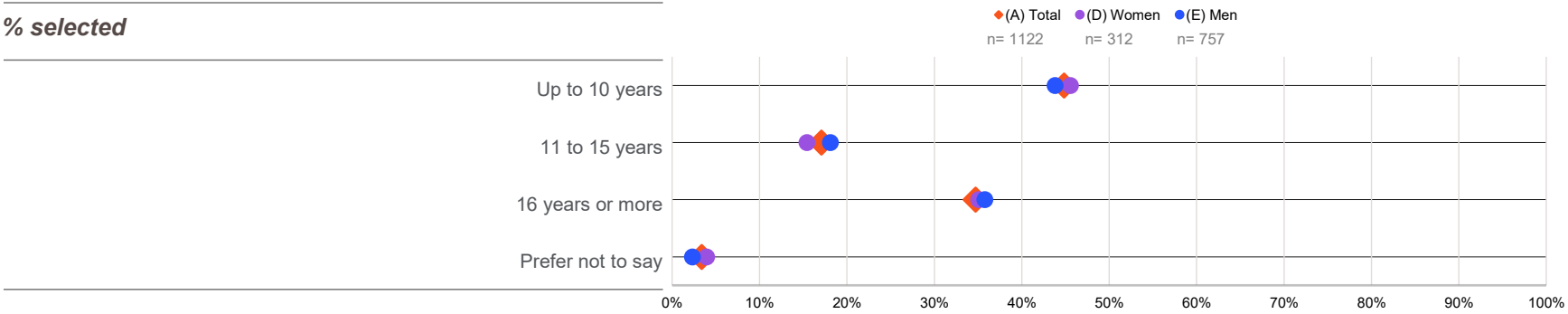


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How many years have you been actively involved in research?

Base: n= 1122

Research experience profiles are similar for women's and men's responses, with around 45% of each group in their first 10 years of research (46% and 44% respectively).

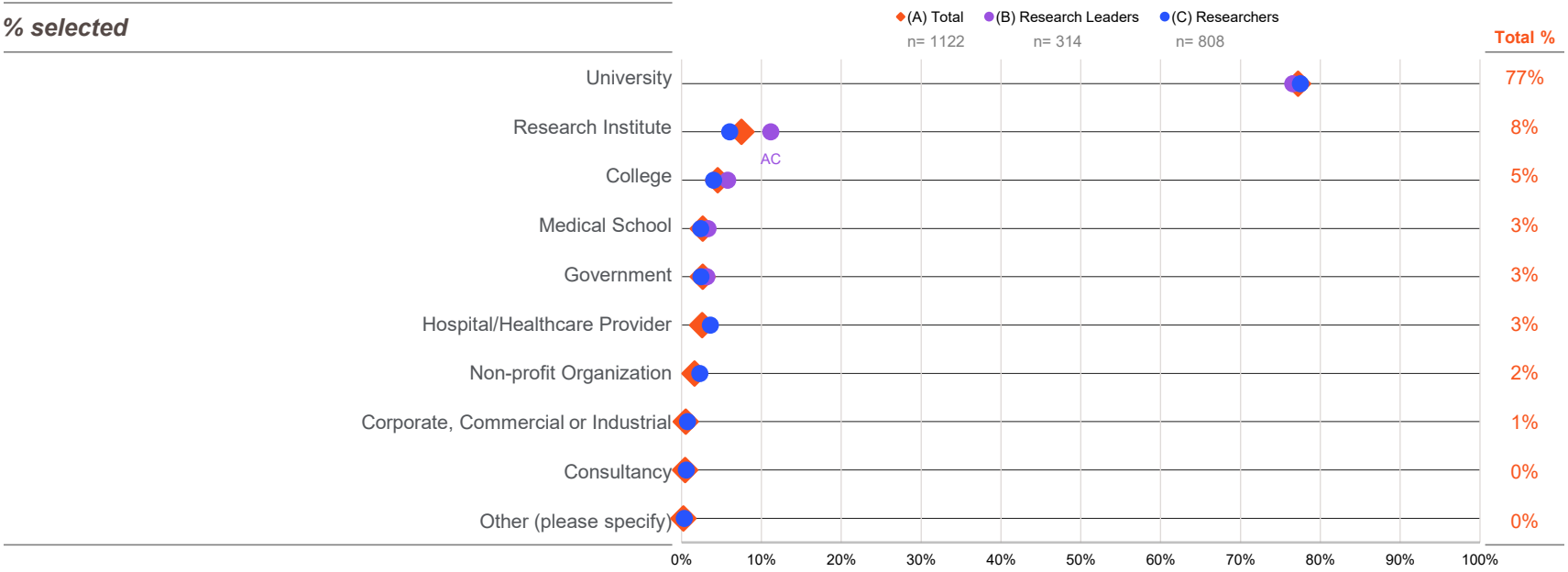


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: How many years have you been actively involved in research?

Base: n= 1122

The overwhelming majority of responses come from university-based researchers (77%), with no other organization type exceeding 8%.

