

Original Article

Global Framework for Scientific Event: A 32-Country & 118-Expert Collaborative Effort

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Abstract

Introduction

Despite numerous efforts to define and categorize scientific events, a consensus remains elusive, complicating the understanding and classification of such events. The current study aims to establish clear, consensus-based definitions for various types of scientific events by examining their definitions and purposes from the perspectives of scholars across different countries.

Methods

The current study used a descriptive survey design to gather responses from scholars across 32 countries about their perceptions of scientific events. The sample size was determined using G*power, requiring 80 participants; 118 were recruited. Data was collected via a Google Forms survey with a 9-point Likert scale. Invitations were emailed. The Content Validity Index (CVI) was used to assess item relevance, with all items achieving a CVI above 0.78. Data analysis involved descriptive statistics, and ethical considerations regarding voluntary participation and confidentiality were observed.

Results

This study validated the definitions of 11 event types, each achieving a CVI above 0.78. The scientific events were categorized into conferences, symposiums, workshops, courses, summits, panels, meetings, fast-track reviews, annual reviews, and seminars. Course and panel garnered the highest level of consensus with a CVI of 0.983. Fast-track review also demonstrated a strong agreement among participants, with 82.2% expressing their concurrence with the provided definition.

Conclusion

The study establishes consensus-based definitions for scientific events, enhancing standardization in the academic community and underscoring the importance of precise categorization.

1. Introduction

Events, as a form of planned performances and activities, have historical origins dating back to ancient times, even before the fall of the Western Roman Empire in AD 476 [1]. Historically, attending events has been a significant leisure activity [2]. A scientific event is a planned occurrence with a specific time frame that involves multiple participants and serves as a unique opportunity for exchanging knowledge, discussing research findings, and collaborating among scholars and practitioners [3]. These events are pivotal in the scholarly landscape. Various labels, such as conferences, meetings, symposia, workshops, summits, panels, fast-track reviews, annual reviews, and seminars often refer to them. Regardless of the terminology,

these gatherings are critical platforms for researchers to discuss recent advancements and findings within their fields and across disciplines. Scientific events facilitate the initiation of collaborations, the renewal of professional relationships, and the dissemination of research through interviews and media coverage [4]. Notably, keynote and plenary presentations from such events may be fast-tracked into prominent journals. New connections often lead to further collaborative opportunities, serving as a central mechanism for nurturing and expanding the academic community [5].

Examining the events field is crucial to account for the diversity across various industries and stakeholder groups. For instance, a conference in the political sphere will differ significantly from

one in the medical sector. The medical field's literature frequently addresses various segments within the events, but these studies often concentrate on individual events or specific topics rather than offering a comprehensive sector-wide perspective [6].

In the literature, terms like meetings and conferences are often used interchangeably with "scientific events," leading to confusion [3]. Additionally, it was highlighted that despite numerous attempts to define events and their types, scholars have limited agreement regarding these definitions [7]. This lack of consensus contributes to the complexity of categorizing and understanding different scientific events. The current study aims to explore and categorize various scientific events by examining their definitions and purposes, seeking consensus guidelines among the experts.

2. Methods

2.1 Study design and population

This study employed a descriptive survey design to gather responses from various authors on their definitions of various scientific events. The target population for this study consisted of scholars from 32 different countries and various scientific disciplines who have experience in attending, organizing, or presenting at scientific events, provided that they have at least 1000 citations. These authors were selected based on their publication history, involvement in scientific committees, and contributions to scholarly activities. The selection criteria ensured a representative sample of experienced professionals who could provide informed insights into the nature of scientific events. The responses were collected through a survey distributed via Google Forms, with participants being recruited via invitations sent to their emails.

2.2. Sample size determination

The sample size was determined using G*power statistical software version 3.1.9.7, employing a goodness of fit test with two tails, an effect size of 0.5, an alpha error probability of 0.05, and a statistical power of 0.95. The software calculated a minimum sample size requirement of 80 participants. Consequently, 118 participants were recruited for the current study.

2.3. Instrumentation

A structured Google form was developed as the primary data collection instrument. It included definitions of different scientific events, such as conferences, symposiums, workshops, courses, summits, panels, meetings, fast-track reviews, annual reviews, seminars, and predatory scientific activities. Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with each statement using a 9-point Likert scale: Strongly disagree,

disagree, moderately disagree, slightly disagree, undecided, slightly agree, moderately agree, agree and strongly agree ([Supplementary 1](#)).

