

A Survey and Analysis of Chinese Researchers' Awareness and Use of arXiv

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Abstract

[Objective] To understand Chinese users' awareness and usage of the arXiv preprint platform, as well as their suggestions and opinions on arXiv' s development.

[Methods] Based on a questionnaire survey of faculty, researchers, and graduate students from 9 domestic universities and research institutions, the authors obtained 510 survey responses and analyzed the data using analytical tools such as SPSS.

[Results] The results show that awareness of arXiv among Chinese researchers remains relatively low, but domestic researchers familiar with arXiv have recognized that posting papers on arXiv is an important means of establishing priority for research findings and soliciting peer feedback.

[Limitations] The survey sampling was limited to member institutions of the China arXiv Service Working Group; arXiv users from non-member institutions were not included.

[Conclusion] To enable arXiv to better benefit scientific research in China, the China arXiv Service Working Group needs to take more proactive actions to accelerate and promote broader and deeper adoption of arXiv within the country.

Full Text

A Survey and Analysis of Chinese Researchers' Awareness and Use of arXiv

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Abstract:

[Objective] To understand Chinese users' awareness of the arXiv preprint plat-

form, their usage patterns, and their opinions and suggestions for arXiv's future development. [Methods] Based on a questionnaire survey of faculty, researchers, and graduate students from nine universities and research institutions in China, the authors obtained 510 valid responses and analyzed the data using SPSS and other analytical tools. [Results] The findings indicate that while Chinese researchers' overall awareness of arXiv is not yet high, those familiar with the platform recognize that posting papers on arXiv is an important means of establishing priority and soliciting peer feedback. [Limitations] The survey sample was limited to member institutions of the China arXiv Service Working Group; arXiv users from non-member institutions were not included. [Conclusion] To enable arXiv to better benefit Chinese research, the China arXiv Service Working Group needs to take more proactive actions to accelerate and broaden the adoption of arXiv across China.

Keywords: arXiv; researchers; user survey; awareness; usage intention

Classification Number: G250

1. Research Background and Purpose

As an open-access repository platform for preprint deposition, retrieval, publication, and scholarly exchange, arXiv has attracted considerable attention from information technology experts, librarians, research managers, and researchers. To assist developers and administrators in better promoting arXiv's development in China, this user survey targeted researchers and graduate students in academic and research institutions to investigate their awareness of arXiv, willingness to use it, submission intentions, usage patterns, and encountered problems.

Created in 1991 by quantum physicist Paul Ginsparg and transferred to Cornell University for maintenance and management in 2001, arXiv primarily provides deposition, retrieval, publication, and exchange services for preprint papers in physics, mathematics, computer science, quantitative biology, quantitative finance, and statistics, making it an important open-access system [1]. Researchers format their papers according to specific layout requirements and upload them via web and email to the appropriate arXiv subject categories, enabling open sharing, avoiding duplication of effort, and increasing the efficiency of information exchange. This has given arXiv significant influence within international scientific communities. A famous international example is Russian mathematician Grigori Perelman's proof of the Poincaré conjecture, which was first posted on arXiv in the early 2000s [2]. A notable Chinese case is the Daya Bay Reactor Neutrino Experiment's discovery of a new neutrino oscillation mode in 2012, which was also first released on arXiv [3].

Statistics show that by October 2012, arXiv had stored over 790,000 research papers [4]; by the end of March 2014, the number of preprint e-prints had reached 927,838 [5]. Over approximately 18 months, about 130,000 new papers were added, averaging over 8,000 papers per month—compared to the 76,578 papers

added during 2011-2012 [6], representing an increase to about 6,380 new papers per month. By the end of December 2013, monthly downloads had reached nearly 5.5 million [7]. As researchers have become more familiar with arXiv, scholarly studies of the platform have gradually increased, providing useful insights for future improvements in resource organization and functionality [8].

