Commentary
• Exceptionally strong growth in royalties, but mainly due to quarterly fluctuations.
• 10% increase in demand on the Cochrane Library.
• Traffic to the cochrane.org website has increased 4% from Q1 2015.
• Dramatic increase in non-English usage of cochrane.org from 32% to 44% total, year-on-year.
• 70% of new reviews have summary of findings tables in Q1 (70% in 2015).

Key Target Achievements in Q1
• The Quality Strategy has been published on the Cochrane site.
• Project Transform team successful in securing an AHM-2013 (Joint Partnership Project Grant (Q3 2014-2016) from the Australian National Health and Medical Research Council).
• Agreed and signed MoUs with four translation teams, four more are underway, to provide financial support for their translation and dissemination work.
• Work on the new Cochrane library platform is progressing to plan with new technology partners, Lanterns, Structure and Function paper approved at the April monthly meeting leading to a period of implementation planning and consultation for Q2-Q3 2016.
• Three international Board members appointed the CSG.
• Governance reforms discussed at strategic session and now progressing with a formal vote at the AGM.

8.5 million visitors at end of Q1

Income versus expenditure

25% Royalties growth compared with Q1 2015

Royalties

Trends

Goal One

10% increase in demand on the Cochrane Library.

Overview

2016 Targets

Goal Two

Geographic Reach

Usage of cochrane.org website

Goal Three

Social Media

Almetrics

Goal Four

General Interest in Cochrane

Cochrane Connect Subscribers

Active Contributors

Notes on the data

1. Access denied review is a term used to download a PDF text. But most have a subscription to the Cochrane Library. Demand is the combination of successful full text downloads and attempted full text downloads (access denied).
2. This is an average of sessions of the cochrane.org website.
3. However, 25% decrease, up 26% decrease, protocols 26% decrease.
4. Budgeted income and expenditure is a quarter of the annual figures, so does not represent income from cochrane.org.
5. Part of Target 15 around systems is on hold whilst we investigate whether it can be merged with the patient decision aid team, former systems.
6. The bar chart provides data for the top two-counties, which jointly accounted for 34% of Altmetrics.
7. cochrane.org eg. we also present has a bar showing the split between English and non-English solutions to the bar based on the user’s browser language.
8. Green bars show PLS is means reviews are made available after a 12 months embargo. Gold OA reviews are available immediately. For details see: http://www.cochranelibrary.com/help/gold-open-access-options-for-fulfillment-of-the-cochrane-library.
9. This is all activity in Q1 2016. Reviews translated in Q4 2015 are available open access at the end of Q1 2016.
10. The graph shows Twitter (“followers”), LinkedIn “group members”, Facebook “group members”.
11. Scopus scores are the Altmetrics scores for reviews published in the previous quarter. As an inference point and the highest access was 209 for a single review.
12. As part of the implementation of Cochrane membership we should see an increase in subscriptions to cochrane.org at a particular extended period over time.
13. The data around Altmetrics therefore show the proportion of contributors tagging is low in the quarter and the bar charts show that overall usage has consistently over time.