



# Translation Annual Report

1 January – 31 December 2016



# Contents

Introduction .....	3
Access to cochrane.org.....	4
1. Access to cochrane.org by country.....	4
2. Access to cochrane.org by web browser language.....	5
3. Access to cochrane.org by users of languages we translate into .....	5
4. Access to translations on cochrane.org .....	6
Translation of Cochrane Reviews .....	7
5. Total number of translations on cochrane.org.....	7
6. Number of new or updated translations in 2016.....	9
7. Reviews with the most translations .....	8
Translating blogshots.....	9
Translating podcasts .....	10

# Introduction





















Following the establishment of Cochrane's translation strategy in 2014, and 2015 being the first full year of centrally supported translation activity at Cochrane, 2016 saw nine of our 13 teams receive small amounts of funding as part of a pilot project. It had become clear by the end of 2015 that the majority of our teams were struggling to find a way to sustain their translation activities, with bottlenecks common at the editing stage. The pilot led to encouraging results, some of which are featured in this report.

In addition to the existing Croatian, French, German, Japanese, Korean, Malay, Portuguese, Russian, Simplified Chinese, Spanish, Tamil and Traditional Chinese projects, a Polish project was established at the end of 2015, and launched on [cochrane.org](http://cochrane.org) in 2016.





















This report offers an overview of 2016 translation statistics to highlight achievements to date. Some translation statistics for 2015 are included in this report where possible, to enable comparison. The first section of this report analyses access to [cochrane.org](http://cochrane.org) using Google Analytics. The second part focuses on translation production and activity.

# Access to cochrane.org

## 1. Access to cochrane.org by country: 2016 and 2015 comparison

1.	 United States	1,362,799
2.	 Mexico	1,042,072
3.	 France	889,253
4.	 Spain	740,513
5.	 United Kingdom	534,945
6.	 Argentina	436,812
7.	 Colombia	433,642
8.	 Canada	359,791
9.	 Chile	317,340
10.	 Australia	272,275
11.	 Peru	264,265
12.	 Brazil	210,067
13.	 India	192,509
14.	 Venezuela	170,639
15.	 Ecuador	132,641
16.	 Croatia	129,304
17.	 Germany	127,993
18.	 Japan	114,611
19.	 Belgium	111,440
20.	 Russia	96,295

2016 top 20 countries

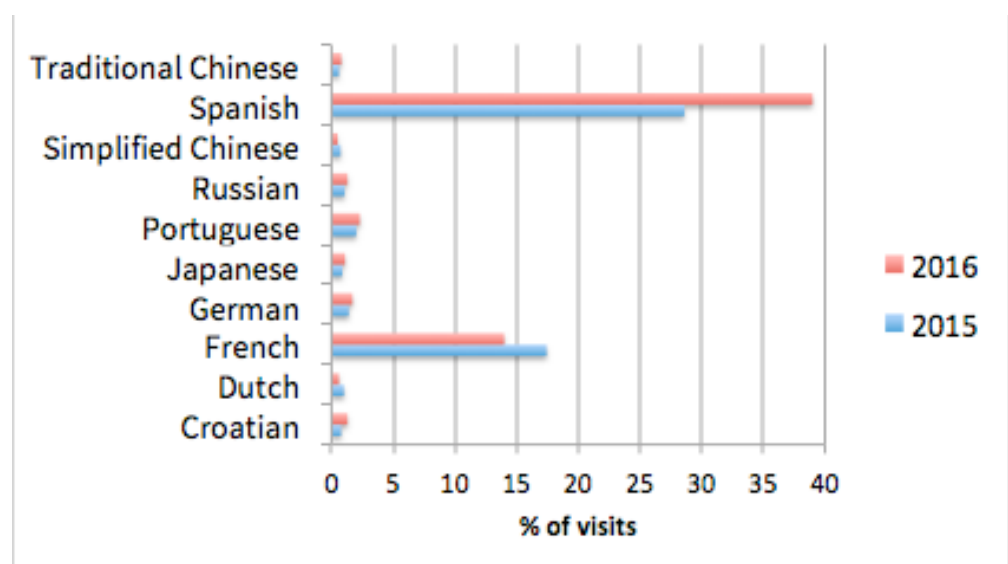
1.	 United States	1,000,908
2.	 France	635,992
3.	 Mexico	395,601
4.	 United Kingdom	379,164
5.	 Spain	346,443
6.	 Canada	258,889
7.	 Australia	206,503
8.	 Colombia	196,583
9.	 Argentina	163,550
10.	 Chile	133,536
11.	 Peru	124,354
12.	 India	120,188
13.	 Brazil	99,759
14.	 Belgium	82,452
15.	 Ecuador	73,188
16.	 Germany	70,955
17.	 Venezuela	67,165
18.	 Netherlands	60,212
19.	 Japan	54,042
20.	 Croatia	52,123