Previous research on arXiv has covered various aspects. In 2007, Davis and Fromerth [9] analyzed 2,765 articles from four mathematics journals and found that arXiv increased citation rates but somewhat reduced downloads from publishers' websites. Moed [10] analyzed the effect of open access on journal citation impact and found that arXiv primarily enabled earlier access to papers rather than free access. In 2009, Mine [11] examined arXiv's role and position in scholarly communication, finding that user submissions to arXiv were continuously increasing. In China, Sun Yuwei [12] in 2010 analyzed arXiv's pathway model and compared it with other scientific communication models including the Hurd model, Søndergaard model, and SCLC model across four dimensions: research perspective, content, methodology, and depth/breadth. Wang Xin et al. [13] in 2011 analyzed arXiv self-archiving in Chinese physics journals and, through quantitative statistics, found that arXiv increased both citation frequency and download counts, recommending that Chinese physics journal publishers strengthen website development and leverage the arXiv platform to enhance journal citation levels. Sun Bin [14] used arXiv as a case study to dissect the operational mechanisms of preprints, analyzing their role in academic information exchange through statistical data and noting the relationship between preprint usage and the Ingelfinger editorial policy as well as research front peaks. Wang Jiajia [15] studied the investment and utilization of arXiv and domestic preprint systems, resource quantities, and author distributions, reflecting the development status and existing problems of domestic preprint systems and proposing corresponding recommendations. In 2013, Zhang Zhixiong et al. [16] discussed arXiv's special position in open research publication, analyzed its main applications in China's scientific community, and introduced the 2012-2013 work plan of the China arXiv Working Group.

To fully understand Chinese users' experiences and improvement suggestions, and continuing the China mirror site service (cn.arXiv.org) that began in 1998 [17], the China arXiv Service Working Group conducted a survey of Chinese users of the arXiv repository in September 2013. The survey targeted over 500 research users from nine member institutions of the Working Group (excluding the National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences).

2. Research Methods and Process

The survey targeted research users primarily comprising faculty, researchers, and graduate students from universities and research institutions in China. Through a questionnaire survey on Chinese users' usage patterns, habits, and suggestions for arXiv's development, this study aims to provide insights for the platform's future development in China.

2.1 Questionnaire Design

The survey team designed a total of 18 questions (requiring approximately 10 minutes to complete; see the appendix for the full questionnaire). The survey focused on two main aspects: first, Chinese researchers' awareness of the arXiv repository, aiming to understand overall perceptions across different institutions, age groups, disciplines, professional statuses, and educational backgrounds; second, usage patterns, including methods of use, submission purposes, post-submission impacts, factors influencing submissions, browsing methods, and problems encountered during retrieval. The 18 questions included single-choice items, skip-logic questions, multiple-sequence questions, and open-ended questions. Additionally, the questionnaire collected demographic information including discipline affiliation, gender, age, professional title, and education level.

2.2 Survey Administration

Considering arXiv's current development status in China, research users from member institutions of the China arXiv Service Working Group can reasonably represent the main types of users in domestic educational and research institutions, and these member institutions themselves host large numbers of active researchers. Therefore, this survey was distributed to nine member institutions of the China arXiv Service Working Group. The questionnaire was sent to responsible contacts at each institution, who then selected and identified appropriate research users within their organizations to participate. Each institution was asked to consider users' educational background, professional title, and discipline area when selecting participants to ensure the reliability of survey results.

2.3 Questionnaire Distribution and Collection

The survey employed both paper-based and electronic formats. Paper questionnaires were distributed and collected in person by responsible contacts at each member institution, then uniformly coded and mailed to the National Science Library, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Electronic questionnaires were collected via email on a point-to-point basis, then similarly coded and sent to the National Science Library by institutional contacts. Both types of questionnaires were pooled for unified processing and analysis.

The survey initially requested 50 responses from each of the nine institutions. During the later stages, the sample size was expanded to 540 questionnaires. A total of 510 questionnaires were returned, yielding a response rate of 94.4%. Among these, 509 were valid, for an effectiveness rate of 99.8%. Paper questionnaires accounted for 146 (28.7% of valid responses), while electronic questionnaires totaled 363 (71.3%).

2.4 Sample Data Validity Analysis

This study first employed reliability analysis in SPSS to assess the questionnaire's reliability, then used KMO and Bartlett's tests to analyze its validity, as shown in [Figure 1: see original paper]. Because the questionnaire contained three skip-logic questions, separate analyses were conducted.

The nine survey institutions were: Institute of Theoretical Physics (Chinese Academy of Sciences), Tsinghua University Library, Peking University Library, Shanghai Jiao Tong University Library, Fudan University Library, Nanjing University Library, Institute of High Energy Physics (Chinese Academy of Sciences), Jilin University Library, and Academy of Mathematics and Systems Science (Chinese Academy of Sciences).