2.4. Survey distribution and response collection

Invitations to participate were emailed, each containing a unique link for the selected author to ensure confidentiality and prevent duplicate responses. The email included an overview of the study, its objectives, and comprehensive instructions for completing the survey. After distributing the study, participants were allowed to provide additional recommendations and responses. The collected responses were thoroughly reviewed to ensure their reliability and validity.

2.5. Measurement of content validity index (CVI)

The Content Validity Index (CVI) was calculated by dividing the number of experts who agreed on the questions by the total number of experts. The survey initially included nine response options, which were later condensed into three categories: "Agree" (encompassing "slightly agree," "moderately agree," "agree," and "strongly agree"), "Undecided," and "Disagree" (including "slightly disagree" to "strongly disagree"). Scores ranged from 0 to 1. A CVI of 0.79 or higher indicates item relevance, while a CVI between 0.70 and 0.78 suggests the need for revisions. Values below 0.70 indicate potential elimination. According to the guidelines, for studies with more than five experts, an acceptable CVI is set at 0.78 [8]. All items achieved a CVI above 0.78.

2.6. Data Analysis

Responses were collected and analyzed using a statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS) version 27.0. Descriptive statistics, including frequency distributions and percentages, were calculated to summarize the level of agreement with each statement.

2.7. Ethical Considerations

Participants were informed about the voluntary nature of participation, the confidentiality of responses, and the use of the data solely for research purposes.

3. Results

In the present study, a total of 118 scholars from 32 different countries participated. The definitions for the ten distinct types of events exhibited robust validity, achieving a validity index exceeding 0.78 (Table 1).

The current study categorized events into 11 different types, namely, Conference (Congress), which was defined as a scholarly gathering where researchers present unpublished

abstracts, either as oral presentations or posters, selected by a scientific committee, and may include supplementary activities like workshops, keynote presentations, and roundtable discussions. A Symposium was described as an event that integrates scholarly presentations with social activities, including ceremonies such as awards and prizes, comprising both a scientific and a ceremonial component. Workshops involved practical activities, group discussions, exercises, and

demonstrations to develop specific skills. Courses were outlined as structured educational programs designed to teach a particular subject or skill over a defined period, offered in various formats such as in-person classes or online modules. Additionally, this study described summits as specialized gatherings of leading researchers, scholars, and experts within a particular scientific field for in-depth discussions, presentations of cutting-edge research, and collaboration.

Table 1. Agreement on Definitions of Various Scientific Events and Activities Among Scholars

Scholars	Conf.	Symp.	Work sh.	Course	Summit	Panel	Meeting	Fast track	Annual R.	Seminar	Predatory sc. act.
1	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
2	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Undecided	Agree	Agree	Agree
3	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree
4	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
5	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree
6	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
7	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
8	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
9	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
10	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
11	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
12	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
13	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Undecided	Agree	Agree	Agree
14	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
15	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
16	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
17	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree
18	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Undecided	Agree	Agree	Agree
19	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
20	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
21	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
22	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
23	Agree	Undecided	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
24	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
25	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
26	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
27	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Undecided	Undecided	Undecided	Agree	Agree
28	Undecided	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree

Table 1. Continued...

29	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
30	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
31	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
32	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Undecided	Agree	Agree
33	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
34	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
35	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree
36	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Undecided	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree
37	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
38	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
39	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Undecided	Undecided	Agree	Agree
40	Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
41	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
42	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
43	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree
44	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
45	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Undecided	Agree	Agree	Undecided
46	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
47	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Undecided	Undecided	Undecided	Agree	Agree
48	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Undecided	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
49	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
50	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree
51	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
52	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
53	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
54	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
55	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
56	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
57	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
58	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
59	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
60	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Undecided	Agree	Agree	Undecided	Agree	Agree	Agree
61	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
62	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree
63	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
64	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree

Table 1. Continued...