2015 top 20 countries

The top 20 countries to visit cochrane.org during 2016, with the number of sessions indicated in the right-hand column. Spanish-speaking countries dominate the top 10, while France features in the top 3, as was the case in 2015. It is encouraging to see Brazil, India, Croatia, Germany, Japan, Belgium and Russia feature in the top 20, which links to lesser or greater extent to some of our translation projects - Portuguese, Tamil, Croatian, German, Japanese, French and Russian. Croatia has moved up from 20<sup>th</sup> place in 2015, while Russia is new in the top 20.

## 2. Access to cochrane.org by web browser language

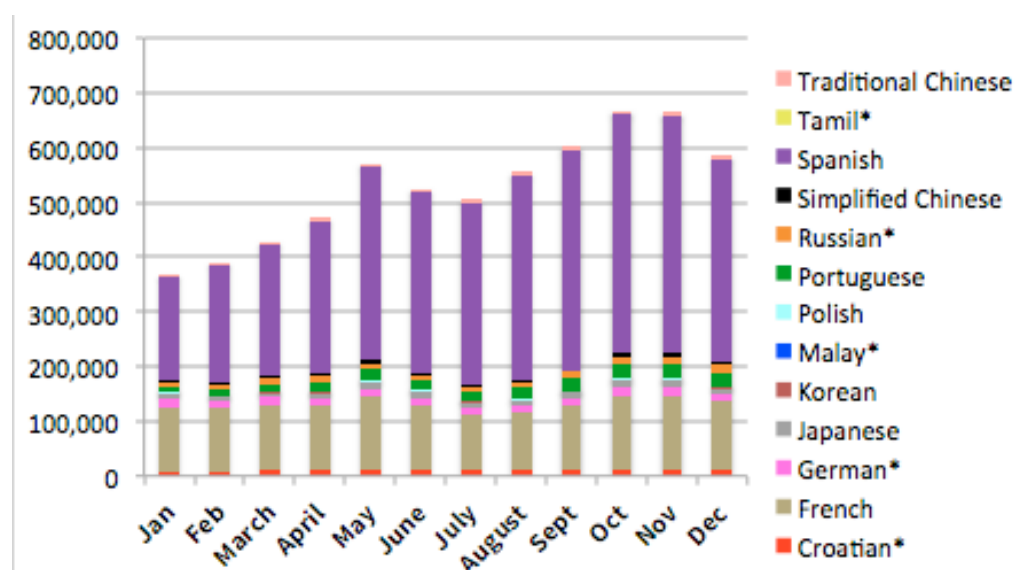
Just over 66% of all visits to cochrane.org in 2016 were made using an Internet browser set to a language other than English. This is an increase of 6% compared to 2015. When we refer to browser languages throughout this report, it includes all variants for that language. E.g. 'Spanish' includes es-es, es-mx, es-cl, etc.



The chart above shows the 10 most frequent browser languages, excluding English, used by Internet users to access cochrane.org in 2015 and 2016. Access by Spanish-language browsers accounted for more than a third (39%) of visits, a significant rise from 28.6% in 2015. With the exception of Dutch, all of the languages in the table have their own translated version of cochrane.org.

## 3. Access to cochrane.org by users of languages we translate into

Throughout the year we recorded monthly visits to cochrane.org by users of the languages the website has been translated in, looking at browser access for each language we translate into.