[Figure 1: see original paper] shows the reliability analysis results for both scenarios (excluding and including skip-logic questions). In both cases, Cronbach's Alpha values exceeded 0.9, indicating high internal reliability and excellent internal consistency, making the questionnaire suitable for subsequent analysis.

3. Survey Results and Discussion

3.1 Respondent Profile

The returned questionnaires revealed that respondents were primarily young and middle-aged researchers under 45 years old, accounting for 93.3% of the total. The 20-25 age group was the largest, exceeding one-third at 36%. The sample also included some researchers aged 45-55 and over 55, who can be considered senior researchers in their respective fields.

In terms of educational background, the majority of respondents held or were pursuing doctoral degrees (65.8%), followed by master's degree holders (22.4%), with undergraduates representing the smallest proportion.

Regarding professional titles, graduate students, associate researchers, and assistant researchers constituted the main body of respondents. Graduate students accounted for 57.3%, associate researchers for 16.3%, and assistant researchers for 13.9%.

By discipline distribution, respondents primarily represented high-energy physics, condensed matter physics, astrophysics, mathematics, computer science, quantitative biology, quantitative economics, and statistics. Mathematics and high-energy physics were the most represented fields at 25.9% and 20.4% respectively, followed by condensed matter physics, computer science, astrophysics, statistics, quantitative economics, and biology.

3.2 Awareness and Usage Intention Analysis

(1) Primary Awareness Channel: Recommendations from Colleagues and Classmates

Among the 509 survey respondents, 342 (67.2%) were aware of arXiv. While this exceeds half of the sample, the proportion remains relatively low considering arXiv's importance as an academic resource in high-energy physics, condensed matter physics, astrophysics, mathematics, computer science, quantitative biology, quantitative economics, and statistics. The survey found that users primarily learned about arXiv through recommendations from colleagues and classmates. Only a small proportion (14.9%) discovered arXiv through their institution's library promotion or training programs, as shown in [Figure 2: see original paper].

(2) Primary Usage Pattern: Downloading Papers, with Browsing as Secondary

Among the 342 respondents aware of arXiv, 82.6% had used the platform, while 16.3% had not, indicating that most aware users had actually used arXiv. Among users, the primary activity was downloading papers, as shown in [Figure 3: see original paper].

(3) Reasons for Non-Use: Lack of Clear Instructions and Insufficient Library Promotion

Of the 56 respondents who were aware of arXiv but had not used it, the main reason was the lack of clear, concise, and understandable usage instructions on the arXiv website. Additionally, the absence of relevant training courses and consultation support from users' libraries and the perceived irrelevance of arXiv content to their disciplines were also significant factors, at 26.8% and 23.2% respectively. This further underscores the importance of promotion and training, as shown in [Figure 4: see original paper].

3.3 Submission Intention Analysis

(1) Most Users Submit Occasionally, Not Routinely

In this survey, 123 respondents had submitted papers to arXiv. Regarding submission frequency, "occasional" submissions were most common (39.0%), followed by "submitting every paper" (35.8%), and "frequent" submissions (21.1%). As shown in [Figure 5: see original paper], the majority of users had submitted 1-5 papers (61.0%).

(2) Primary Submission Purposes: Establishing Priority and Soliciting Peer Feedback

Among the 123 respondents who had submitted to arXiv, most submitted unpublished papers. Survey data on submission purposes clearly show that respondents primarily aimed to establish priority for their findings and solicit broader peer feedback. Regarding understanding of arXiv's copyright requirements, most respondents (73.1%) felt they understood these requirements, though a notable portion (22.0%) indicated they did not, as shown in [Figure 6: see original paper].

(3) Submission Benefits: Expanded Peer Networks and Increased Citation Rates

Analysis of the 123 respondents who had used arXiv for submission revealed that the most commonly cited benefit was connecting with more research peers (53.7%), followed by increased citation rates (44.7%). The impact on easing subsequent journal publication was relatively minor (17.1%).

(4) Five Key Factors Influencing Submission Decisions

The survey identified the top five factors motivating researchers to upload their work to arXiv: (1) speed of publication, (2) obtaining more peer feedback, (3) arXiv's overall traffic and submission volume, (4) speed of peer feedback, and (5) simplicity of the submission process, as shown in [Figure 7: see original paper].

3.4 Usage Patterns and Problem Analysis

(1) High Willingness to Submit: 91.1%

Survey results show that approximately 91.1% of research users are willing to upload their research results to arXiv, while 7.4% explicitly expressed unwillingness and 1.5% were undecided.