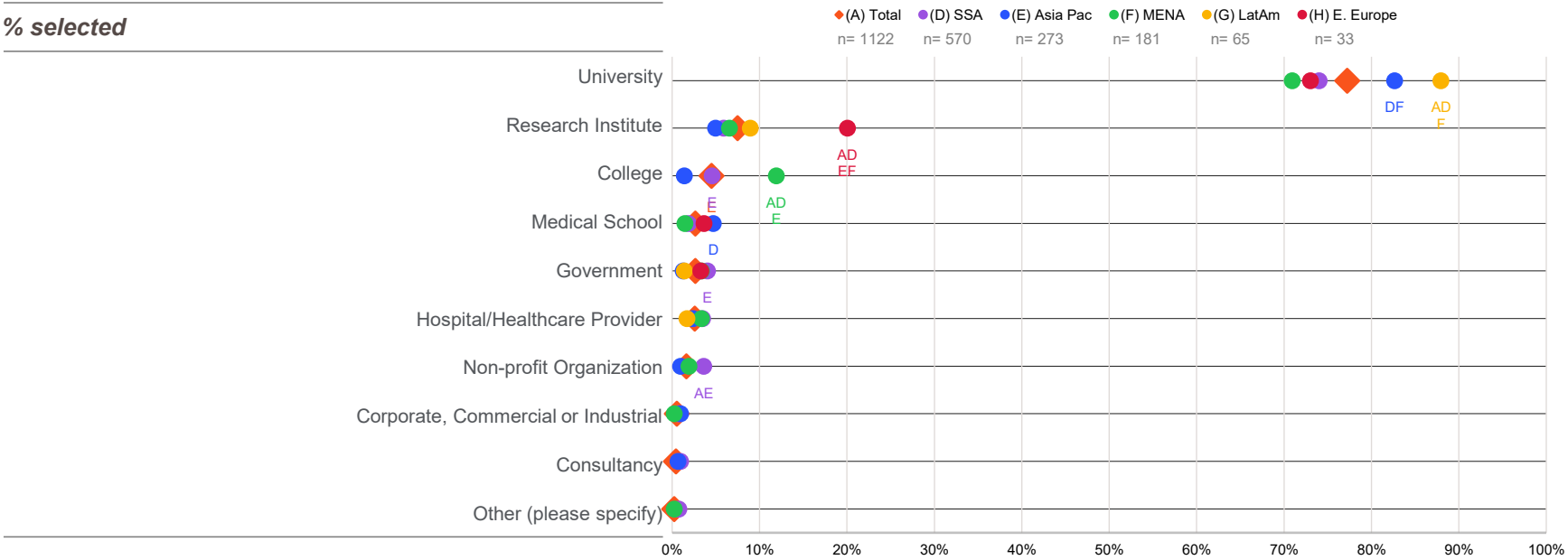


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What type of organization do you work for?

Base: n= 1122

Responses in Latin America (88%) and Asia Pacific (83%) are the most likely to come from universities (vs. 77% overall), while Eastern Europe has the largest share from research institutes (20% vs. 8% overall).

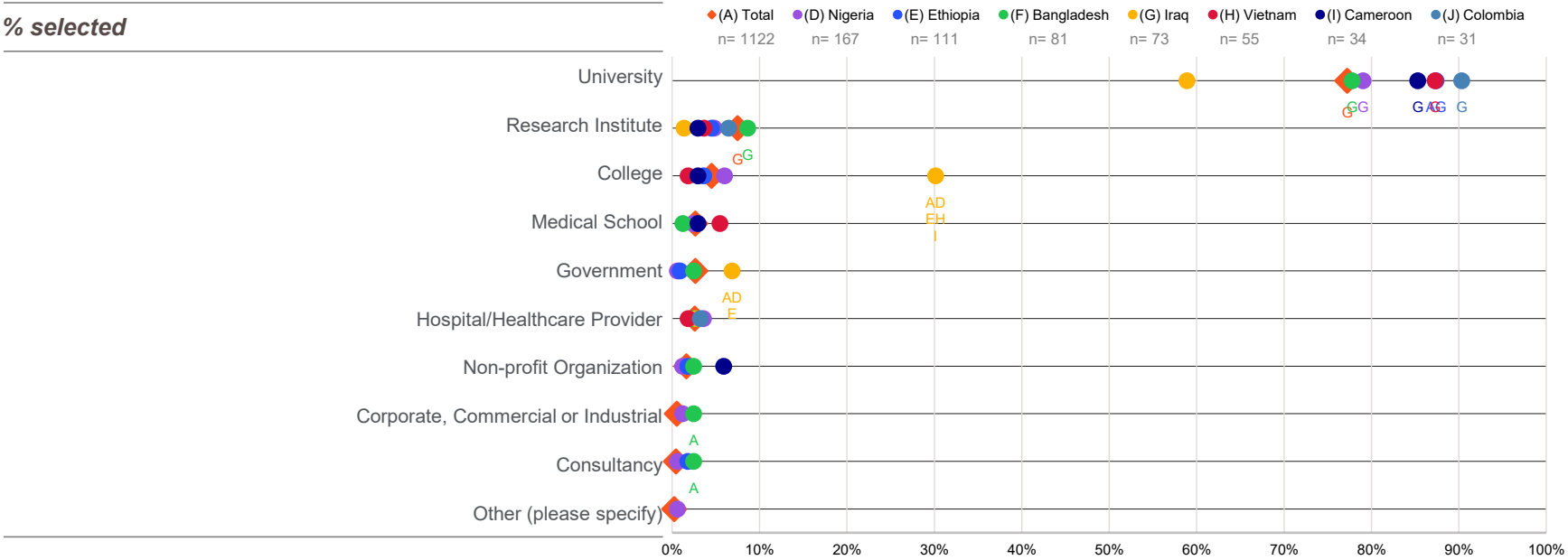


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What type of organization do you work for?

Base: n= 1122

Iraq stands apart: only 59% of its responses come from university-based researchers (vs. 77% overall), with a large share instead from colleges (30% vs. 5% overall).

