



# Global Research Report

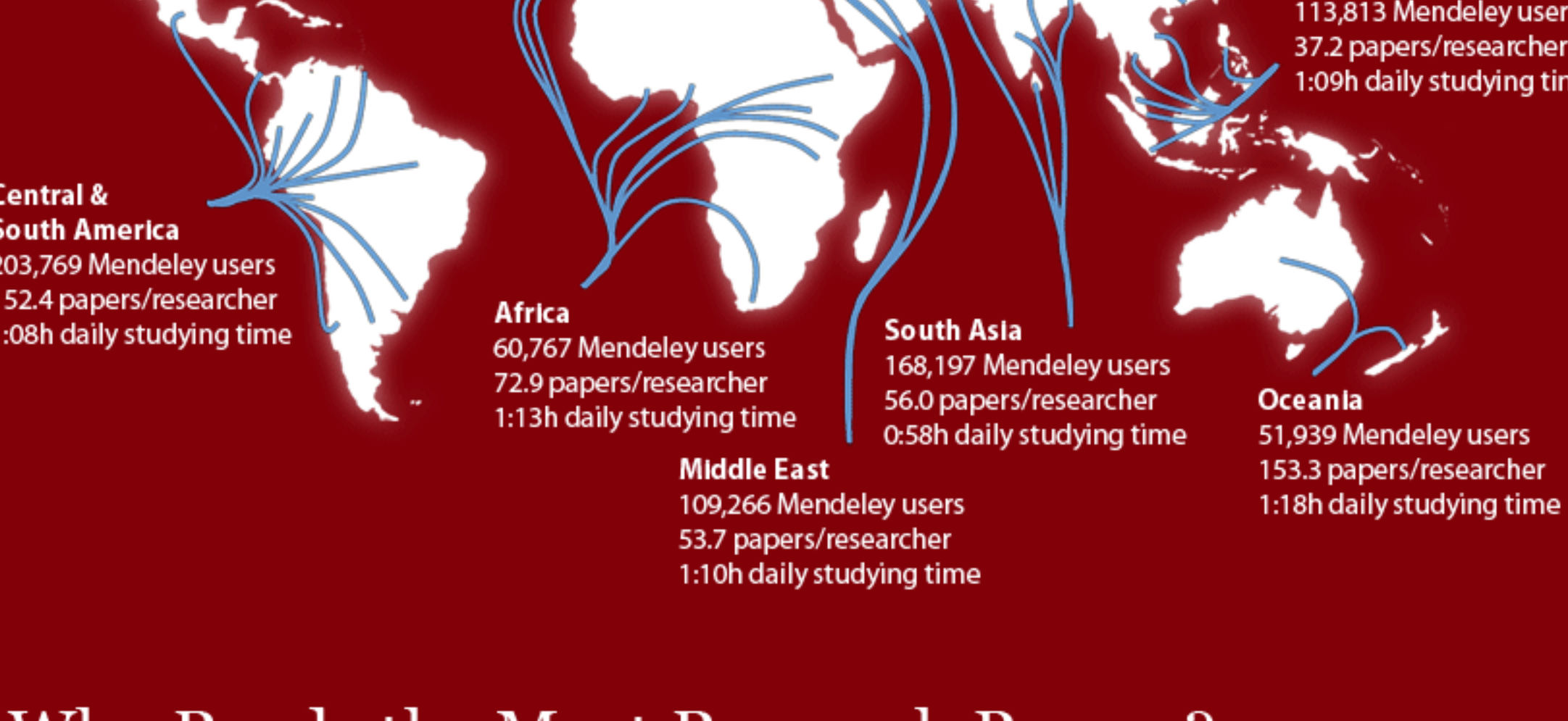
Launched in 2009, Mendeley's research collaboration platform now connects the scholarly workflows of two million researchers in the sciences and humanities worldwide. This global report is the first-ever analysis of their scholarly reading and studying activity in relation to economic indicators and research productivity.

## Mendeley's 2 Million Users by Academic Discipline



## Global Research Activity Heartbeat

**142.8** Avg. number of research papers collected per researcher  
**1:12h** Avg. daily time spent studying the literature per researcher



## Who Reads the Most Research Papers?

Countries and world regions ranked by the avg. number of research papers in each user's Mendeley Library.