65	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
66	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Undecided	Undecided	Undecided	Agree	Undecided
67	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
68	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Undecided
69	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree
70	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
71	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
72	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
73	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
74	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
75	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
76	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
77	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
78	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Undecided	Agree	Agree	Agree
79	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
80	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
81	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree
82	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
83	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Undecided	Agree	Agree
84	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree
85	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
86	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
87	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
88	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
89	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
90	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
91	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
92	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
93	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
94	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
95	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
96	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree	Disagree
97	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Undecided	Agree	Agree
98	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree
99	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree

Table 1. Continued...

100	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Undecided	Undecided	Agree
101	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
102	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
103	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
104	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
105	Undecided	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
106	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
107	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
108	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
109	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Undecided	Undecided	Agree	Agree
110	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree
111	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree
112	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Undecided	Agree	Agree	Agree
113	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
114	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
115	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
116	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
117	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
118	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree	Agree
CVI	0.898	0.831	0.966	0.983	0.941	0.983	0.941	0.822	0.898	0.966	0.924

Conf.: conference, *Symp.*: symposium, *Work sh.*: workshop, *Annual R.*: annual review, *Predatory sc. act.*: predatory scientific activity, *CVI*: content validity index

Panels were defined as groups of experts discussing a specific topic in front of an audience, providing multiple perspectives and engaging in dialogue.

Meetings were described as gatherings of representatives from various scientific societies, associations, and groups to facilitate knowledge dissemination, collaboration, and innovation promotion. Fast Track Reviews were characterized as brief presentations by specialists from various disciplines on a particular topic. Annual Reviews were described as yearly scientific gatherings to assess the work of an institute, company, or society, showcasing achievements, identifying shortcomings, and formulating plans. Seminars were defined as educational events that explore a specific topic in-depth, with presentations and discussions led by an expert, offering opportunities for interactive learning.

Among the various types of events, the definition of course and panel showed a strong consensus, with 116 out of 118 scholars (98.3%) expressing strong agreement and achieving a CVI of 0.983. Conversely, while demonstrating slightly lower agreement, the definition of a fast-track review still reflected an

acceptable level of consensus, with 97 scholars (82.2%, CVI=0.822) expressing strong agreement (Figure 1).

4. Discussion

Scientific events are distinctive due to their occurrence at specific locations and times, with their uniqueness arising from the interplay between the setting, participants, and management systems, including design elements and programs [9]. There is a lack of consensus on the definition and classification of events. This challenge stems from the difficulty of proposing a standard definition encompassing various events [10].

The search in the literature reveals diverse approaches to event categorization. For example, Bladen et al. define events by their scale into local, regional, national, international, and global (mega) events [11]. Similarly, Ferdinand and Wesner distinguish events based on their significance as major, mega, and hallmark events [12]. Additionally, Getz's widely acknowledged framework classifies events by content into cultural celebrations, political and state events, art and

entertainment, business and trade, educational and scientific events, sports competitions, and private events [9]. In the present study, consensus-based classification has been refined to focus specifically on scientific events, categorizing them into Conferences, Symposiums, Workshops, Courses, Summits, Panels, Meetings, Fast Track Reviews, Annual Reviews, and Seminars.

interactive, and aimed at promoting dialogue or disseminating messages to stakeholders. Unlike other academic events, conferences are not bound by traditions, historical precedents, or specific scheduling requirements [3]. In the current study, a conference is defined as a scholarly event where researchers present unpublished abstracts, which may be delivered as oral presentations or posters. In addition to these primary presentations, conferences often feature supplementary