(2) Browsing Methods and Frequency

The survey found that 92.6% of users browse arXiv via the web interface, while usage of email alerts and RSS feeds for new articles was relatively low at 8.5% and 6.4% respectively. Regarding browsing frequency, 31.8% browsed weekly, 25.4% daily, 18.0% monthly, 10.2% biweekly, and 12.4% at other intervals.

(3) Primary Problem: Retrieval Difficulties

Among the 283 respondents who used arXiv, 138 (48.8%) reported no problems, while 109 (38.5%) identified significant retrieval difficulties. Only 7.1% reported browsing issues, and 6.0% noted other problems, such as slow system updates after issues occurred.

(4) Retrieval Problems: Lack of Advanced Search and Inaccurate Results

The analysis revealed that among the 283 arXiv users, the three most frequently encountered retrieval problems were: too few search entry points and lack of advanced search functionality (34.6%), inaccurate search results (32.9%), and absence of quality metrics in search results (24.0%). Users had fewer issues with result quantity and response speed (10.6% and 9.5% respectively), as shown in [Figure 8: see original paper].

(5) Other Minor Service Issues

As shown in [Figure 9: see original paper], the 283 arXiv users also provided feedback on other minor issues encountered during use.

4. Research Conclusions and Recommendations

This survey of Chinese research users' usage of the arXiv repository represents the first large-scale investigation of arXiv in China. Targeting research users from nine member institutions of the arXiv Service Working Group, the survey included participants from both research institutions and higher education, encompassing students as well as researchers/professors, associate researchers/associate professors, and assistant researchers/lecturers across age groups from 20 to over 55. The results broadly reflect the awareness and usage patterns of most domestic arXiv users.

4.1 Key Findings

Based on the survey work, the authors identified three main findings:

- (1) **Limited Awareness:** Chinese researchers' overall awareness of arXiv remains relatively low. Researchers primarily learn about arXiv through recommendations from colleagues and classmates, indicating a gap in library promotion and training efforts.
- (2) **Recognized Importance:** Chinese researchers have come to recognize arXiv's significant role in scholarly communication. Those familiar with the platform understand that posting papers on arXiv is an important means of establishing priority and soliciting peer feedback. Submission to arXiv also helps researchers expand their professional networks and increase citation rates.
- (3) **Platform Issues:** System-level problems with arXiv affect user experience. Inadequate search functionality and inaccurate retrieval results are commonly reported issues.

4.2 Research Limitations

When drawing inferences from this study, it is important to note that the survey targeted users within member institutions of the China arXiv Service Working Group. While these users should represent the primary arXiv user base in China, the survey did not include arXiv users from non-member institutions. Additionally, the analysis is based solely on questionnaire statistics; due to resource constraints, the authors could not conduct more in-depth interviews or case studies with respondents.

4.3 Recommendations and Future Work

Despite increasing arXiv browsing and download volumes, this survey reveals that only a minority of Chinese research users truly understand arXiv, with most lacking adequate awareness. Some users remain in a "browse-only, no-submission" mode, possibly due to limited understanding of arXiv or concerns about copyright issues. While building arXiv adoption is a long-term endeavor,

this survey suggests that to maximize arXiv' s benefits for Chinese research, the China arXiv Service Working Group must take more proactive actions to accelerate and deepen arXiv' s adoption across China.

(1) Expand Promotion Efforts

With only 67.2% of surveyed users aware of arXiv, and merely 10% learning about it through library promotion or third-party websites, vigorous promotion is an urgent priority. Working Group members should develop comprehensive promotion plans, including lectures at universities and research institutions, website links, and bulletin board announcements to increase awareness. Additionally, existing arXiv users should be encouraged to promote the platform through formal and informal channels, leveraging user-to-user advocacy to unlock arXiv' s potential and guide researchers toward effective academic exchange.

(2) Strengthen Training and Guidance

Lack of effective training is a major reason why university and institutional users do not utilize arXiv. Enhanced training is essential for increasing usage rates. Institutions should increase funding for arXiv training, establish relevant courses, and develop standardized training materials and curricula. Training should cover practical usage, submission guidelines, search strategies, and copyright policies. Over the long term, the focus should shift toward training and problem resolution, actively encouraging Chinese researchers to participate in content deposition. Experienced institutions such as Cornell University Library could be invited to provide in-depth training for researchers in physics, computer science, statistics, and other fields.

