Agenda
Society for Research Synthesis Methods (SRSM)
Annual Business Meeting
Wednesday, July 24, 2019, 10:50 am
Chicago 2019

1. Call to Order
2. Approval of minutes from 2018 Annual Meeting
3. Membership report (sub for Julian Little) (attachment 1)
    a. Ratification of the new secretary
4. Financial report (Terri Pigott) (attachment 2)
    a. 2018 full report
    b. Partial report from 2019
5. Journal report (Ian Shrier and Gerta Ruecker) (attachments 3-5)
    a. Editors in Chief report
6. Website report (sub for Melissa Cohen) (attachment 6)
7. Future Annual meeting locations (Chris Schmid)
8. Announcement of new President-Elect (Michael Borenstein)
9. Discussion on Future Visions for SRSM (Chris Schmid)
10. Other business (Chris Schmid)
11. Close of Meeting (Chris Schmid)

Secretary's report – 23 July 2019

SRSM, Chicago

Election of new members

- Ad Hoc Diversity Committee identified potential nominees, in addition to previous methods of nomination
- As requested after January 2018 vote, the order of nominations was randomized on the ballot
- **Seven new members were elected**
- Society's composition is now 82 active members and 17 emeritus members

Members' information

- Because information we had may have been out of date, a survey was sent out requesting updated contact, affiliation and interest information

- Thank you for responding!

- Please reach out to Melissa when information changes.

My thanks

Greetings from Ottawa without the ice!

- To you, for your active participation and responses!

- To the other Trustees, for tremendously thoughtful discussions

- To Melissa Cohen, for her tremendous support

- Sorry that I can not join you this time

SRSM Annual Report

Terri Pigott, Treasurer	2017	2018	2019*
Balance forward (Jan 1)	$82,482.06	$96,641.67	$107,690.31
Income			
Dues	$8,400.00	$8,200.00	$2,200.00
Conference Reg	$21,820.00	$0.00	$0.00
RSM Journal	$8,825.00	$10,545.00	$0.00
Other	$0.00	$813.39	$0.00
Total Income	$39,045.00	$19,558.39	$2,200.00
Expense			
Reporting (tax)	$0.00	$75.00	$0.00
Conference Expense	$15,865.93	$0.00	$0.00
Awards (inc travel)/plaques	$315.70	$1,092.00	$0.00
Bank fees	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Stripe fees	$909.76	$261.50	$68.60
Web site (Weebly)	$469.00	$0.00	$509.45
Flowers/cards	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
Dues refund	$100.00	$0.00	$0.00
Conference Refund	$75.00	$0.00	$0.00
Admin Assistant	$2,800.00	$4,550.00	$1,050.00
Consultants	$4,350.00	$2,531.25	$0.00
Total Expense	$24,885.39	$8,509.75	$1,628.05
Yearly profit/loss	$14,159.61	$11,048.64	$571.95
Balance	$96,641.67	$107,690.31	$108,262.26

Notes for 2018:
Other Income: 813.39 Tourisme Du Quebec for Montreal meeting

Notes for 2019
*As of April 30, 2019

2018-2019 EIC Report for Research Synthesis Methods

Summary

Research Synthesis Methods has continued to make improvements based on a Strategic Plan that was developed in 2015-2016 and reviewed by the SRSM Board of Trustees. Below is a list of the changes we have made this past year, and our short and long term objectives for the future.

Mission Statement

Research Synthesis Methods (JRSM) is devoted to the publication of papers covering the development and dissemination of methods for designing, conducting, analyzing, interpreting, reporting, and applying systematic research synthesis.

Our goal is to have a healthy journal, which is partly measured by:
1. Profitable journal (#1 because if not profitable, it dies)
2. High quality submissions
3. Highly cited articles
4. Highly visited articles
5. Highly downloaded articles

Key Points from Publisher Report

1. In 2018, Research Synthesis Methods reached a total of 3175 institutions, an increase from 2386 institutions in 2017, and from 1511 in 2016. 81% (2517/3169) of these are through Wiley All Journals license.
2. There were ~65,000 article downloads in 2018, an increase from 50,000 in 2017 and ~40,000 in 2016.
3. Most downloads come from USA (24%), United Kingdom (14%) and Canada (8%).
4. The most downloaded article of 2018 discussed advancing methods for scoping reviews.
5. Although submissions increased from ~105 to 122, the rejection rate increased to above 60%. This is partially because of the increased number of desk rejects (without review) as we are now receiving more articles that are not appropriate for our readership.

Changes Over the Last Year

General Journal
1. Personal matters: Gerta Rücker followed Tasha Beretvas as EIC in November 2018. Priscilla Goldby replaced Marie-Laure Abel as editorial assistant. Three AEs were newly appointed, Ariel Aloe, Dimitris Mavridis and Tom Stanley.
2. Reviewer Attributes: The online system now asks authors to indicate the substantive and methodological attributes specific to RSM content that apply to their manuscript. This allows us to better match the content of the article to the quality and capacity of the Associate Editor and reviewers.
3. Special Issue on Information Retrieval: The special issue on Information Retrieval Methods led by Suzy Paisley and Margaret Foster with Hannah Rothstein as EIC was published as Issue 4 in 2018.

4. Computational Tools and Methods: This section led by Byron Wallace is quite popular. In just over one year, we have had 6 submissions, of which 2 were accepted, one is undergoing revisions and 3 were rejected.
5. Tutorials/Reviews: As discussed last year, we have collaborated with Matthias Egger to publish specific articles based on the new edition of his book that are most relevant to RSM readers. The articles are peer-reviewed by our journal and may therefore be a little different in length than the book chapters themselves. The first article will likely be published in Issue 3.
6. Highlights Box: Over the last year, we offered authors an optional feature to summarise the key points of their findings for readers of a different discipline. This feature will become mandatory as soon as we work out all the logistics.
7. Beginning with Issue 3 of this year, the EICs will select an "Editors' Choice" article from the issue. This article will be made open access for one month, and Wiley will use the Editors' Choice article in marketing strategies to raise awareness about RSM.
8. Conflict of Interest: We have tightened up our processes for this process. Every printed article is now checked to ensure it has a conflict of interest statement.

Publisher Related
1. The contract with the Publisher was renewed for 3 years. Online open fees were reduced to $2750. RSM members can receive a 10% discount by using the code RSM20.
2. Marketing Plan: The current marketing is mostly Wiley mass e-mailings. The Trustees now receive some money from Wiley to support travel to promote the journal. The original idea was to have sponsored sessions at key conferences. Although the details would have to be worked out, one possibility is to have Associate Editors or Editorial Board members present on systematic review methodology at meetings they are already attending. This would require some communication and coordination between the conferences and the journal/trustees. However, the Trustees have not yet found someone willing to lead this project.
3. Page Count: The journal considers only the number of articles per issue, and not page count. To ensure the subscription value of RSM is maintained, articles that authors pay to have open access do not count towards the total number of articles published in the journal.
4. Based on advice from Wiley, we will be moving to 6 issues per year. Our current contract is that Wiley publishes 8-11 non-open access articles per issue, and Open Access articles are "bonus" articles (no double dipping). When we go to 6 issues per year, we will maintain the total number of articles at 32-44 per year (5-8 non-open access articles per issue). Although an "issue" of only 5 articles might seem too thin for paper-based formats, there are only 4 people currently receiving paper issues. Moving to 6 articles per year increases journal visibility because the journal announcements are seen more often and so on.
5. Plan S: Plan S refers to a movement by some European funders where all grant recipients would be required to publish in Plan S approved journals. The requirements for a journal to become Plan S compliant are not yet precisely described. In general, articles must be published in journals that are completely Open Access, but there may be exceptions depending on copyright.
   a. The challenge for RSM is that many of our members work in disciplines that do not have funding to pay for Open Access publications. If RSM were to become Plan S compliant, many of our members would not be able to publish in RSM. Therefore, RSM is a catch-22. If we do not become Plan S compliant, some

members who receive particular funding will not be able to publish in RSM. If we do become Plan S compliant, other members will not be able to publish in RSM.

b. The original Plan S objections to hybrid journals (publish both Open Access for a fee and non-Open Access articles for free) were that publishers "double-dip". In brief, publishers receive money from subscribers for subscriptions. They also receive money a second time by authors to make the articles Open Access. However, the RSM model prevents double-dipping. At RSM, we publish a minimum of 32 non-Open Access articles per year. Therefore, subscribers receive value in return for subscription, and Open Access articles are paid for solely by the authors of those articles - there is no double dipping.