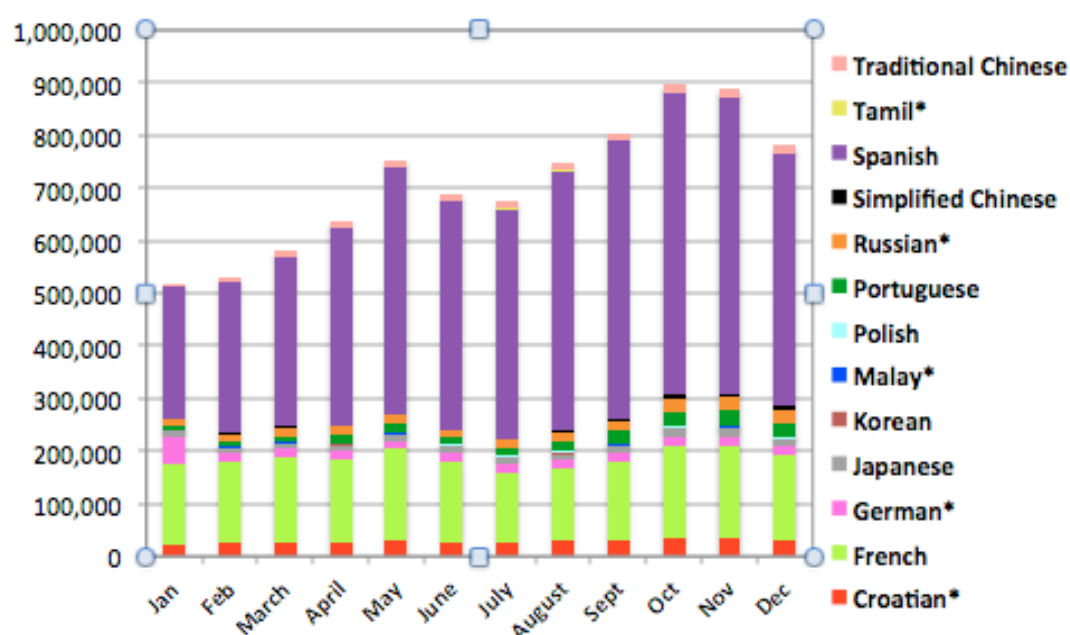
The increase in access to translated content on cochrane.org by users of those languages reached

a monthly high of 667,829 visits in October 2016. The year started with 367,129 in January, and ended with 585,077 in December.

There was also a marked increase in access by users who have their browser set to one of the languages we translate into (in relation to browsers set to English or other languages): from 45% in December 2015 to 65% in December 2016.

#### 4. Access to translations on cochrane.org

The number of monthly cochrane.org page views per language is displayed below. Page views of translated content reached almost 900,000 during October 2016; while in 2015 the peak was just over half a million. January saw 519,331 page views, ending in December with 780,754. By December 2016, 57% of all page views on cochrane.org were on translated content, an increase of 10% compared to January 2016.



As was the case in 2015, the Spanish translation of Pregabalin for acute and chronic pain in adults (Pregabalina para el dolor agudo y crónico en adultos) was the most viewed Review on cochrane.org in 2016.

In 2016, taking into account all languages, including English, the top ten most viewed Review pages on cochrane.org were all Spanish language.

