

Annual ICTS Member Survey Summary

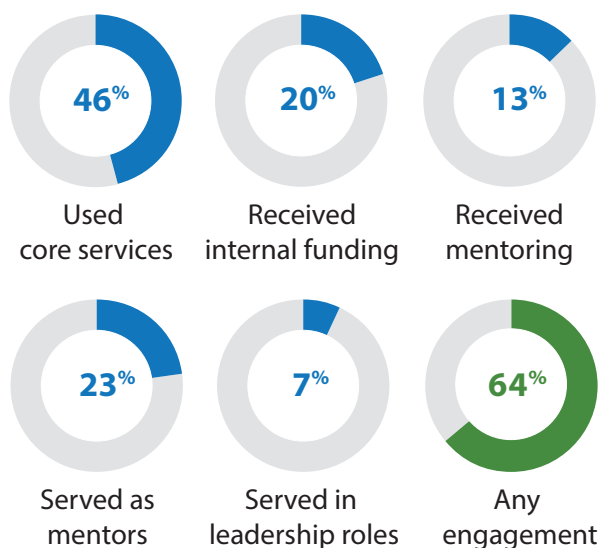
The effects of COVID-19 persist...but so does engagement!

Members report increased awareness of ICTS services and programming and note how services have helped them progress in difficult times.

The annual ICTS survey focuses on engagement and satisfaction with ICTS resources and services. Administered in late 2021, last year's survey (for the second year in a row) **had our largest response in the six years of the survey at 981 (44%) ICTS member respondents**, as compared to 800 (36%) in 2020.

Most members are engaged with ICTS

Almost half (46%) of respondents reported **using core services** in the past year, and **about a quarter (23%) served in mentor roles**. **One-fifth (20%) received ICTS funding**, **13% were mentors** and **7% served in leadership roles**. **Almost two-thirds (64%) of respondents were engaged** with ICTS services and programming over the past year.



“The most important benefit of ICTS membership for me is fostering collaborations with scientists with more expertise in clinical and translational work.”

“[ICTS] has allowed me to present my research to other people on campus and gain valuable insight from perspectives that I otherwise would not have had.”

“The grant editing service was invaluable.”

Members benefit from engagement

Almost two-thirds (63%) of respondents who were engaged with ICTS reported that **membership enhanced the quality of their work** or **helped them obtain funding**, compared to **39%** and **31%** of non-engaged respondents, respectively.

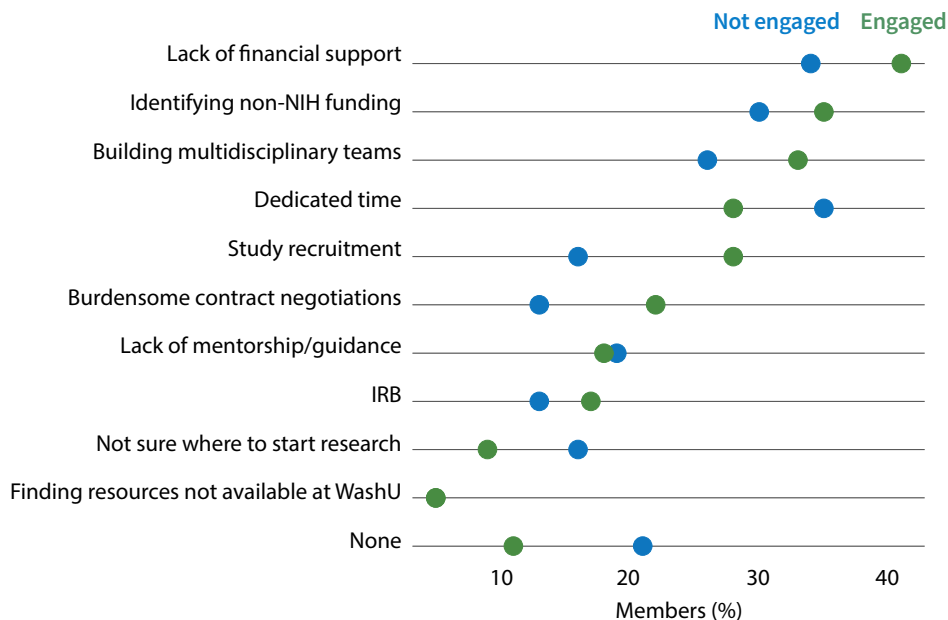
Engaged respondents were more likely to report that ICTS membership helped them to publish, collaborate, and increase the impact of their work than non-engaged respondents.



Members encounter barriers

Actively engaged members were also more likely to report having experienced barriers to clinical and translational research. **Top barriers included lack of financial support, identifying sources of funding beyond NIH, building multidisciplinary teams, and lack of dedicated time for research.**

“ [ICTS should] expand funding for pilot projects and just-in-time needs.



ICTS addresses barriers to research with new funding and recruitment resources

New funding mechanisms:

- [Precision Health Innovation Awards](#)
- [Collaborative Administrative Data Research Award \(CADRA\)](#)
- Additional [Just-In-Time](#) cores (80% funding rate!)

New and improved recruitment resources:

- [Reactive Barometer Sessions with ICTS/IPH Community Advisory Board](#)
- [Community Engagement Studios](#)
- [Trial-CARE](#)
- [Recruitment Enhancement Core \(REC\)](#)
- [FDA Title CFR 21 Part 11](#) (compliance assistance to facilitate enrollment into mobile health clinical trials)

Awareness of ICTS services and funding increases!