Peer Review Related
1. Metrics from ScholarOne Editorial Manager Software for Original Submissions
    a. The median time from submission to decision for papers submitted in 2018 was 63.6 days. However, there is some uncertainty because some papers submitted late in 2018 are still in the review process. In 2017, the median time was 88.9 days. Our previous survey suggested the delay should be within 6-8 week period and we therefore need to continue to improve our processes.
    b. Total Time from acceptance to being available online is now available in the Publisher's report. The average days from receipt at Wiley to Early View publication was 53 days in 2018, compared with 54 days in 2017. The number of days to print publication is considerably longer because we only publish every 3 months, and we select articles to obtain an appropriate balance across substantive and methodological areas.

Future Directions

1. We would like to continue to motivate and reward the Associate Editors and Reviewers for their hard work. Jeff Valentine continues to work to develop and operationalize a process to identify top reviewers and award a Reviewer of the Year Prize.
2. In 2017, the Trustees suggested that RSM also develop a process to recognize the best paper (or best paper within different categories). In 2018, the EICs of RSM felt this is a process that would be better accomplished through the Society. If it is the journal, the winner may or may not be an SRSM member. If SRSM develops the process, they may also prefer to present the award for the best paper of an SRSM member, regardless of which journal it was published in.
3. We continue to need to develop strategies to attract article submissions from the full breadth of evidence synthesis research. Our Computation Tools section has attracted work from the artificial intelligence and machine learning field. The special issue on Information Retrieval increased exposure among information specialists. We have just approved another special issue in Data Visualization, to be led by Anna Chaimani and Adriani Nikolakopoulou.. The previously stated marketing idea where SRSM sponsors talks at particular conferences may be helpful here.
4. Increase visibility of the journal.
    a. We continue to explore automated options with Wiley to identify and send notifications to authors of non-RSM articles when RSM cites their article (if their article would be suitable for RSM).

b. Now that contract negotiations are complete, we will resume exploring collaborations with our competitors. If we reject articles, we could suggest their journal as an alternative, and they could suggest RSM for articles they reject. We are confident that RSM can stand with our competitors and make the field of Evidence Synthesis more attractive as a whole.

Respectfully submitted

Ian Shrier and Gerta Rücker
EICs for Research Synthesis Methods

Your Publisher's Report 2018

The Society for Research Synthesis Methodology

Research Synthesis Methods

WILEY

Context: Impact

To help you adapt and evolve with the fast pace of change in the Open Research landscape, we're developing products, business models, and services that will help you to make the most of the new opportunities to expand your audience and boost impact. We're developing our services around five 'pillars': Open Access, Open Data, Open Practices, Open Collaboration, and Open Recognition & Reward.

Open Access: Supporting access to funded research

As one of the world's leading Open Access (OA) publishers, we are committed to offering different access models to support a wide range of needs. The launch of Plan S has focused attention on OA as a priority. We provide details on current OA policies and developments worldwide on page 8.

We are investing significantly in our Open Access infrastructure to make the submission experience easier and smoother through continued development of Author Services, and by expanding guidance for authors on all aspects of the process, including our Open Access resources.

Open Data: Encouraging sharing and enabling reproducibility

Research data are as important as the published article. We surveyed 90,000 authors to create our Open Data Strategy, which offers three policy levels for journals, 'encourages data sharing' being the minimum.

Read more about policies and expectations in our Research Data post and about how we compare with other publishers in a blog by David Mellor, Director of Policy Initiatives at the Center for Open Science .

Open Practices: Developing greater transparency

In September, one Wiley journal entered a pilot **transparent peer review** program with Publons and ScholarOne. Results to date are positive, with 83% of authors opting for transparent peer review. An additional 10 journals are joining the pilot in 2019.

Wiley's preprint policy allows researchers to publish their work on a non-commercial **preprint server** before submission. New tools will help authors automate submission of preprints to journals and alert journal editors of relevant preprints.

Wiley is leading the industry in **registered reports**. We've worked closely with the British Psychological Society and the Center for Open Science to create journal workflows that easily enable peer review to take place prior to the study, focusing on the research question and method.

Approximately 40 Wiley journals are now able to accept papers based on registered reports—a quarter of the total registered-reports enabled journals across all publishers. This infographic highlights some of the benefits.

More than 955 journals have adopted our recommendation to require ORCID iDs for submissions. Increasingly required by funders, **ORCID iDs** are a digital name and a persistent unique identifier that link an author to their work, however often they change their affiliation. There are now more than 182k Wiley authors with an ORCID iD, and in 2018, we saw other publishers follow our lead and begin mandating ORCID iDs upon submission.

Open Collaboration: Supporting researchers in article preparation, pre- and post-publication sharing

We are integrating Author collaboration tools with journal workflows to help researchers collaborate efficiently and effectively with their peers.
- **Authorea** helps authors collaborate with an unlimited number of colleagues in private or public groups.
- **Manuscripts** puts an author's paper into the right journal submission format.

Authorea and Manuscripts will re-launch in 2019 as part of Atypon Author.

Wiley Content Sharing enables authorized journal article users to freely share a link to the full article with other individuals. Across Wiley Online Library, readers used the service to share 136k articles in 2018. Of those, 60k were authors sharing their work.

Open Recognition & Reward: Integrating tools that help researchers get credit for their work

Researchers want to demonstrate their individual impact through all of their academic contributions—including authoring and reviewing—so they can advance their careers.

•**Publons** connects researchers to their peer review work, which can be exported to their **ORCiD** profile alongside their authored papers. Publons hosts more than 114k Wiley reviewers and 500k Wiley reviews.

•Wiley authors receive free access to **Kudos**, a tool to help researchers explain and share their work and to track impact via downloads, citations, and **altmetrics**.

•We are incentivizing authors to highlight their shared data or materials with **Open Science Badges**, developed by the Center for Open Science. 20 Wiley-published journals are already using them.

•**CRediT** classification is a new naming system to recognize the roles that each person has played in the creation of a scholarly article, ensuring authors are credited appropriately. We are piloting the new system with Wiley-owned journals.

Wiley Digital Archives: Historic primary sources creating modern day global impact

Many societies hold records of the history of research in their field, useful for current research. In 2018, Wiley worked with the New York Academy of Sciences, the Royal Anthropological Institute, and the Royal College of Physicians to bring their full collections online and global in Wiley Digital Archives. To access any of these collections, please speak to your Journal Manager.

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Context: Quality

A quality publishing program creates world-class experiences at every stage in the process: an excellent authoring experience that delivers on researchers' needs and helps them comply with policy mandates; efficient and effective content management processes and practices that gets researchers' work published quickly and easily; and a market-leading research communication platform in Wiley Online Library that helps researchers the world over read and cite the best evidence available.

Improving the publication process—2018 initiatives

Time to publication is a major consideration for authors when choosing where to publish. We continue to review and refine each touchpoint, from submission through to publication, to ensure our processes are efficient without compromising quality.

Designs for faster delivery. Our web-optimized journal design has now been adopted by 635 titles, enabling typesetters to create proofs more rapidly and with greater accuracy.

Streamlined workflow. In 2018, 100 journals were part of a project to streamline workflow. Results indicate article publication times are up to 30% faster. We plan to introduce this optimized workflow to more journals as appropriate in 2019.