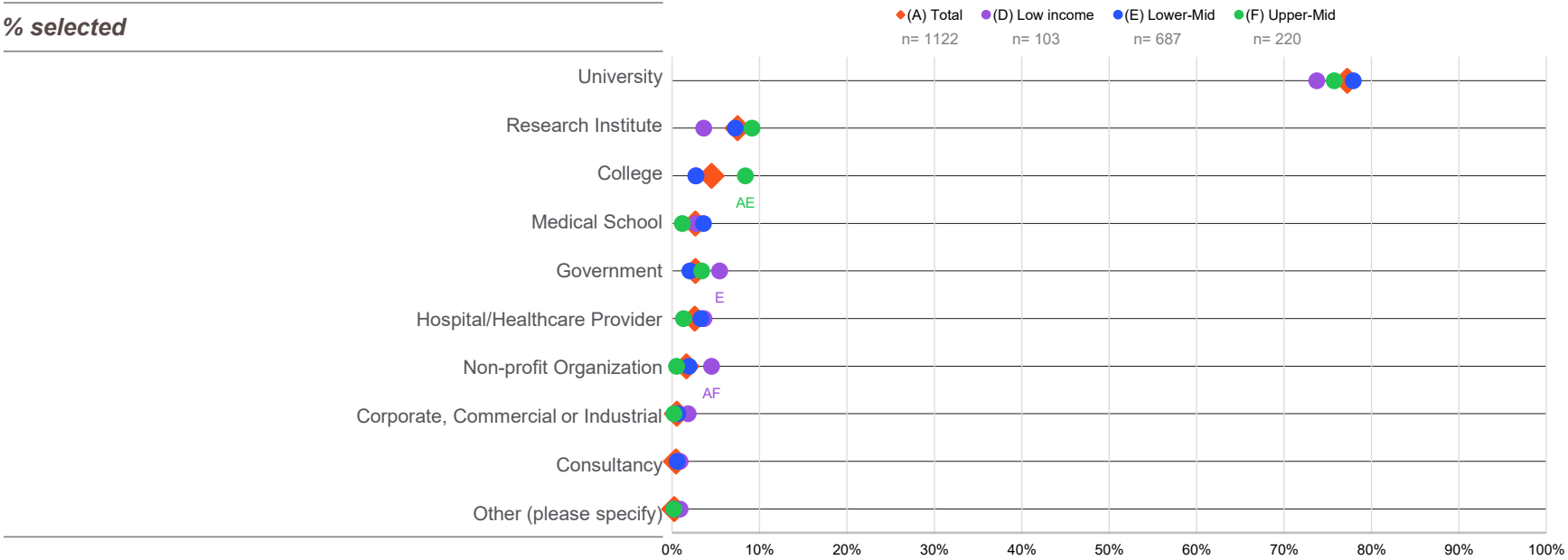


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What type of organization do you work for?

Base: n= 1122

Responses from upper-middle-income countries are more likely to come from colleges (8% vs. 5% overall), while non-profits account for more of the low-income responses (5% vs. 2% overall).

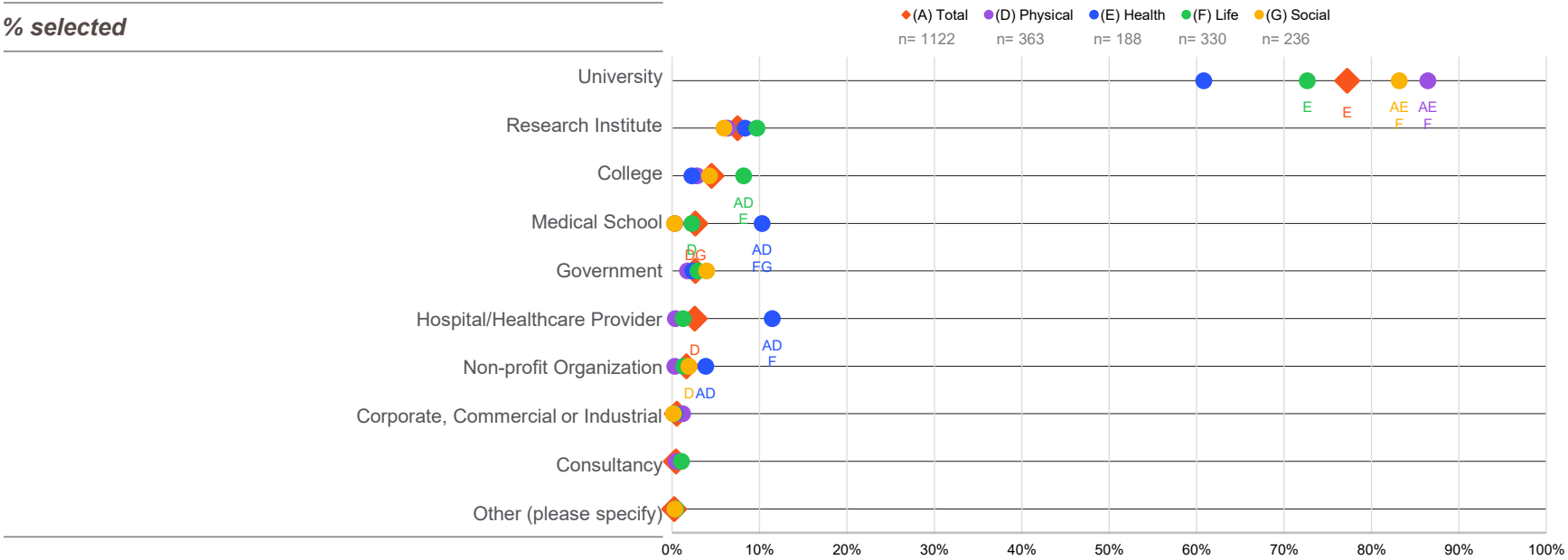


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What type of organization do you work for?

Base: n= 1122

Physical sciences (86%) and social sciences (83%) responses are the most likely to come from universities, while health sciences responses are the least likely (61% vs. 77% overall).