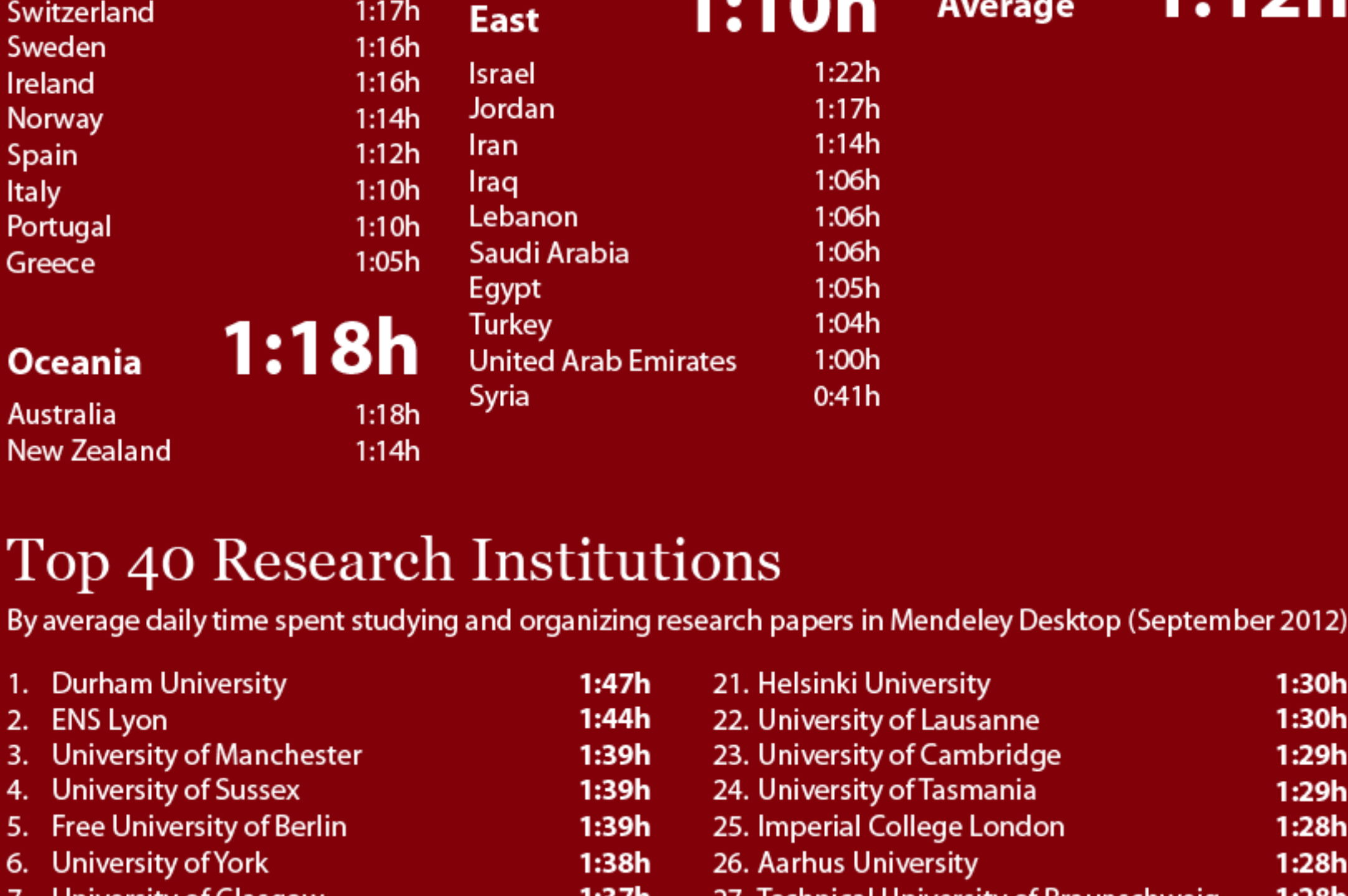
## Top 40 Research Institutions

By average number of research papers in each user's Mendeley Library.



## Who Spends the Most Time Studying?

Countries and world regions ranked by average daily time spent studying and organizing research papers in Mendeley Desktop per researcher (in September 2012).



## Top 40 Research Institutions

By average daily time spent studying and organizing research papers in Mendeley Desktop (September 2012)



## Why Open Access Publishing Makes a Difference

Researchers' access to academic papers is limited by their country's GDP and R&D expenditure per capita. To afford each of their researchers access to an additional 50 scholarly papers, developing countries require a roughly ten-fold increase in R&D expenditure per capita. Having less access to research papers limits daily studying time; the higher the daily studying time, the more citable publications and Nobel Laureates a country produces.



Sources: a) Wikipedia, IMF World Economic Outlook 2011, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_countries\\_by\\_GDP\\_\(PPP\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_GDP_(PPP)); Wikipedia, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_countries\\_by\\_population](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_population); b) UNESCO, [http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=UNESCO&f=series%3aST\\_SGGERDPPP](http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?d=UNESCO&f=series%3aST_SGGERDPPP); c) SciMago, <http://www.scimagojr.com/countryrank.php>; d) Wikipedia, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_countries\\_by\\_Nobel\\_laureates\\_per\\_capita](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_Nobel_laureates_per_capita)