HTML proofing to increase accuracy and speed. During 2019, all journals will have access to an online proofing tool so authors and editors can make corrections directly in the HTML proof. This removes the need to transfer corrections, reducing turnaround time and errors.

Improved clarity around copyediting. Our project to harmonize copyediting levels will continue into 2019. We will also pilot a new freelancer management system.

Enhanced discoverability and impact. We're now classifying over 100 journals with taxonomies to increase discoverability. Readers who use taxonomies on society hubs to access content download on average three times the number of articles.

Developing the best possible author experience

In 2018, we made a series of updates to make the process quicker and easier for authors:

- Simplified the process for funded authors by combining order and license-signing into one step in Author Services.
- Added custom messages for authors about funding.
- Turned on auto-selecting OnlineOpen for known Wiley Open Access Account funded authors.
- Improved the search functionality for author addresses, institutions, and funders.
- Launched the Journal Finder service on Author Services.
- Introduced live chat support on Author Services. More than 500 authors per month have used the service.

Supporting Early Career Researchers

In May, we held a roundtable event for ECRs to share and discuss their publishing experiences. We've published the learnings from the event as a preprint: '[Early Career Researchers Want New Directions in Research Publishing](#)'.

We designed the [Wiley Researcher Academy](#) to support ECRs and other authors new to publishing. The online platform now includes 50 hours of training via 14 learning pathways. This year the Academy formed a key part of the LMI Young Scientist award program in Vietnam.

Supporting Editors and Peer Reviewers

[Wiley Editor Academy](#) provides a series of interactive learning modules which help editors become more familiar with publication best practices and recent industry changes. To set up access please speak to your Journal Manager.

Reviewer Finder Tool went from beta to live. Feedback from editors was extremely positive.

Best Practice for Peer Review Wiley colleagues initiated a project to define best practice to make peer review better. Their research led to [an article](#) in *Learned Publishing* and a [questionnaire](#) for journals to self-assess their peer review practices.

Showcasing your research on Wiley Online Library

In March, we successfully migrated Wiley Online Library to its new home on Atypon's Literatum platform—a major operation covering 1,600 journals, 8 million articles, 21k online books, 240 MRWs, and 270k MRW articles.

The new Wiley Online Library provides a best-in-class online experience for researchers, connecting them to the most relevant content to support their research goals. Your journal is already enjoying benefits, including:

- **A new journal homepage, built around your brand,** curated content, automated content feeds, and links to blogs, videos, and social media in one place
- **Flexible layout** fully customizable so you can highlight your content and news, and embed multimedia
- **Advanced content tools** make it easy to bring together content for **Virtual Issues**
- **Auto-generated lists** of the most-cited, most-read, and recently published articles
- **Award-winning content tools** allow tagging of images, videos, audio, and data for researchers to easily find what they need
- **Better platform stability** with Wiley Online Library now performing at top-industry-standard 99.87% uptime

We're often asked how Wiley Online Library compares with other publishers' platforms. In June, we commissioned analysis by publishing consultancy, Delta Think, to compare Wiley Online Library with nine other publishing platforms. The findings are very positive. Wiley Online Library performs as well as or better than the average in the 12 key areas we looked at. **Wiley Online Library rates better than other publishers** for **readers** in discoverability and mobile capability, for **authors** in analytics and reporting, and for **societies** with hubs and taxonomy support.

This is part of a wider program of research to inform our roadmap including usability studies and regular surveys to library customers, society partners, and authors.

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Context: Reach

Wiley's broad reach and differentiated sales strategies ensure your content reaches the broadest possible audience.

Our sales strategy is designed to deliver wide reach, sustainable revenue streams, and the greatest possible readership in the best institutions so that your journal can achieve the high readership, high impact, and high profile it deserves.

Combining the expertise of colleagues across sales, government affairs, digital design and delivery, analytics, publishing, and marketing, we work together to ensure maximum discoverability for your journal.

Driving readership through global reach

Our sales reach is among the widest in the industry—Wiley employs a library sales force of more than 80 colleagues in 30 global offices, managing 4,000 licensed customers.

In 2018, readership of articles on Wiley Online Library increased by **9%,** building on an increase of **17%** in 2017 and **14%** in 2016. Articles were downloaded **390 million** times in more than **16,000 institutions** in more than **240 countries** and territories.

Wide-reaching licenses, negotiated at the national level

The scale of our sales team, together with the expertise of our government affairs team, means that for many years Wiley has played a pioneering role in partnering with governments and funders to secure funding and to design new licenses that meet their strategic needs.

We see the impact of recent national deals in Russia and Egypt reflected in sustained readership growth.

In **Russia,** our 2017 deal with the prestigious Russian National Library of Science and Technology, covering 120 of the best research institutions, restored readership quickly after the previous license was cancelled suddenly following budget cuts. Readership is up more than 70% in 2018.

In **Egypt,** our 2016 national deal, funded by the government's Egypt Knowledge Bank, opened up access to 108 academic institutions and to every citizen at home, resulting in a six-fold increase in readership since the deal began.

In **Turkey,** after many years of negotiation, we signed a national license agreement with The Scientific and Research Council of Turkey, providing 199 institutions with access to all Wiley journals for a five-year term.

Driving a sustainable route to Open Access

Wiley is working with funders and institutions all over the world to help achieve their aspirations to move to an Open Access future.

In northern Europe particularly, there is wide-scale support at a national level to accelerate the move to Open Access, and the influence of initiatives like OA2020 and Plan S is growing globally. We provide more details on this on page 8.

The scholarly communications environment is changing, and new business models are needed to support this change.

Our **transitional** licenses in the Netherlands and Austria enable Wiley and our partners to support OA transition in a sustainable and manageable way. Wide-reaching **'Read and Publish'** licenses like these secure, and often expand, access for journals in top research institutions and offer researchers at participating institutions the opportunity to publish OA at no individual cost.

• Our 2016 pilot license with the **Dutch Universities Association** (VSNU) covers the top 14 research institutions and actively supports the required 10-year transition to Open Access for Dutch research.

• Our 2017 license deal with the **Austrian Academic Library Consortium,** KEMÖ, includes both readership and OA publication at 22 member institutions.

"A breakthrough for Open Access"

In early 2019, Wiley announced the pioneering **new partnership for Germany with Projekt DEAL,** which will improve and lead the way in which knowledge is created and shared more openly.

705 institutions, including the most important science and research organizations in Germany, have access to read Wiley's full portfolio of journals, and researchers at those institutions may publish articles Open Access in Wiley-published journals.

Representatives from Projekt DEAL and Wiley at the signing ceremony for the new partnership.

Wiley is the first publisher to sign a major country-wide agreement like Projekt DEAL. The partnership extends beyond the implementation of "publish and read" to include a commitment to new initiatives to drive OA publication of top tier scholarship in Germany, including the launch of a flagship Open Access journal, an Open Science and author development group, and an annual research symposium for early career researchers.

Hailed as **"a breakthrough for Open Access"** by the German Minister for Science and Education, Anja Karliczek, this agreement shows what can happen when the university, funder, and publishing communities join forces, and demonstrates our commitment to keeping the researcher at the heart of our publishing strategies.
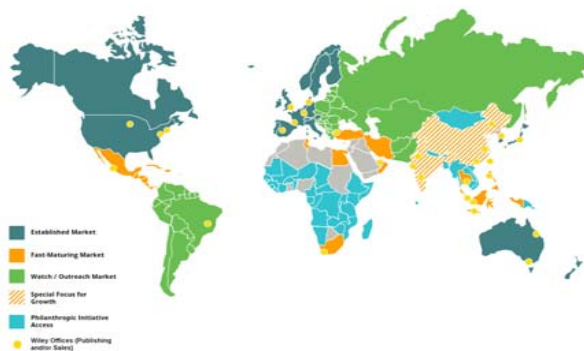
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Context: Reach

Securing your reach and revenue in mature markets

In 2016, we launched a simplified sales model for mature library customers to provide wide dissemination of your research and security for your revenues despite current pressures on budgets and projections for continued flatness or low growth.