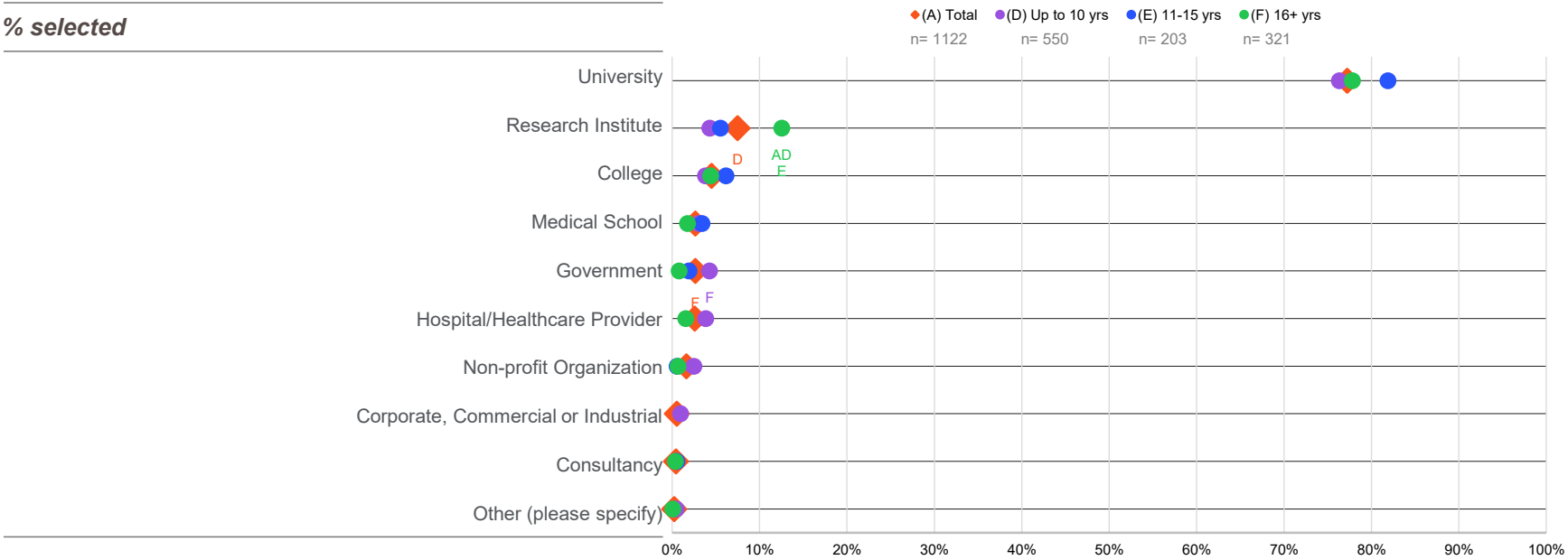


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What type of organization do you work for?

Base: n= 1122

Responses from researchers with 16+ years' experience are the most likely to come from research institutes (13% vs. 8% overall), compared with just 4% of those with up to 10 years' experience.

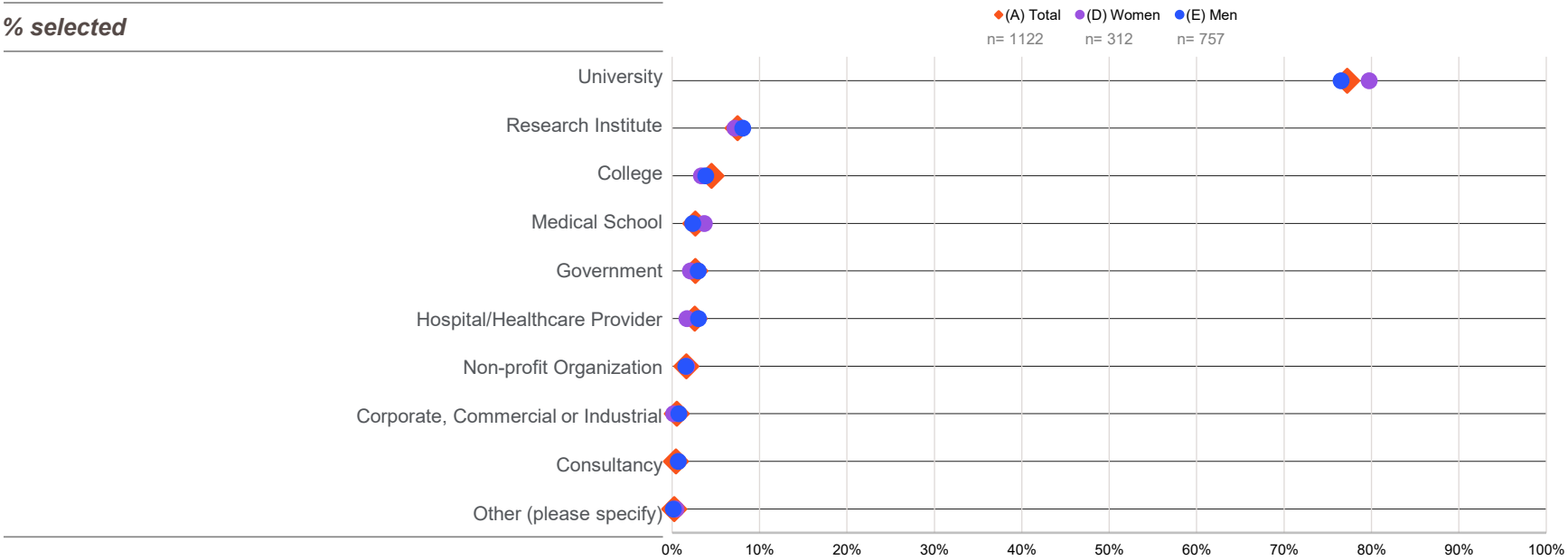


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What type of organization do you work for?

