Supplementary information

List of countries

EUROPE AND NORTHERN AMERICA: Australia; New Zealand; Belarus; Bulgaria; Czechia; Hungary; Poland; Republic of Moldova; Romania; Russian Federation; Slovakia; Ukraine; Channel Islands; Denmark; Estonia; Finland; Iceland; Ireland; Latvia; Lithuania; Norway; Sweden; United Kingdom; Albania; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Croatia; Greece; Italy; Malta; Montenegro; North Macedonia; Portugal; Serbia; Slovenia; Spain; Austria; Belgium; France; Germany; Luxembourg; Netherlands; Switzerland; and United States of America. Note that we consider Greenland to be a part of Denmark.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN ASIA: Kazakhstan; Kyrgyzstan; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan; Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; India; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Maldives; Nepal; Pakistan; and Sri Lanka.

EASTERN AND SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA: China; Hong Kong; China, Macao SAR; Taiwan; Dem. People's Republic of Korea; Japan; Mongolia; Republic of Korea; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; Timor-Leste; and Viet Nam.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: Aruba; Bahamas; Barbados; Cuba; Curacao; Dominican Republic; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Haiti; Jamaica; Martinique; Puerto Rico; Saint Lucia; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; United States, Virgin Islands; Belize; El Salvador; Guatemala; Honduras; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Argentina; Bolivia (Plurinational State of); Chile; Colombia; Ecuador; French Guiana; Guyana; Paraguay; Peru; Suriname; Uruguay; and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

NORTHERN AFRICA AND WESTERN ASIA: Algeria; Egypt; Libya; Morocco; Sudan; Tunisia; Western Sahara; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Bahrain; Cyprus; Georgia; Iraq; Israel; Jordan; Kuwait; Lebanon; Oman; Qatar; Saudi Arabia; State of Palestine; Syrian Arab Republic; Turkey; United Arab Emirates; and Yemen.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: Burundi; Comoros; Djibouti; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Kenya; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritius; Mayotte; Mozambique; Reunion; Rwanda; Seychelles; Somalia; South Sudan; Uganda; United Republic of Tanzania; Zambia; Zimbabwe; Angola; Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Equatorial Guinea; Gabon; Sao Tome and Principe; Botswana; Eswatini; Lesotho; Namibia; South Africa; Benin; Burkina Faso; Cabo Verde; Cote d'Ivoire; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Liberia; Mali; Mauritania; Niger; Nigeria; Senegal; Sierra Leone; and Togo.

OCEANIA (EXCLUDING AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND): Fiji; New Caledonia; Papua New Guinea; Solomon Islands; Vanuatu; Guam; Kiribati; Micronesia (Fed. States of); French Polynesia; Samoa; and Tonga.

List of the 27 subfields analyzed – Social Sciences & Humanities

Religious Studies; Industrial Relations; General Economics; Econometrics and Finance Economics; Econometrics and Finance (miscellaneous); Economics and Econometrics; General Psychology; Psychology (miscellaneous); Applied Psychology; Clinical Psychology; Developmental and Educational Psychology; Experimental and Cognitive Psychology; Social Psychology; General Social Sciences; Social Sciences (miscellaneous); Development, Education; Geography, Planning, and Development; Health (social science); Sociology and Political Science; Anthropology; Cultural Studies; Demography; Gender Studies; Life-span and Life-course Studies; Political Science and International Relations; Public Administration; and Urban Studies.
Figure S1. Regression coefficients for a multivariate Poisson model predicting the localization (Y = 1) of papers for each of the 23 social sciences and humanities subfields. The top- and bottom-three subfields with the highest and lowest localization rates are highlighted. The solid circles are statistically significant coefficients.

Note: The regional classification of countries is taken from the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. We applied the Bonferroni correction to the significance of the coefficients for the regions of study. We obtained 108 statistically significant coefficients out of 115 (5 regression coefficients across 23 subfields). Due to the small sample size, we cannot replicate these analyses for “Clinical psychology” (n = 2,219), “Industrial relations” (n = 1,181), “Experimental and cognitive psychology” (n = 1,416), and “Psychology (miscellaneous)” (n = 247).
Figure S2. Regression coefficients for the top 10 countries of study and other countries, grouped by regions and control variables. The top- and bottom-three subfields with the highest and lowest localization rates are highlighted. The solid circles are statistically significant coefficients.

Note: The regional classification of countries is taken from the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and these regions exclude the top ten countries of study. We applied the Bonferroni correction to the significance of the coefficients for the top 10 countries and the regions of study. We obtained 332 statistically significant coefficients out of 345 (15 regression coefficients across 23 subfields). Due to the small sample size, we cannot replicate these analyses for “Clinical psychology” (n = 2,219), “Industrial relations” (n = 1,181), “Experimental and cognitive psychology” (n = 1,416), and “Psychology (miscellaneous)” (n = 247).
Figure S3. Regression coefficients for within-region most studied country and other countries, grouped by region and control variables. The top- and bottom-three subfields with the highest and lowest localization rates are highlighted. The solid circles are statistically significant coefficients.

Note: The regional classification of countries is taken from the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and these regions exclude the top one country of study in each region. We applied the Bonferroni correction to the significance of the coefficients for the top 10 countries and the regions of study. We obtained 267 statistically significant coefficients out of 276 (12 regression coefficients across 23 subfields). Due to the small sample size, we cannot replicate these analyses for “Clinical psychology” (n = 2,219), “Industrial relations” (n = 1,181), “Experimental and cognitive psychology” (n = 1,416), and “Psychology (miscellaneous)” (n = 247).
Figure S4 – Distribution of the region of focus of articles in the analytical sample (Panel A) and localization rate by region of study (Panel B), 1996-2020 (n = 560,893).

Note: The regions correspond to the United Nations M49 standard classification of countries (https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/). The category “Oceania” only includes Australia and New Zealand, all other countries were excluded (n = 1,583) for comparability with the main analysis.
Figure S5. Regression coefficients for a multivariate Poisson model predicting the localization (Y = 1) of papers. The rectangles comprise the 95% confidence intervals.

Note: Confidence intervals are obtained by adding and subtracting the corresponding standard error of each coefficient multiplied by the 97.5th percentile of a standard normal distribution. The category "Oceania" only includes Australia and New Zealand, all other countries were excluded (n = 1,583) for comparability with the main analysis.
Figure S6. Estimated regression coefficients for regions of study for a multivariate Poisson model predicting the localization (Y = 1) of papers according to varying sample sizes (reference: Europe and North America).

Note: Statistically significant coefficients are represented by filled markers. The reference category “Europe and North America” includes Australia and New Zealand.
Data access and availability

We accessed the Scopus data provided by Elsevier thanks to the Kompetenzzentrum für Bibliometrie. We provide country-level localization rates, the summary tables of all the linear models reported in the paper, and the scripts (in R language) to reproduce the four figures included in the manuscript here: https://github.com/alburezg/naming_practices_pnas. These materials constitute the evidential base for our claims. Please note that our contractual agreement precludes us from redistributing the raw unprocessed data (i.e., the individual-level publication records). Users interested in accessing the microdata should contact Elsevier or the Kompetenzzentrum für Bibliometrie directly to enquire about the conditions of access and use (https://www.bibliometrie.info/index.php?id=kontakt).