In 2018, more than **2,500 institutions, buying as part of 39 consortia in 25 countries,** offered access to journals under the Wiley 'All Journals' License—70% more than in 2017. Customers in Austria, South Africa, Turkey, and Hong Kong converted to this new license in 2018.

There is strong evidence that the wider circulation of more journals in more institutions under the new license has resulted in high increases in readership, with some customers reporting increases as much as 20%.

A different sales approach for different areas

Click here to see the full-size version.

In **fast-maturing markets** (shaded orange on the map), we see the results of many years of working closely with national organizations, as with our new license in Turkey.

In 2018, we signed our first big deal in **Indonesia.** At the beginning of 2019, access to over 500 journals opened up at the National Library of Indonesia.

In areas with **high growth potential** (striped areas), accelerating the development of a knowledge-based economy is at the heart of many national agendas.

China and India remain a key strategic focus.

In **India** our strategy for growth is to sell curated collections of content to private and technical institutions, and to invest in supporting author development via initiatives like the Wiley Researcher Academy. We renewed access to 10 journals and added access to another 128 at Banaras Hindu University, part of the prestigious Indian Institute of Technology.

In 2018, **China** overtook the US, for the first time ever, in the number of papers published in English-language journals. As part of continued investment to capitalize on rapid growth in China, we expanded our Shanghai and Beijing offices from 76 to over 100 colleagues. These teams are led by a dedicated Vice President & Editorial Director in China who is spearheading our investment in sales, marketing, and publishing teams as a priority.

In sales, we renewed and expanded our license with the DRAA consortium of 254 libraries, making journals available to over 8 million students. We also expanded access under our license with the Chinese Academy of Science from 75 to 124 institutions.

In "**watch/outreach markets"** (green), we are fostering relationships with government funding agencies to promote the importance of access to research in supporting education and economic growth.

Opening up new audiences globally

Brazil: We renewed the national license with CAPES, securing access to journals in 358 institutions.

France: Our licenses with INSERM, INIST-CNRS and the IRD all expanded to include more research labs, benefitting journals in the life sciences in particular. 1,144 labs now offer access as part of the INSIST-CNRS deal—up from 500.

India: Our licenses reach 480 institutions in all. Readership increased by more than 35% in 2018.

Japan: In our second largest revenue market, the JUSTICE consortium includes 475 institutions buying under license.

Jordan: A new license in 2016 opened up access in 11 institutions. Readership increased by 49% in 2016, 22% in 2017, and 27% in 2018.

Poland: Over 550 institutions now offer Wiley journals, including 10 journals added in 2018.

Pakistan: The number of institutions with access continues to grow, up by more than 20% since 2015. Ten new member institutions were added in 2018. Annual readership has grown overall by 47% over the same period.

Romania: We renewed a deal with the 38-member Anelis consortium following two years of low or no access. Readership increased by over 30%. We also signed a national deal to access backfiles.

Tunisia: After signing a new license in 2017 covering 275 institutions, readership grew by 12% in 2018.

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Context: Sustainability

Key policy impacts around the world

In 2018, Wiley engaged proactively with policymakers and funders across major research centers worldwide to favorably shape policies affecting the scientific community, including funding levels and Open Access mandates. We regularly coordinate responses to consultations and surveys on policy issues.

United States — the Administration has begun to show interest in OA and open science policies after several years of relative quiet. The Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) is reviewing the White House OA directive from 2013, which led to 12-month OA policies across all major funders. No concrete policy proposals have emerged, and this issue is likely to be subject to further deliberation in 2019.

Agencies continue to focus on implementation of existing policies: CHORUS signed new partnership agreements in 2018 with the US Agency for International Development, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) and the US Department of Agriculture.

Interest in open data is also high. The National Institutes of Health issued a request for information on a possible data management and sharing policy, which could be finalized in 2019.
In Congress, neither the House nor the Senate considered the Fair Access to Science and Technology Research Act (FASTR) bill, which would codify 6- or 12-month embargoes, and the bill attracted little support.

Congress successfully passed the Open Government Data Act, which, thanks to publisher advocacy, includes provisions to ensure intellectual property rights are respected as agencies make data assets maintained by the government publicly available. Interest in open data issues will likely continue into 2019.
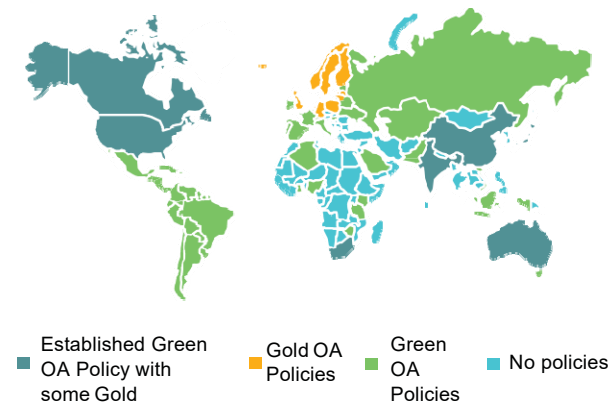
United Kingdom—the unresolved and divisive nature of Brexit continues to exert dominance over the policy landscape. April

2018 heralded the establishment of UK Research and Innovation (UKRI), comprising the research councils HEFCE and Innovate UK. UKRI has embarked upon a review of the post-Finch OA landscape. A public consultation in 2019 is likely, and Wiley is working with the Publishers Association and other relevant stakeholders to ensure full engagement in this process.

European Union —the main development of 2018 was the launch of Plan S to be carried forward by cOAlition S, a group of national research funding organizations, with the support of the European Commission and the European Research Council (ERC).

cOAlition S signals the commitment to implement measures to fulfill its main principle: "*By 2020 scientific publications that result from research funded by public grants provided by participating national and European research councils and funding bodies, must be published in compliant Open Access Journals or on compliant Open Access Platforms.*"

Open Access policies around the world

| ■ Established Green OA Policy with some Gold | ■ Gold OA Policies | ■ Green OA Policies | ■ No policies |

Click here to see the full-size version.

As well as mandating that the research they fund must be published in an OA journal or platform, cOAlition S excludes hybrid journals from the definition of OA. At this stage, Plan S is a statement of intent and will be under review in 2019, probably with results in the second half of next year. Details of how Plan S will be adopted into the policies of specific funding bodies remain to be seen.

Global support for Plan S continues to grow, with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation signing up in November, and growing interest in China.

Wiley continues to engage extensively on Open Science, copyright, and other relevant policy areas at both the EU and individual member state level.

In related matters, the European Commission's Open Science Policy Platform (OSPP) continues to develop policy guidance in areas including rewards, new metrics, the European Open Science Cloud, research integrity, skills, and FAIR open data, and will communicate this guidance in 2019. Likewise, the Digital Single Market copyright proposals are scheduled before European Parliament elections in May 2019.

China — the government announced a major consolidation of science agencies in March, placing the National Natural Science Foundation (NSFC) – the premier individual grant making agency – and the State Administration of Foreign Experts Affairs under the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST).

The reorganization is the biggest change for the NSFC since its establishment and has raised questions within the research community about how this will influence the long-term direction of research funding in China, as MOST has traditionally targeted larger, results-driven efforts aligned with national priorities.

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Context: Sustainability

China's State Council also announced sweeping new rules early in 2018 on the treatment and storage of scientific data, including in relation to publishing, in line with the government's emerging view of research data as a valuable strategic resource.

Several Chinese organizations expressed interest in Europe's Plan S in late 2018, but no formal commitments have been made and China's major research funders continue to implement green, 12-month embargo OA policies.

Japan—funders are moving slowly to implement a 2015 Cabinet-issued OA directive as well as a follow up to the 2016 Open Science plan reaffirming a Green, 12 month OA policy and pressing for more progress on Open Data.

The Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST) released a formal Green OA policy in 2017, but allows funded researchers to cover Gold OA with grant funds.

In 2018 Japan adopted a major revision to its copyright laws, extending the length of protection from 50 to 70 years after the life of an author, while also adopting new copyright flexibilities intended to support the development of artificial intelligence in Japan. Wiley is engaging closely with institutions and major funders, including the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEXT), JST and other government agencies.

Facilitating Connections

We believe it is our role to facilitate connections between societies and partners and colleagues in government, in the media, and in industry organizations, to help ensure a sustainable future for your journal.

Connecting societies with policy-makers

"Door Knocks" in Washington, D.C. and Brussels—At our "Door Knocks", groups of society partners have the opportunity to discuss topical issues and highlight the important role societies play in the public perception and wider application of science directly with policy-makers. In Brussels in May, delegates from a range of societies discussed OA publishing models, data sharing, and research funding, and explored Brexit and support for UK and EU collaboration. Research funding and Open Data were key topics for the D.C. meetings, including how government can work with the research community to maximize the impact of funded research.

Research Impact in Policy roundtable—Hosted as part of the Global Evidence and Implementation Summit in Melbourne, Australia, we brought together policy-makers and researchers for an interactive session to explore how research can better impact policy.

Connecting the public and science—the importance of science communication

In 2018, we introduced a program of pilots and initiatives, called 'Project Impact' within Wiley, that explore and support the impact of research beyond the scientific and scholarly community. We believe that helping researchers to achieve a wider, more diverse research impact will lead to greater implementation and understanding of scientific evidence in society as a whole.

We've also recently launched a number of initiatives to help foster a new relationship with the media that will help to nurture interest and understanding of research among the wider public:

World Federation of Science Journalists: In 2018 we organized 'Science Talks' webinars as part of our collaboration with WFSJ, which represents 10,000 science and technology journalists around the world, The webinars educated member journalists on how to accurately and successfully report on scientific research and covered topics like 'Understanding HIV/AIDS for Accurate News Reporting' and 'Understanding Antimicrobial Resistance'. Journalists in 57 member organizations have direct access to original research on Wiley Online Library as part of the partnership.

Sense about Science: We continued to support the Maddox prize for sound science in the face of adversity, as well as peer reviewer training workshops held in 2018.

We've also collaborated with several partner societies to discuss science communication at their own events. At the International Association for the Study of Pain conference, we held a **Media Roundtable**, an open discussion building relationships and trust between science journalists, communicators, and researchers. You can read about what they discussed here.

Keeping Wonder Alive video series: four videos released during 2018 and shared via social media shine a spotlight on the power of curiosity in driving research forward. Watch The Archives and The Editor here.
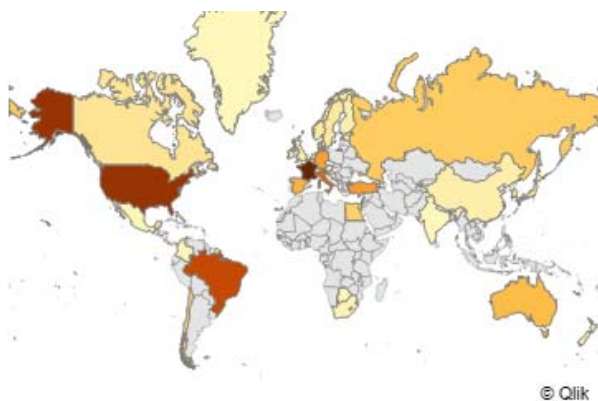
Representing your best interests

Wiley continues to work with other publishers as part of the Coalition for Responsible Sharing. We believe that publishers and Scholarly Collaboration Networks like ResearchGate can and should co-exist to the mutual benefit of their authors and users, with each respecting the other's contribution to scholarly communications.
We continue to advocate for our societies' interests on a wide range of topics, including CrossRef, the Society for Scholarly Publishing (SSP), CHORUS, and the Association of Learned and Professional Society Publishers (ALPSP), among others. We work with groups like CODATA, the World Data System, the Research Data Alliance, DataCite, NISO, OASPA, and CHORUS; these organizations enable research data to be used, re-used, cited, and accredited.
We also support organizations like the International Society for Managing & Technical Editors (ISMTE) and Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), who provide training and other direct benefits to our publishing partners.

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Circulation

Global Reach

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In 2018, 3,175 institutions offered access to the latest content in your journal via either a Wiley license or a traditional (title-by-title) subscription. On this map, darker shading shows where circulation is most concentrated. Countries shaded in grey may be covered by philanthropic initiatives.

In 2018, our philanthropic initiatives extended low-cost or free access to current content to 7,613 developing world institutions.

Reach by Region

Region	2016	2017	2018
Australia & NZ	165	165	165
Canada	71	71	63
China	3	5	26
Europe	515	1,136	1,611
Japan	6	9	38
Rest of World	427	613	844
UK	15	15	15
USA	317	375	413
Grand Total	**1,519**	**2,389**	**3,175**

This table shows the number of institutions, by region, with access to the latest content in your journal via either a Wiley license or a traditional (title-by-title) subscription.
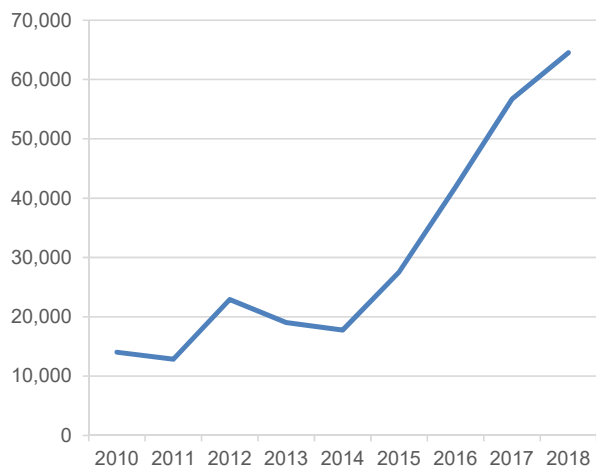
Reach by Access Type

Sales Model	2016	2017	2018
Institutions with access via the Wiley license	**1,511**	**2,386**	**3,169**
New "All Journals" license	941	1,787	2,571
Other licenses	570	599	598
Institutions with access via traditional subscriptions	**8**	**3**	**6**
Online	7	2	5
Print and online	1	1	0
Print	0	0	1
Total	**1,519**	**2,389**	**3,175**

In 2018, 3,169 institutions offered access to your journal via a Wiley license, often through a consortium. Of these institutions, 2,571 had access via the "All Journals" license model, offered to mature library customers since 2016. This includes 36 institutions that offered access via a ''Read and Publish'' license. In addition, 6 individual institutions offered access via traditional (online, print and online, or print) subscriptions.

Additional Reach: EBSCO

Wiley's arrangement with EBSCO allows us to extend the reach of your journal beyond core academic libraries. In 2018, 65 institutions accessed embargoed content of at least one year old from your journal via EBSCO databases. This is a 91.2% change from 2017.
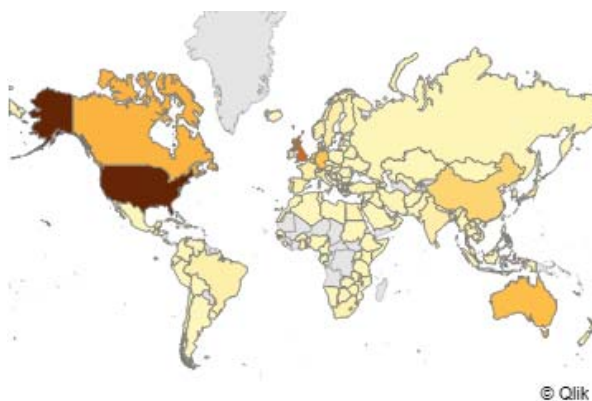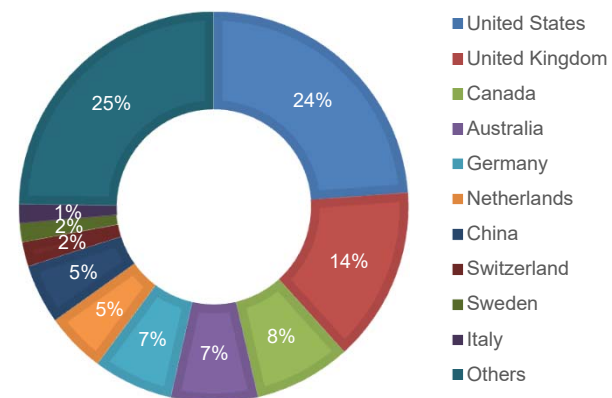
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Readership

Article Downloads Trend

This chart shows the increase in the number of full-text article downloads for your journal in the period 2009 to 2018. The total includes usage on Wiley Online Library, EBSCO, and other third-party databases. Downloads via Wiley Online Library increased by 13.7% in 2018. This compares with an increase of 13.8% across all Wiley journals in Mathematics and Statistics.