Base: n= 1122

Organization type is consistent across genders, with universities accounting for 80% of women's and 77% of men's responses.

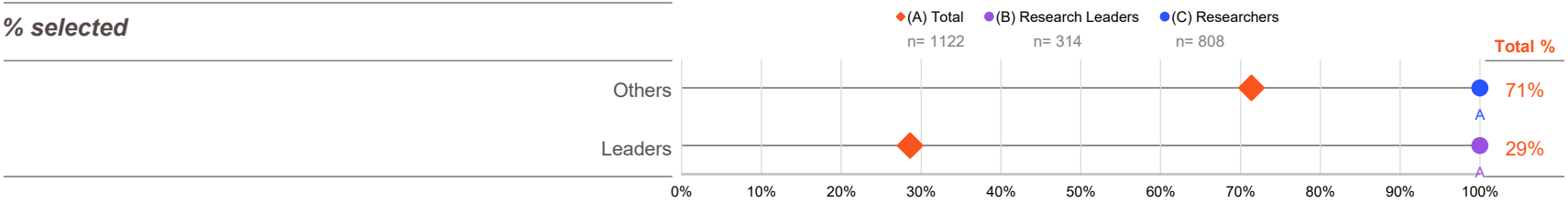


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What type of organization do you work for?

Base: n= 1122

Just under three in ten responses (29%) come from researchers holding leadership positions within their organizations, while the remaining 71% are in other roles.

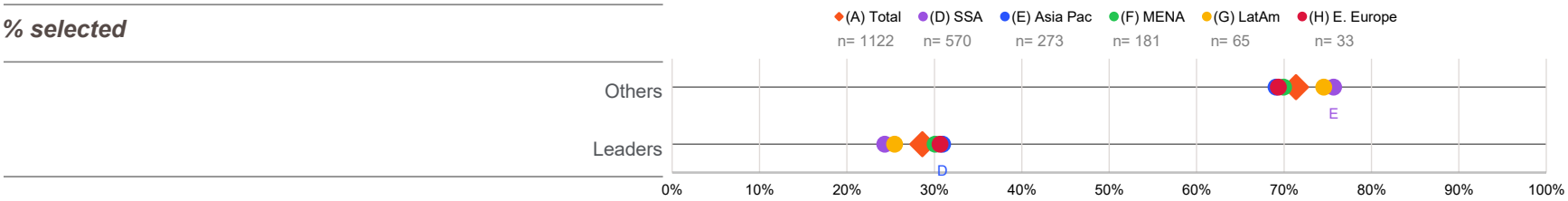


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What best describes your position within your organization?

Base: n= 1122

Responses from Sub-Saharan Africa are more likely to come from non-leadership roles than those from Asia Pacific (76% vs. 69%).

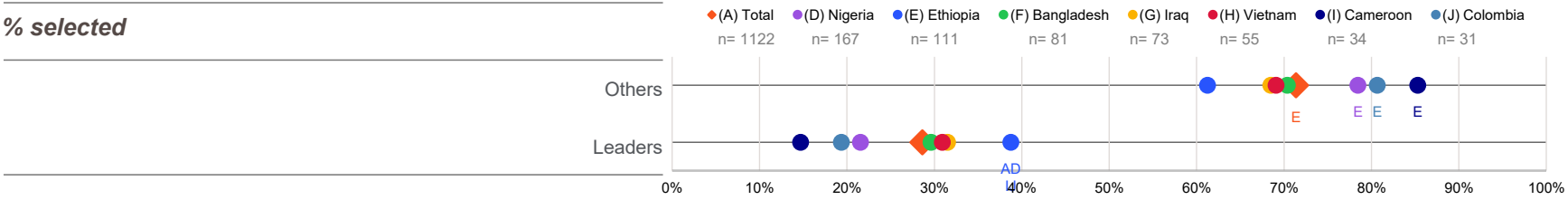


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What best describes your position within your organization?

Base: n= 1122

Ethiopia has a smaller share of responses from non-leadership roles than average (61% vs. 71% overall), and also a smaller share than Nigeria (78%), Cameroon (85%) and Colombia (81%).

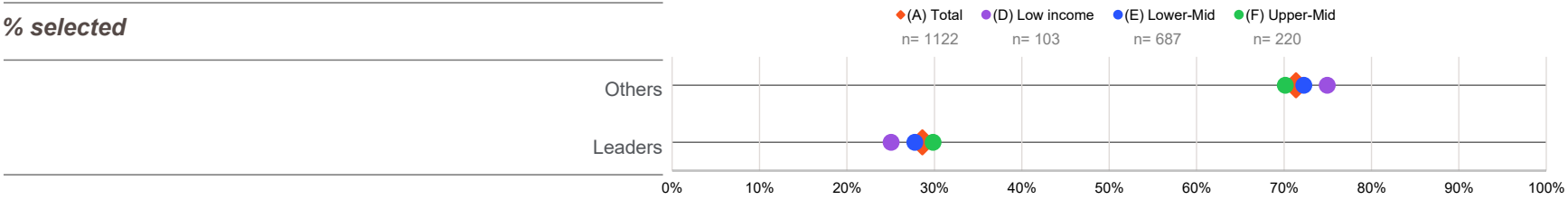


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What best describes your position within your organization?

Base: n= 1122

Leadership rates are consistent across country income groups, with 25-30% of responses in each coming from leadership positions.