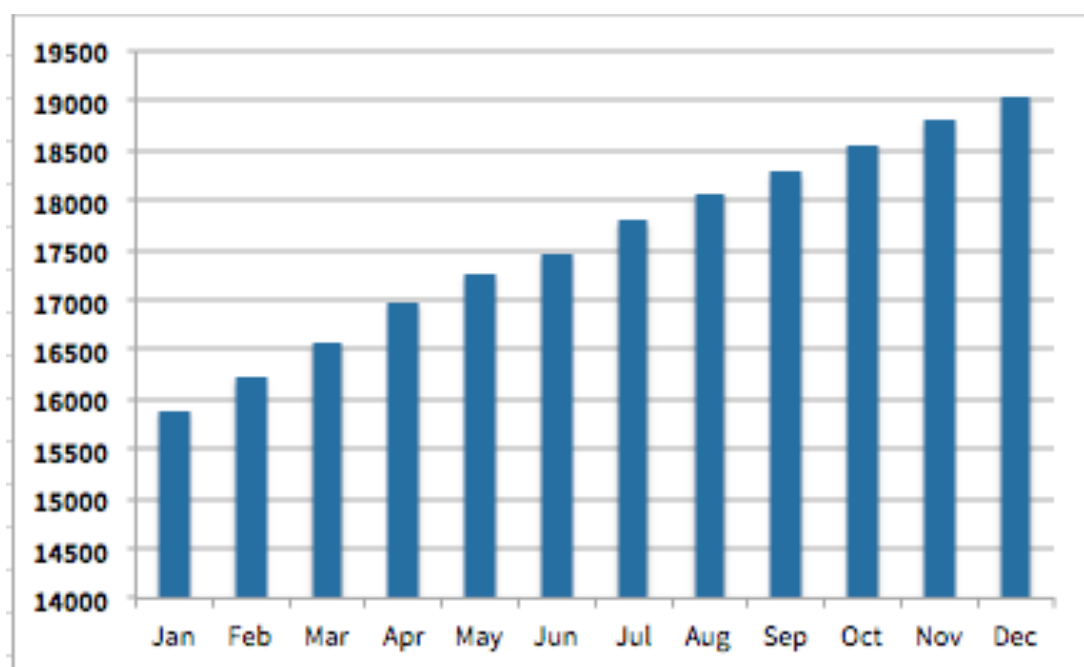
# Translation of Cochrane Reviews

As our Reviews are lengthy documents, our translation teams focus on translating the abstract and/or the Plain Language Summary (PLS) sections. Croatian, German, Malay, Russian and Tamil translate the PLS only; the other languages published on cochrane.org translate both the abstract and PLS.

## 5. Total number of translations on cochrane.org

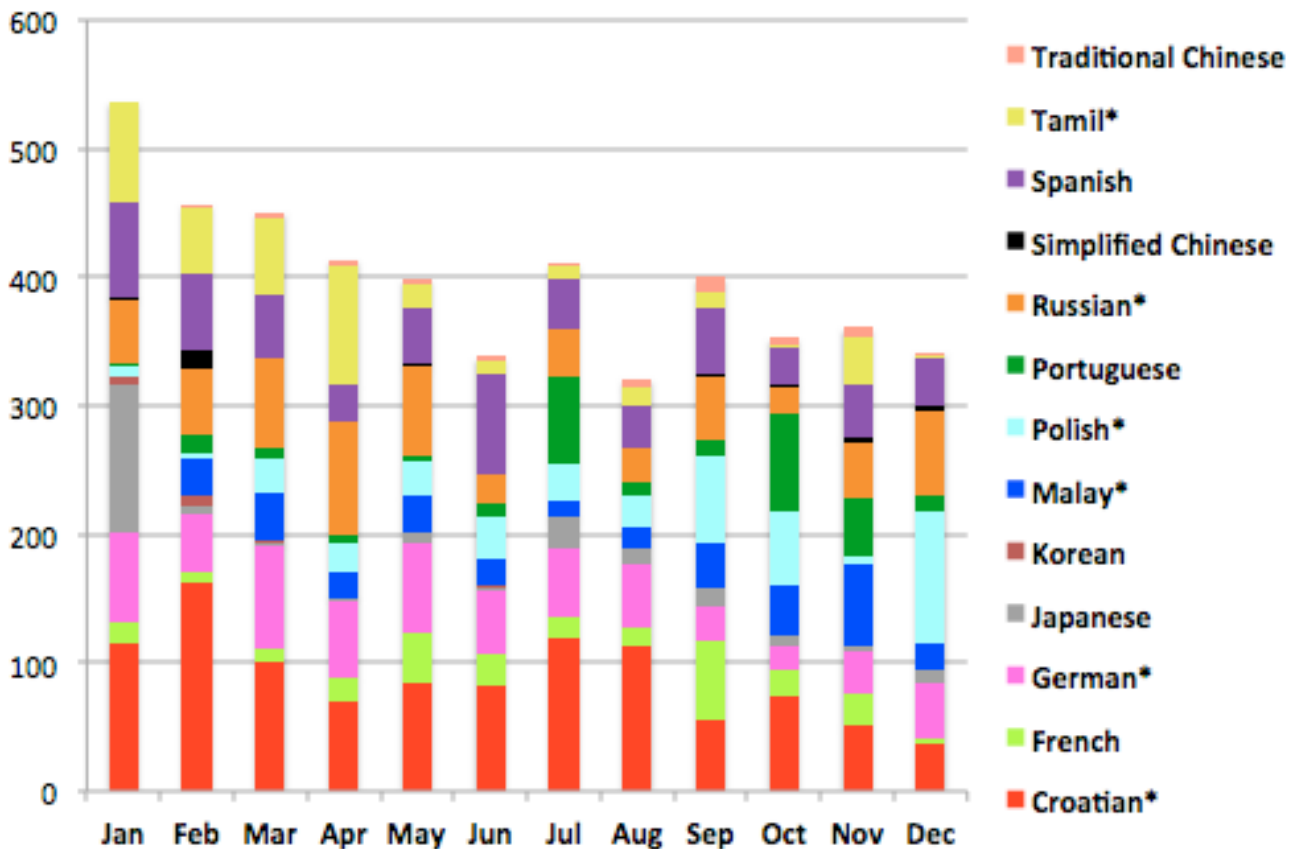
As of the beginning of January 2017, 19,043 translations have been published in 13 languages: Croatian, French, German, Japanese, Korean, Malay, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Simplified Chinese, Spanish, Tamil and Traditional Chinese.