Article Downloads by Country

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The global reach of your journal is reflected in its readership, as displayed by this chart showing the origin of full text downloads of your journal on Wiley Online Library. The darkest shading shows countries where readership of your journal is highest.

Top 10 Downloading Countries

- United States — 24%
- United Kingdom — 14%
- Canada — 8%
- Australia — 7%
- Germany — 7%
- Netherlands — 5%
- China — 5%
- Switzerland — 2%
- Sweden — 2%
- Italy — 1%
- Others — 25%

This chart shows the top 10 countries from which articles in your journal were downloaded via Wiley Online Library in 2018, and the percentage each country contributed to total usage. All other countries are combined under "Others".

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Readership

Most Downloaded Articles on Wiley Online Library

This table includes details of the ten most-downloaded articles of 2018. The average number of downloads per article published in your journal in 2018 was 219.
Across all journals that Wiley publishes in the same subject area, the average number of downloads per article was 102.

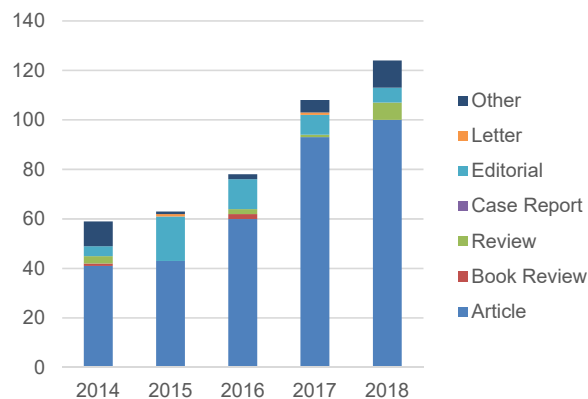| Rank	Author(s)	Article Title	Volume	Issue	No. of Accesses
1	Pham, M. et al.	A scoping review of scoping reviews: advancing the approach and enhancing the consistency	5	4	4,673
2	Veroniki, A. et al.	Methods to estimate the between-study variance and its uncertainty in meta-analysis	7	1	3,244
3	Borenstein, M. et al.	A basic introduction to fixed-effect and random-effects models for meta-analysis	1	2	2,782
4	Marshall, I. et al.	Machine learning for identifying Randomized Controlled Trials: An evaluation and practitioner's guide	9	4	2,366
5	Suurmond, R. et al.	Introduction, comparison, and validation of Meta-Essentials: A free and simple tool for meta-analysis	8	4	2,206
6	Jackson, D. & Turner, e.	Power analysis for random-effects meta-analysis	8	3	1,317
7	Atkinson, K. et al.	Reporting standards for literature searches and report inclusion criteria: making research syntheses more transparent and easy to replicate	6	1	1,238
8	Bender, R. et al.	Methods for evidence synthesis in the case of very few studies	9	3	1,179
9	Debray, T. et al.	Get real in individual participant data (IPD) meta-analysis: a review of the methodology	6	4	1,165
10	Bramer, W. et al.	Evaluation of a new method for librarian-mediated literature searches for systematic reviews	9	4	1,121

Top Referrers

Rank	Referrer Service	% of Downloads
1	Google Search	28.1%
2	Google Scholar	14.1%
3	PubMed/PMC	10.8%
4	Institutions and Library Services	8.3%
5	Bing	1.0%

Open search continues to play a key role in driving readership. This table shows the % of total downloads resulting from referrals from each site.
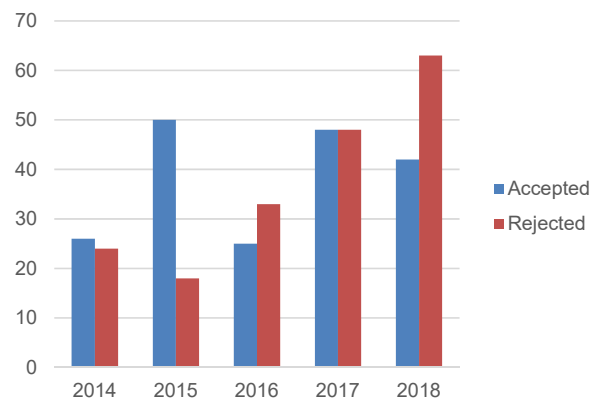
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Author Experience: Submissions

New Submissions

Legend:
- Other
- Letter
- Editorial
- Case Report
- Review
- Book Review
- Article

The total number of submissions in 2018 increased by 14.8% compared with 2017.

Accepted and Rejected Articles

Legend:
- Accepted
- Rejected

This chart shows the number of accepted and rejected papers listed in the year the decisions were made. Only final decisions are counted.

The acceptance rate is calculated as a proportion of accepted papers to all papers with a final decision. The number of final decisions is calculated using the original articles with the decision taken in that year. The accept rate was 40.0% in 2018, a decrease from 50.0% in 2017.

Quantity and Speed of Reviews

ScholarOne	2016	2017	2018
Number of review invitations sent	298	492	416
Number of reviews completed	147	262	219
Median days to review completion	29.1	27.8	28.3

This chart shows review data for the past three years from ScholarOne.

Additionally, 94 reviews were claimed on Publons in 2018 by 50 reviewers, a 34.0% uptake.
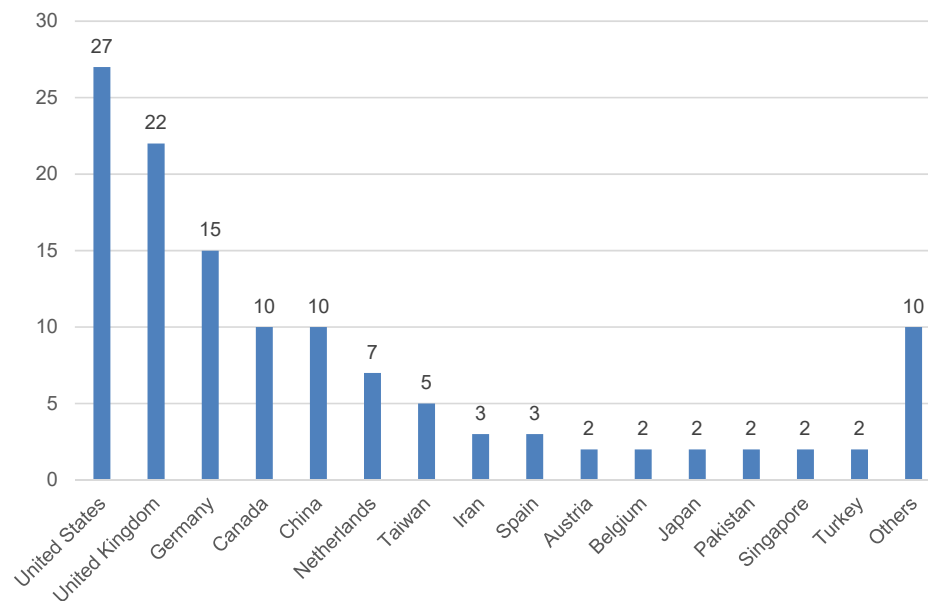
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Author Experience: Submissions