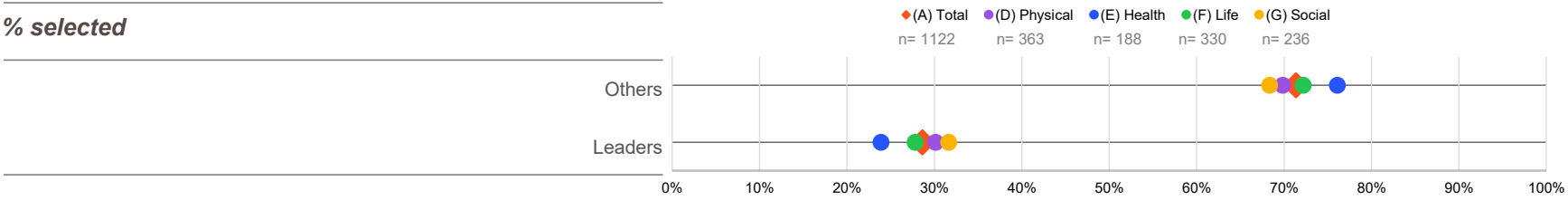


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What best describes your position within your organization?

Base: n= 1122

The share of responses from leadership roles is similar across disciplines, ranging from 24% of health scientists to 32% of social scientists.

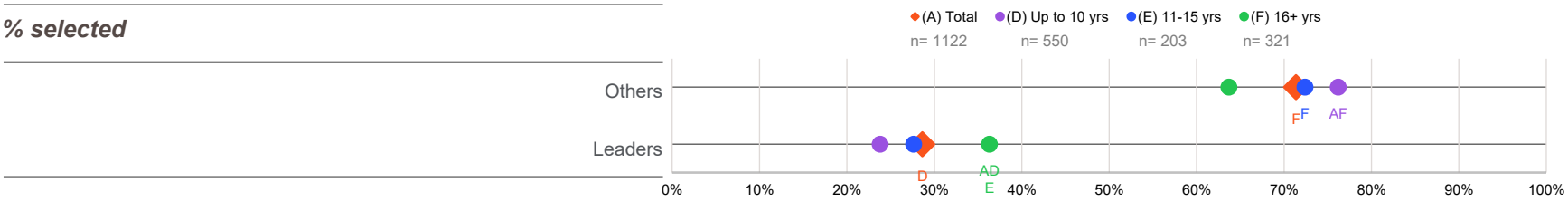


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What best describes your position within your organization?

Base: n= 1122

Responses from researchers with 16+ years' experience are the most likely to come from leadership positions (36% vs. 29% overall), while those with up to 10 years' are mostly from non-leadership roles (76% vs. 71% overall).

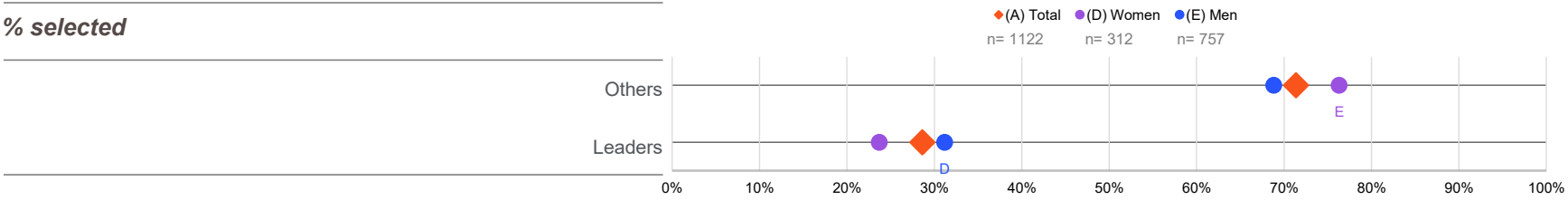


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What best describes your position within your organization?

Base: n= 1122

Women's responses are more likely than men's to come from non-leadership roles (76% vs. 69%), with 24% of women's responses from leadership positions compared with 31% of men's.

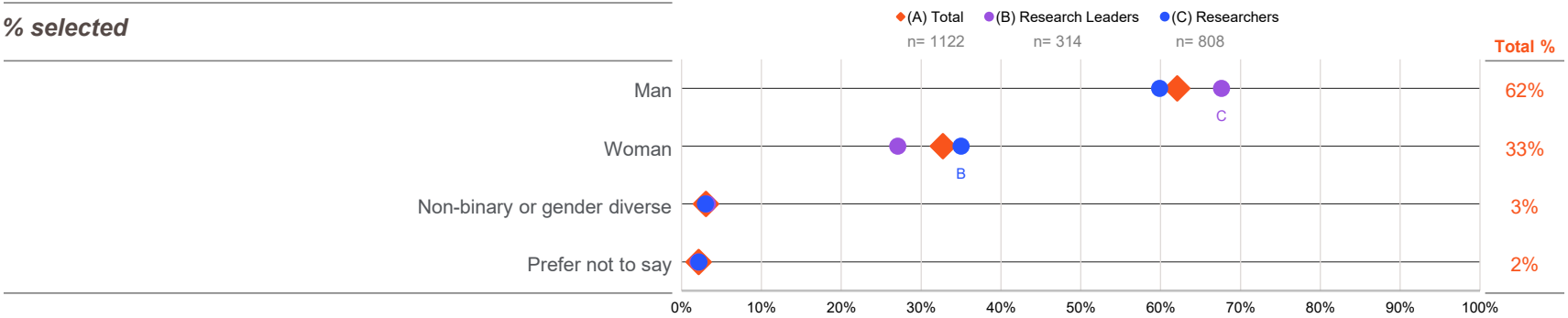


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: What best describes your position within your organization?

Base: n= 1122

Men account for the majority of responses (62%); women account for a third overall (33%) and are better represented among Researchers (35%) than Research Leaders (27%).