(3) Improve Platform Infrastructure

The survey identified the lack of clear, concise, and understandable usage instructions as the primary barrier to arXiv use (35.7%). Submission simplicity and article formatting issues also significantly affect submission behavior. Platform standardization and improvement directly impact user experience. Regular usage surveys should be conducted to gather feedback from users in physics, mathematics, statistics, and other disciplines. Based on this feedback, arXiv' s platform infrastructure should be enhanced by improving submission functionality, refining search capabilities, and optimizing related services to increase submission efficiency. Clear indexing and comprehensive documentation should be established to guide proper usage, while submission processes should be streamlined with clear policies on versions, copyrights, and reuse.

(4) Enhance User Experience

In today' s information environment, any database or platform must offer both rich resources and excellent user service experiences to gain traction. While arXiv aims to provide deposition, retrieval, and publication of preprints in physics, mathematics, and related fields, user experiences vary due to different usage contexts and training levels. Therefore, efforts should focus on improving content quality to provide high-quality information resources. Drawing from

successful personalization models such as My Yahoo! [18], Google AdWords [19], and Baifendian Analytics Engine [20], arXiv could implement personalized information services through dedicated website portals and enhanced RSS and email alert functions for customized database subscriptions. Seamless integration with search engines and commercial databases would also improve user experience.

(5) Implement Effective Incentives

ArXiv' s development depends on the enthusiasm of all stakeholders. Relevant institutions should encourage researchers to upload their work to arXiv, creating an environment for open sharing and active scholarly exchange. Research institutions and funding agencies should shift their focus toward enhancing social impact. Performance evaluation strategies could be refined by linking citation metrics to researcher performance, thereby motivating participation and accelerating arXiv' s development. Journals should also accept for formal publication papers that have been peer-reviewed and previously posted on arXiv, ensuring broad knowledge dissemination.

(6) Standardize Processes and Mechanisms

Difficulties in reading some articles due to formatting issues represent a major user concern. Therefore, detailed submission processes, management mechanisms, and service protocols should be established for arXiv' s development, promotion, and use. For promotion and training, standardized, clear materials and courseware should be developed for use by Working Group members and other institutions. For platform development, usage instructions should be enhanced, clear indexing established, and paper formatting standardized for maximum user convenience. Clear platform management standards should also be set to improve utilization rates.

Acknowledgments

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Author Contribution Statement

Zhang Zhixiong and Gu Liping: Conceived the survey idea and organized the design of the survey plan. Li Lin and Zhang Zhixiong: Designed and revised the questionnaire. Li Lin and Gu Liping: Organized and implemented the survey. Zhang Shanshan and Gu Liping: Analyzed questionnaire data and drafted the manuscript. Zhang Zhixiong and Gu Liping: Revised the final version of the

paper.

※ The author order is alphabetical and does not indicate contribution level: ZZX, ZSS, KLP, LL. (Corresponding author: Zhang Zhixiong, E-mail: zhangzhixiong@mail.las.ac.cn)

arXiv Repository User Survey Questionnaire

Hello! Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey questionnaire. arXiv.org is a world-renowned preprint literature repository, created in August 1991, serving as a highly automated and active electronic preprint archiving and distribution platform for research papers. Main subject areas covered include: physics, mathematics, computer science, computational biology, econometrics, and statistics.

To help Chinese users better utilize this resource, after consultation with arXiv, a mirror site was established in China. In October 2012, the National Science Library of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Tsinghua University Library, jointly with over a dozen domestic university and research institution libraries, formed the China arXiv Working Group to promote and train users on this resource.

This survey aims to understand Chinese users' usage patterns, habits, and suggestions for arXiv's development, and to feed back the results to arXiv. Your responses are extremely important to us. The questionnaire takes approximately 5-10 minutes to complete. Thank you for your support and cooperation!

This survey is completely anonymous. We guarantee that all information and data will be used solely for survey analysis and not for commercial or other purposes.

China arXiv Working Group September 16, 2013

Please check the box () before your chosen option for each question, or fill in as indicated.