Speed of Review Process

Median number of days (min-max)	2016	2017	2018
Submission to first decision	55 (0.8-186)	72 (0.2-213)	61 (0.8-304)
Submission to final decision	55 (0.8-755)	129 (0.2-784)	105 (0.8-609)
Submission to acceptance	186 (4.9-755)	228 (51.5-784)	226 (27.2-609)

Articles are included in the year the decision was made, and includes all articles, whether or not they were sent out to peer review. The number of days from submission to acceptance in 2018 was a median of 226 days, down from 228 days in 2017.
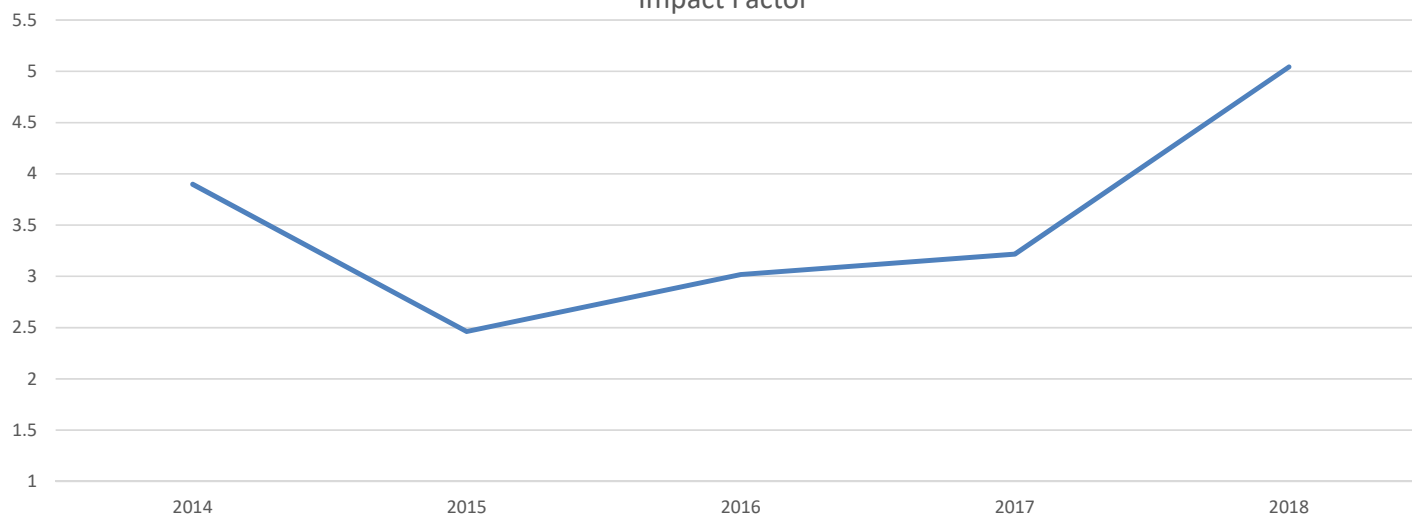
Country of Submission

This chart shows the top 15 countries ranked by the number of submissions to the journal. All submissions counted were submitted in 2018.

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Impact Factor Metrics and Calculations

2018 Journal Impact Factor $= \dfrac{353}{70} = 5.043$
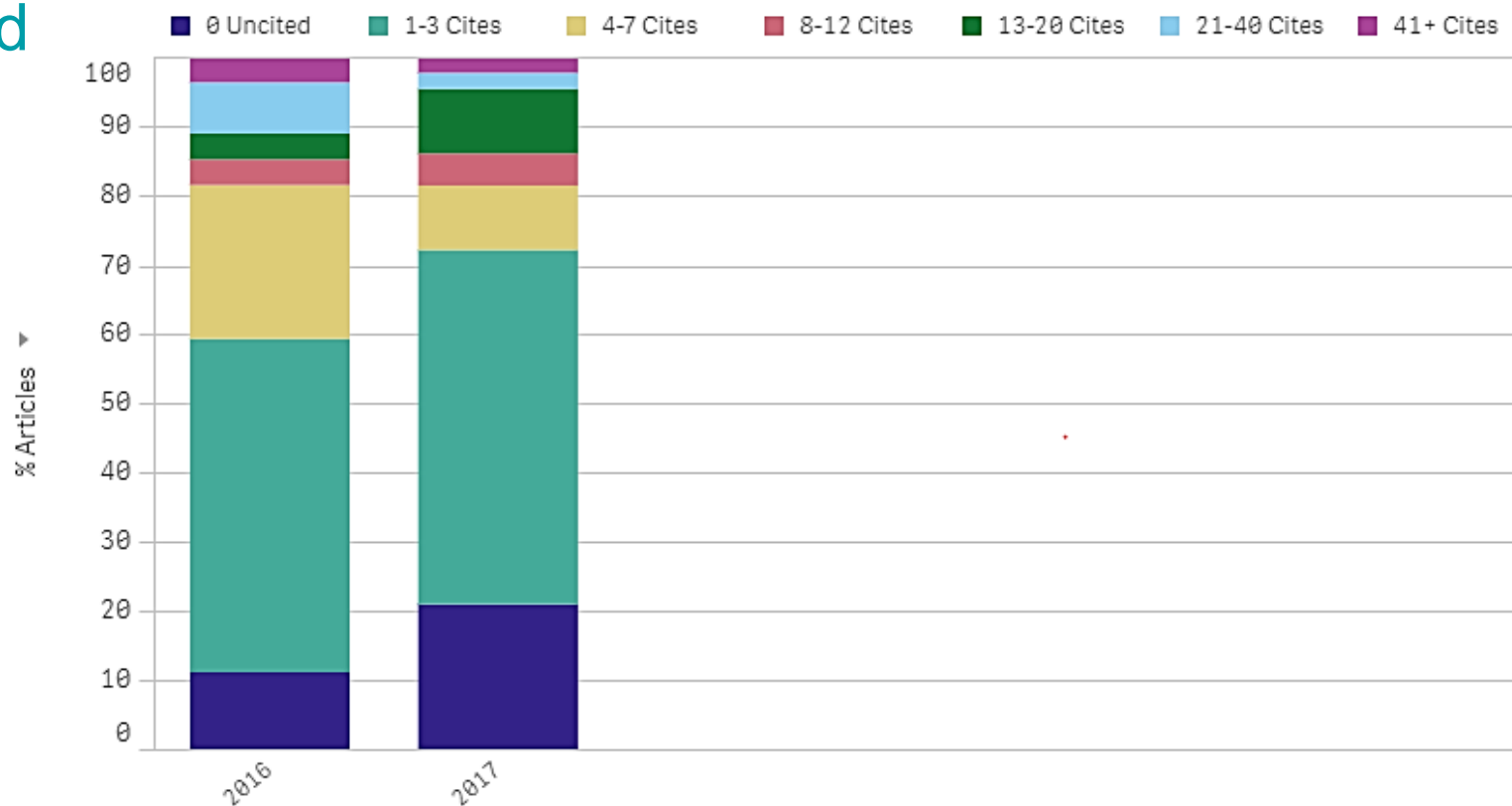
$$JIF = \frac{\text{Citations in 2018 to items published in 2016 (175) + 2017 (178)}}{\text{Number of citable items in 2016 (27) + 2017 (43)}} = \frac{353}{70}$$

Impact Factor

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Citation Distributions: 2018 Impact Factor Period

Legend: ■ 0 Uncited ■ 1-3 Cites ■ 4-7 Cites ■ 8-12 Cites ■ 13-20 Cites ■ 21-40 Cites ■ 41+ Cites