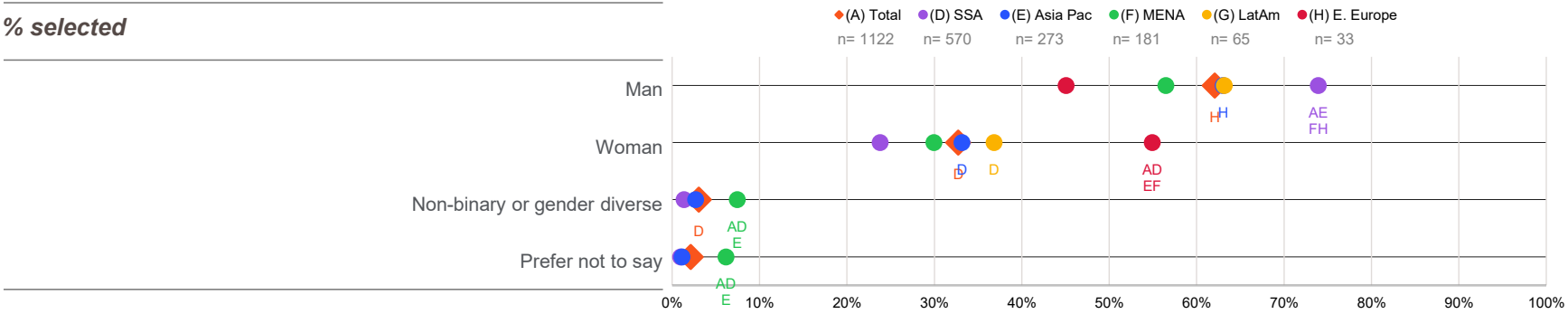


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Which gender do you most identify with?

Base: n= 1122

Sub-Saharan Africa has the largest share of responses from men (74% vs. 62% overall), while Eastern Europe is the only region where women account for the majority of responses (55% vs. 33% overall).

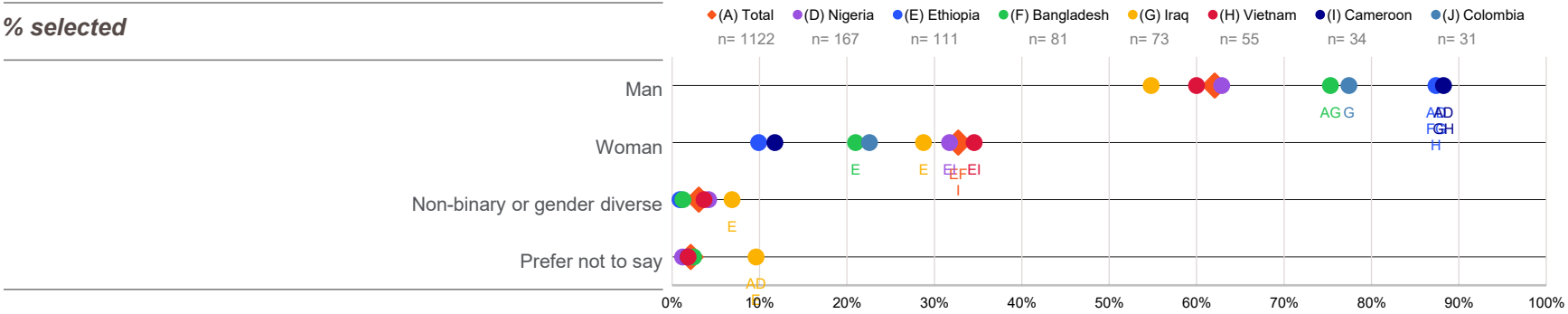


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Which gender do you most identify with?

Base: n= 1122

Men account for the majority of responses in every country, notably in Cameroon (88%) and Ethiopia (87%), where women account for just 12% and 10% respectively (vs. 62% men and 33% women overall).

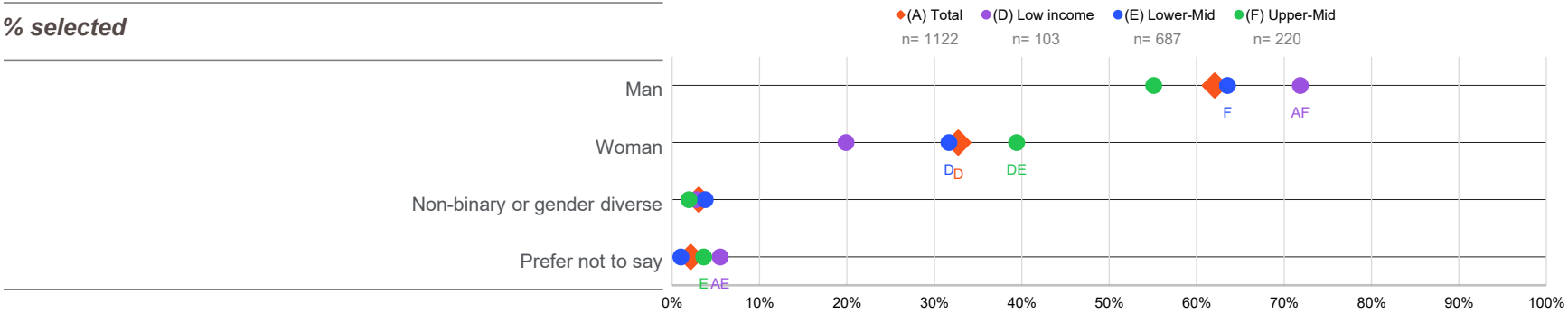


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Which gender do you most identify with?

Base: n= 1122

Responses from low-income countries are the most likely to come from men (72% vs. 62% overall); women's share rises with income level, from 20% in low-income to 39% in upper-middle-income countries (33% overall).