The below graph shows a consistent increase in output of translations, month by month, during 2016.



## 6. Number of new or updated translations in 2016

In 2016 our teams published a total of **4,784** new or updated translations of abstracts and PLS. The monthly average published in 2016 was **399**, up from 363 in 2015. Languages marked with \* translate the PLS, but not abstracts.



There were some notable achievements by our teams in 2016; Croatian reached the milestone of 2,000 translations, while Russian and German both reached 1,000 each. Finally, the Portuguese and Tamil versions of cochrane.org now feature over 500 translations each.

## 7. Reviews with the most translations

The three most translated Reviews as of the end of **2016**:

- [Interventions for preventing obesity in children](#) (in 11 languages)
- [Optimal duration of exclusive breastfeeding](#) (in 10 languages)
- [Electronic cigarettes for smoking cessation](#) (in 10 languages)



# Translating blogshots

- Blogshots, developed by the UK Cochrane Centre, had attracted some interest from our Spanish and German translation teams towards the end of 2015. During 2016, these two languages continued to produce blogshots, and were joined by Portuguese, French and Russian. In total, 219 blogshots were translated in 2016. During Quarter 4 in 2016, Russian was one of the top 5 viewed categories on our Tumblr account.
- All blogshots are uploaded to Cochrane's Tumblr account, <https://cochraneblogshots.tumblr.com>, which was created as a central repository. Each language has an associated tag, which can be clicked on from the home page to show all blogshots available in a given language.



## Rubefacientes para el dolor musculoesquelético



No existen pruebas de calidad de que los rubefacientes tópicos que contienen salicilatos proporcionen un alivio útil del dolor.



Revisión Cochrane; 7 estudios con 697 personas con dolor agudo (esguinces, torceduras, dolor lumbar agudo) y 10 estudios con 671 personas con dolor crónico (artrosis, bursitis y dolor lumbar crónico).



Más información en la Biblioteca Cochrane Plus

[es.cochrane.org](https://es.cochrane.org) | [@CochraneIberoam](https://twitter.com/CochraneIberoam) | [#blogshot traducido de Cochrane UK](https://twitter.com/CochraneIberoam)



*Example of a Spanish blogshot: Topical rubefacients for acute and chronic musculoskeletal pain in adults*

# Translating podcasts

Podcasts have been translated into different languages occasionally in the past, usually as an effort of individual review author teams. At the end of 2015, our Spanish and Tamil teams started exploring podcast translation as a more regular activity, joined by Portuguese, Malay and Russian in 2016. Podcast translation is also promoted via our mailing list as a way for interested volunteers to get involved, who speak languages other than the ones we translate into on a regular basis. In total, 121 translated podcasts were published on [cochrane.org](http://cochrane.org) in 2016.

As of the end of 2016, *Preventing occupational stress in healthcare workers* remains the most translated podcast, translated into 19 languages.

Most listened to translated podcasts\* during 2016:

- Pilates for low back pain [in Portuguese](#)
- Benefits and harms of methylphenidate for children and adolescents with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) [in Spanish](#)
- Pilates for low back pain [in Spanish](#)
- Pilates for low back pain [in Tamil](#)
- Vitamin D supplementation for women during pregnancy [in Spanish](#)

\* on the basis that the podcast player ran for at least 75% of the entire podcast.