I. arXiv Awareness and Usage Behavior Survey

1. Are you aware of arXiv?
Yes
No (Please skip to Question 18)
2. How did you learn about arXiv? (Multiple choices allowed)
arXiv website
Third-party websites or promotional materials
My institution library's promotion or training
Recommendations from colleagues, classmates, or teachers
Other (please specify)

3. Have you used arXiv? (Multiple choices allowed)
 - Used (Please skip to Question 5)
 - Not used
4. Reasons for not using arXiv despite being aware of it? (Multiple choices allowed)
 - arXiv website lacks clear, concise, and understandable usage instructions
 - My library lacks relevant training courses and consultation support
 - arXiv content is not relevant to my discipline
 - Other (please specify)
5. How do you use arXiv? (Multiple choices allowed)
 - Submit papers (Please answer Questions 6-12)
 - Download papers (Please skip to Question 12)
 - Browse (Please skip to Question 12)
6. How frequently do you submit to arXiv? (Single choice)
 - Submit every paper
 - Submit frequently
 - Submit occasionally
7. How many papers have you submitted to arXiv? (Single choice)
 - 1-5 papers
 - 5-10 papers
 - 11-15 papers
 - 15-20 papers
 - More than 20 papers
8. What are your purposes for submitting to arXiv? (Multiple choices allowed; please rank your selections by importance: 1, 2, 3..., where 1 is most important)
 - Unpublished, seeking more peer review comments before formal publication
 - Unpublished, using arXiv as a publication channel to establish priority
 - Already published, allowing more peers to understand my research findings (when author retains distribution rights)
 - Other (please specify)
9. What impact has submitting to arXiv had on your research? (Multiple choices allowed)
 - Increased paper citation rates
 - Made papers easier to publish formally in journals
 - Journal refused to publish my paper formally
 - Connected with more research peers
 - Other (please specify)
10. When submitting, do you understand arXiv's copyright requirements? (Note: arXiv requires submitters to grant arXiv distribution rights for the paper)

Understand
Do not understand

11. What factors influence your decision to submit to arXiv? (Multiple choices allowed; please rank by importance: 1, 2, 3..., where 1 is most important)
 - Obtaining more peer feedback
 - Speed of publication
 - Speed of peer feedback
 - Simplicity of submission process
 - Ease of replacing revised manuscripts in arXiv system
 - arXiv' s overall traffic and submission volume
 - Limited search result sorting options
 - Other (please specify)
12. Do you plan to submit in the future (if you haven' t before) or continue submitting (if you have)? (Single choice)
 - Yes
 - No
13. How do you browse arXiv? (Multiple choices allowed)
 - Web browsing
 - RSS subscription
 - Email alerts for new articles
14. How often do you browse arXiv? (Single choice)
 - Daily
 - Weekly
 - Biweekly
 - Monthly
 - Other (please specify)
15. What problems have you encountered using arXiv? (Multiple choices allowed)
 - Retrieval problems
 - Browsing problems
 - Other problems (please specify)
 - No problems
16. What retrieval problems have you encountered? (Multiple choices allowed)
 - Slow retrieval response
 - Inaccurate search results
 - Too few search results
 - Too few search entry points, lack of advanced search functionality
 - Search results lack article quality metrics
 - Other (please specify)
17. Other issues with arXiv services? (Multiple choices allowed)
 - Slow or no response to email inquiries
 - Some articles have formatting that is difficult to read

File upload format restrictions
Other (please specify)

18. Your opinions and suggestions for arXiv? (Your feedback is very important for us to propose functional and service improvements to arXiv. Please share your valuable opinions.)
19. For statistical purposes and potential follow-up communication, please provide the following information. All data will be used only for questionnaire statistical analysis.
 - (1) Research field/discipline (Multiple choices allowed)
Physics (Please specify: High-energy physics; Condensed matter physics; Astrophysics)
Mathematics
Computer science
Quantitative biology
Quantitative economics
Statistics
Other (please specify)
 - (2) Gender: Male; Female
 - (3) Age: 20-25; 25-30; 30-35; 35-45; 45-55; Over 55
 - (4) Professional title: Researcher/Professor; Associate Researcher/Associate Professor; Assistant Researcher/Lecturer; Research Assistant/Teaching Assistant; Student
 - (5) Education: PhD or PhD candidate; Master's or Master's candidate; Undergraduate
 - (6) Email: (If you would like to receive survey results or are willing to discuss related issues further, please leave your email)

Thank you for your participation and support. We wish you success in your work and studies!

Note: Figure translations are in progress. See original paper for figures.

Source: ChinaXiv – Machine translation. Verify with original.