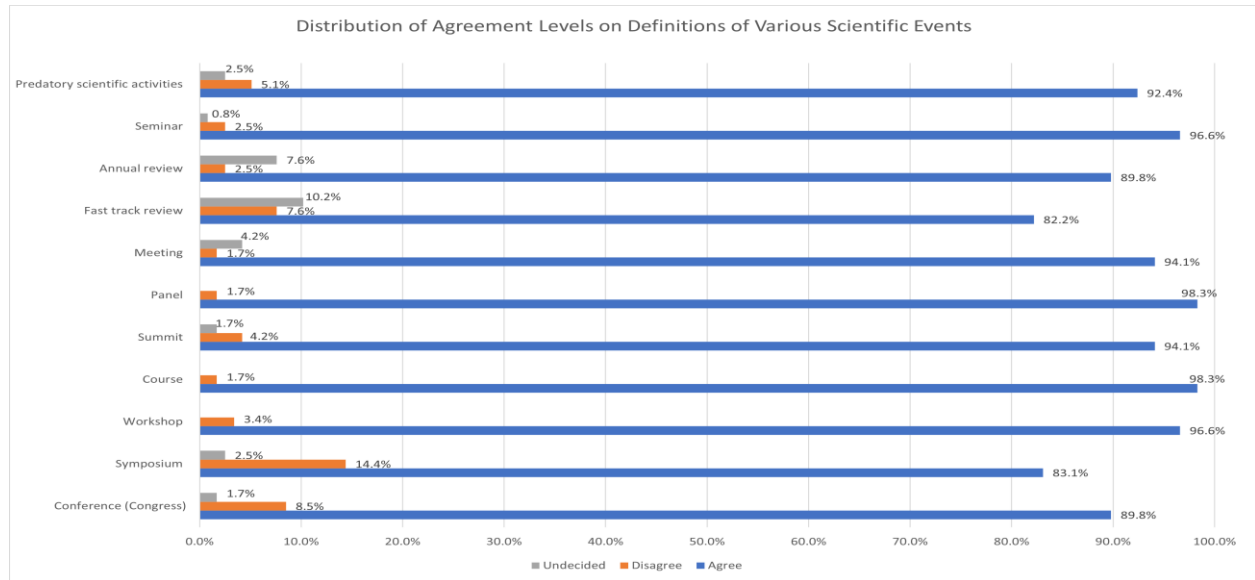


Figure 1. Distribution of Agreement Levels on Definitions of Various Scientific Events.

Meetings, as a category of events, represent an emerging field of academic research that has garnered increasing interest and development in recent years [13]. Myers defined a meeting as any significant group discussion centred on a specific agenda or shared concern [14]. Furthermore, meetings are organized around particular objectives or activities and can occur in various settings, either one-time events or recurring gatherings [3]. This study adopts a consensus-based definition, characterizing a scientific meeting as gathering representatives from diverse societies and groups within a specific field. These meetings, including conferences, symposiums, workshops, seminars, and congresses, serve as platforms for presenting research, exchanging ideas, and advancing knowledge. They typically feature presentations, discussions, poster sessions, and networking opportunities, primarily aiming to disseminate knowledge, foster collaboration, and promote innovation within the scientific community.

Conferences are designed to cultivate a sense of community among attendees while facilitating the exchange of information on specific topics or subjects. The primary objective of a conference is to promote education and learning through various methods, such as panel discussions, keynote presentations, and workshops. Typically organized by academic societies, conferences solicit research submissions, often in abstracts, relevant to a particular field of medicine or science. These events are generally managed by a scientific or program committee, which reviews and selects abstracts for presentation at the conference [15]. Conferences are usually short, highly

activities such as workshops, keynote addresses, and roundtable discussions; however, presenting abstracts remains the core focus.

Summits are high-level meetings where leaders or representatives from diverse nations, organizations, or fields gather to discuss and address critical global issues [16]. These events typically involve top executives or influential figures within organizations and serve as platforms for significant business transactions, strategic negotiations, and essential debates [3]. In this study, summits are defined, based on a consensus approach, as specialized gatherings that bring together leading researchers, scholars, experts, and stakeholders within a specific scientific domain. These events promote in-depth discussions, innovative research presentations, idea exchanges, and collaborative efforts to advance scientific knowledge.

Scientific events significantly impact academic research by fostering knowledge dissemination, collaboration, and innovation. These events, which include conferences, symposiums, and workshops, provide platforms for researchers to share their latest findings, receive feedback, and engage in meaningful discussions that can shape the direction of future research. According to Hansen and Pedersen, academic events are essential for the academic community as they maximize the uptake and circulation of research findings and promote knowledge-sharing and agenda-setting. Moreover, they facilitate the creation of networks and collaborations, which are

crucial for developing multidisciplinary research and advancing science and technology [5]. Despite their importance, the impact of academic events is often underexplored in research evaluation frameworks, which tend to focus on tangible outputs like publications and citations, neglecting the broader context and contributions of these events to academic and societal progress.

5. Conclusion

The current study establishes consensus-based definitions for scientific events, enhancing standardization in the academic community and underscoring the importance of precise categorization for advancing research and collaboration ([Supplementary 2](#)).

Declarations

Conflicts of interest: The author(s) have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

Ethical approval: Not applicable.

Patient consent (participation and publication): Not applicable.

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