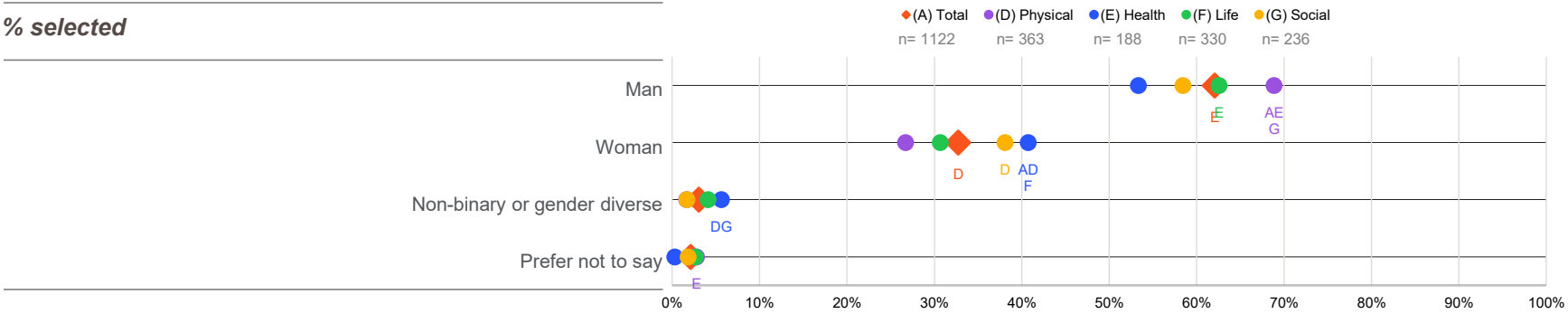


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Which gender do you most identify with?

Base: n= 1122

The physical sciences have the largest share of responses from men (69% vs. 62% overall), while the health sciences have the highest share from women (41% vs. 33% overall).

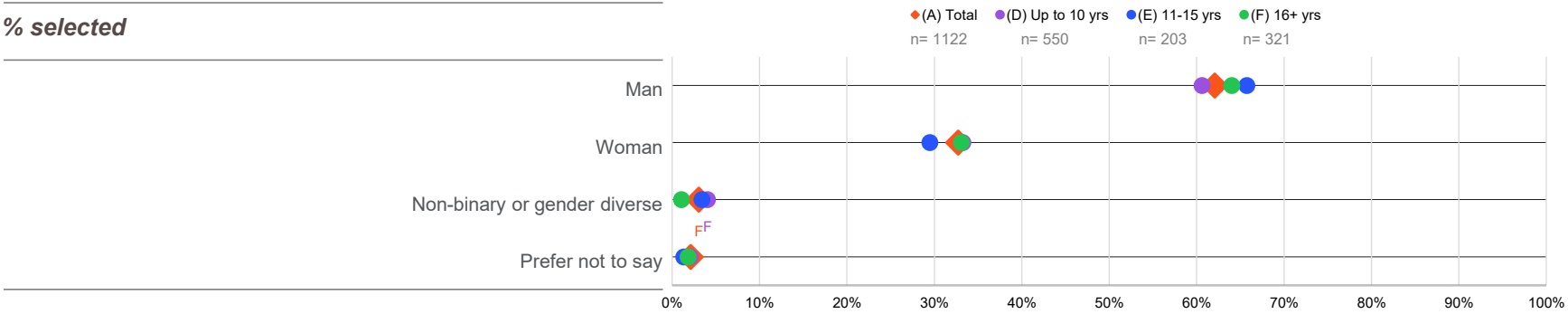


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Which gender do you most identify with?

Base: n= 1122

Gender composition of responses is consistent across experience levels, with men accounting for around six in ten in each group (61-66%).

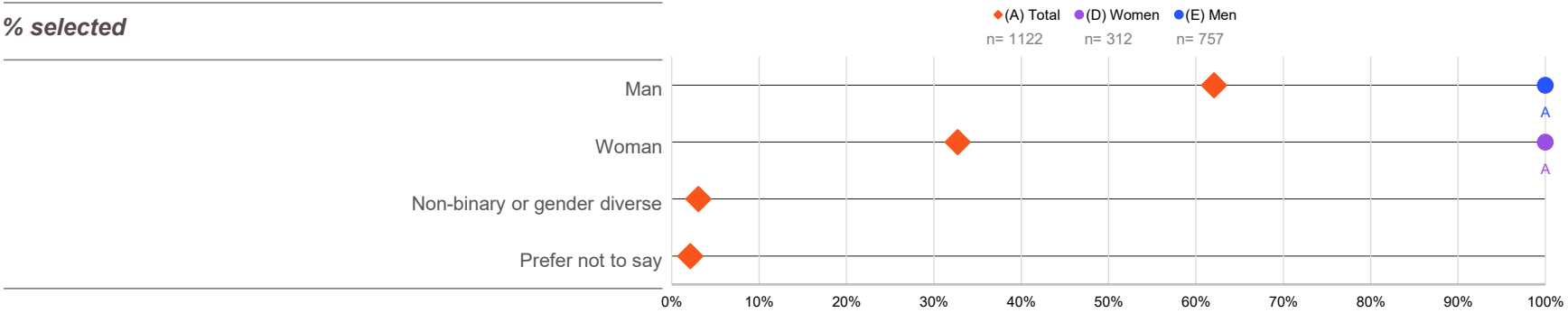


Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Which gender do you most identify with?

Base: n= 1122

Men account for the majority of responses (62%), with women accounting for a third (33%) and 3% identifying as non-binary or gender diverse.



Significantly higher between groups (indicated by letter, e.g. A = Total)

Question: Which gender do you most identify with?

Base: n= 1122