More senior researchers (faculty) reported asking questions after seminars at higher frequencies than more junior researchers (post-graduate students and postdoctoral researchers; because of the small sample of undergraduate (N = 12), research fellow (N = 26), and “other” (N = 27) respondents, these individuals’ responses have been excluded from these analyses) (linear model with frequency of asking questions as the response and career stage as a predictor (faculty as the reference category): post-graduate students $\beta \pm \text{S.E. } = -0.61 \pm 0.10, t = -5.95, p < 0.001$; postdoctoral researchers $\beta \pm \text{S.E. } = -0.40 \pm 0.12, t = -3.28, p = 0.001$; Fig 1a). However, these data show that men self-report asking questions more frequently than women (LM with women as the reference category: $\beta \pm \text{S.E. } = 0.38 \pm 0.09, t = 4.06, p < 0.001$; Fig 1b) and that this relationship holds at the same rate at every career stage (no significant interaction between gender and career stage; Fig 1c).

**Supplementary Fig A: The relationship between seniority and gender on the self-reported frequencies of question asking behaviour of the survey respondents.**

Shown are the proportions of respondents who report asking questions at seminars (a) at different career stages (pgrad = post-graduate student; pdoc = postdoctoral researcher; fac = faculty); (b) for respondents who identified as female and male; and (c) for female (f) and male (m) respondents at each career stage.