In past years of the survey, over a quarter of those who did not use core services or apply for internal funding consistently reported that they were unaware of these opportunities. **In 2021, these numbers decreased substantially.**

Just 16% of respondents reported **being unaware of the core services** and **Only 13%** said they were **unaware of ICTS internal funding opportunities**

“ Exposure to the variety of services and resources offered by ICTS through a presentation by Betsy Keath let me know how much more I could be relying upon ICTS to help move my research agenda forward. I am now working to utilize those resources that I did not know about.

“ Mock reviews, core services and consultations have been very valuable.

“ Probably the major thing ICTS does for me is that it reminds me that there is a larger research community. It is easy to get in a silo and shut down. ICTS helps foster those links to other areas on campus.

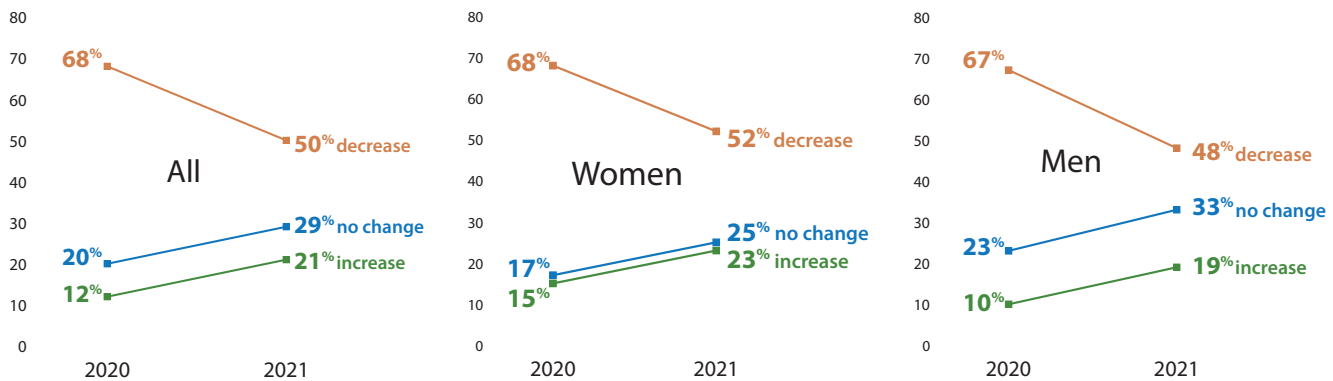
“ [ICTS] Provides excellent clinical/translational research training for junior colleagues.

COVID-19—and its affect on work and life—persists

COVID-19 continues to impact our lives and professional productivity. We followed up on our 2020 questions related to COVID and here we compare the effects from 2020 to those in 2021. While we still see a disproportionate impact on women, gaps are diminishing in most areas.

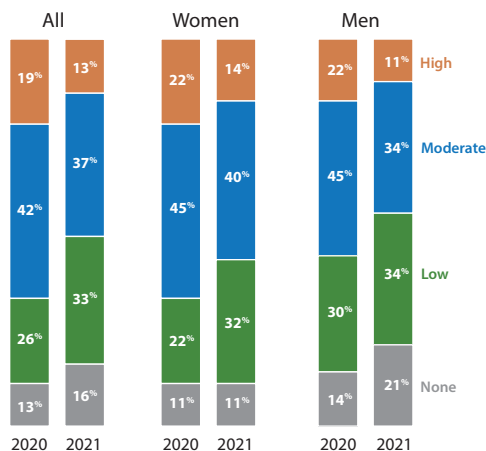
Research productivity continues to fluctuate, but improves

While the **majority of researchers (68%) reported decreased scientific productivity in 2020, in 2021 only half (50%) of researchers reported decreased productivity.** Results were similar for the **418 women** and **511 men** who answered our survey.



Anxiety related to the pandemic lingers across genders

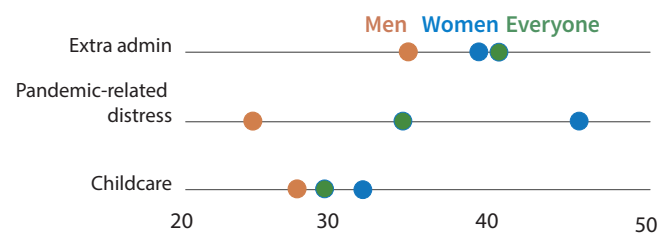
We also asked respondents about anxiety levels around their productivity during the prolonged pandemic. While results slightly improved from 2020, anxiety remains a major concern. **54% of women and 45% of men reported moderate or high levels of anxiety** about decreased professional productivity in 2021.



“Child’s mental health and schooling issues; the cumulative stress of parenting, work...and the general state of our nation/world.”

Several factors contribute to decreased productivity during COVID-19

As in 2020, **extra administrative tasks, pandemic-related distress, and childcare topped the list** of factors contributing to decreased productivity. Alarming, the largest gulf between women and men is for distress. **Women were almost twice as likely to report pandemic-related distress (46%) as compared to men (25%).**



“[I have] concerns that my lack of access to research would delay me from progressing in my research career.”

“[I had to] focus on COVID-related work instead of my main research goals.”