	% of Articles Cited in 2018 Impact Factor						
Published Year	0/Uncited	1-3 Cites	4-7 Cites	8-12 Cites	13-20 Cites	21-40 Cites	41+ Cites
2016	11.1%	48.2%	22.2%	3.7%	3.7%	7.4%	3.7%
2017	20.9%	51.2%	9.3%	4.7%	9.3%	2.3%	2.3%

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Top Papers Contributing to the 2018 Impact

Title	Authors	Publication Year	Document Type	Times Cited in 2018
Basics of meta-analysis: I-2 is not an absolute measure of heterogeneity	Borenstein, Michael; Higgins, Julian P. T.; Hedges, Larry V.; Rothstein, Hannah R.	2017	Original Research Article	63
Methods to estimate the between-study variance and its uncertainty in meta-analysis	Veroniki, Areti Angeliki; Jackson, Dan; Viechtbauer, Wolfgang; Bender, Ralf; Bowden, Jack; Knapp, Guido; Kuss, Oliver; Higgins, Julian P. T.; Langan, Dean; Salanti, Georgia	2016	Open Access Article	48
Automated generation of node-splitting models for assessment of inconsistency in network meta-analysis	van Valkenhoef, Gert; Dias, Sofia; Ades, A. E.; Welton, Nicky J.	2016	Open Access Article	25
GetReal in network meta-analysis: a review of the methodology	Efthimiou, Orestis; Debray, Thomas P. A.; van Valkenhoef, Gert; Trelle, Sven; Panayidou, Klea; Moons, Karel G. M.; Reitsma, Johannes B.; Shang, Aijing; Salanti, Georgia	2016	Open Access Tutorial	17
Neither fixed nor random: weighted least squares meta-regression	Stanley, T. D.; Doucouliagos, Hristos	2017	Original Research Article	14
Risk of bias in overviews of reviews: a scoping review of methodological guidance and four-item checklist	Ballard, Madeleine; Montgomery, Paul	2017	Original Research Article	14
Power analysis for random-effects meta-analysis	Jackson, Dan; Turner, Rebecca	2017	Open Access Article	12
Meta-analysis of few small studies in orphan diseases	Friede, Tim; Roever, Christian; Wandel, Simon; Neuenschwander, Beat	2017	Open Access Article	11
A Bayesian missing data framework for generalized multiple outcome mixed treatment comparisons	Hong, Hwanhee; Chu, Haitao; Zhang, Jing; Carlin, Bradley P.	2016	Original Research Article	10
Introduction, comparison, and validation of Meta-Essentials: A free and simple tool for meta-analysis	Suurmond, Robert; van Rhee, Henk; Hak, Tony	2017	Software Review: Open Access	10

Geographical Analysis 2018

The following graphs and tables look at the geographical distribution and citation trends of articles published in Research Synthesis Methods. The countries are drawn from corresponding author only. It should therefore be remembered that some regions may be underrepresented –particularly those regions who traditionally nominate an English speaking collaborator to be known as the corresponding author.

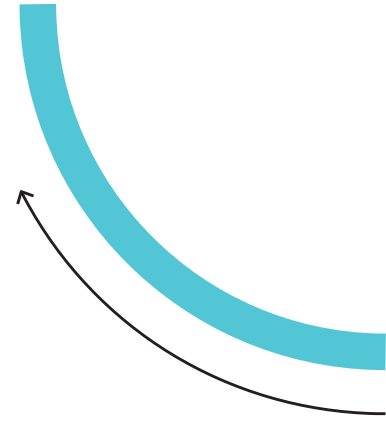# Geographical Analysis 2018 Continued

Papers published in 2016

Author Country	Author Region	# Articles	Avg IWC
United Kingdom	Europe	10	8.50
United States	North America	9	2.44
Germany	Europe	3	16.67
Netherlands	Europe	5	18.40
Switzerland	Europe	3	8.67
Canada	North America	3	17.00
Greece	Europe	3	24.67
Australia	Australasia	2	1.00
China	Asia	1	4.00
Singapore	Asia	2	2.50
Japan	Asia	1	0.00
New Zealand	Australasia	1	2.00
Ireland	Europe	1	2.00

Papers published in 2017

Author Country	Author Region	# Articles	Avg IWC
United Kingdom	Europe	20	5.70
United States	North America	14	6.36
Germany	Europe	6	2.50
Netherlands	Europe	3	4.33
Switzerland	Europe	4	3.50
Canada	North America	4	1.25
Greece	Europe	1	0.00
Australia	Australasia	1	14.00
China	Asia	1	0.00
Sweden	Europe	2	3.50
Japan	Asia	1	1.00
Turkey	Europe	1	0.00
Belgium	Europe	1	2.00
Denmark	Europe	1	3.00
Gambia	Africa & Middle East	1	2.00

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Top Institutions by Research Output

organization	count
1. UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL	14
2. UNIVERSITY OF LONDON	13
3. UNIVERSITY OF YORK - UK	9
4. UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD	7
5. UTRECHT UNIVERSITY	6
6. MCGILL UNIVERSITY	5
- UNIVERSITY OF EXETER	5
- UNIVERSITY OF FREIBURG	5
- MRC BIOSTATISTICS UNIT	5
- KEELE UNIVERSITY	5
- UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD	5

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Research Synthesis Methods: Strategic Plan

Mission Statement (from website "Author Guidelines")

Research Synthesis Methods (JRSM) is devoted to the publication of papers covering the development and dissemination of methods for designing, conducting, analyzing, interpreting, reporting, and applying systematic research synthesis.

Indices of a Healthy Journal

1. Profitable journal (#1 because if not profitable, it dies)
2. High quality submissions
3. Highly cited articles
4. Highly visited articles
5. Highly downloaded articles

Methods to Achieve Indices

Profitable Journal

1. Maintain low cost
    This is a Wiley responsibility, but the EICs and SRSM should be fully aware of the costs
2. Increase subscriptions (grouped, institutional and individual)
    Marketing is a Wiley responsibility and requires a high quality journal, respected by colleagues
3. Increase Open Online revenue
    Understanding the market competitors and price point is essential.

High Quality Submissions

What drives an author's decision to choose a journal?
1) Awareness that journal exists
   a) Increase visibility and submissions among non-RSM members: identify and target – SRSM targets membership drive to underrepresented areas such as Inf. Retrieval, Qualitative Synthesis
   b) "Highlights" box – Identifies take-home message for cross-discipline readers
   c) Notifying non-RSM authors when RSM articles cite their work published in other journals, to suggest they might want to read the RSM article. Possibly through automatic cite alerts.
      i) After some consideration, the disadvantages were considered to outweigh the advantages.
      ii) The major concern was that non-RSM authors would feel like they were being "spammed", or even think of RSM as a predatory journal
      iii) Technically, it may be challenging to create the system.
   d) Award prize for best article of the year: Processes to be worked out.

Research Synthesis Methods: Strategic Plan

   e) Wiley (with RSM journal), EIC and AEs should attend more conferences (see list in Appendix) to increase visibility of journal.
   f) Sponsored talks. New contract provides SRSM with funds to pay for speakers to conferences. Can be given by EIC or AEs. SRSM to decide if this should occur because they may prefer to have SRSM members who are not AEs or Editorial Board Members.
2) Impress my boss, peers, promotions committee
   a) We currently publicize indexing in 24 different abstract indexing services
   b) Authors can sign up for alerts when their RSM work is being cited by an article.
   c) Award prize for best article of the year (also under Awareness journal exists)
3) Article likely to be accepted
   a) We do not necessarily want to have a very high acceptance rate as that implies we are not discriminatory
   b) We currently publicize the scope of articles that we consider appropriate on the "About-Overview" page of the website.
4) Right audience for the article
   a) Publicize the scope of articles that we consider appropriate
   b) Communicate with editors of other journals likely to receive papers that might be of interest to RSM. If these are rejected, they could suggest RSM as an alternative (Am J Epid, Epidemiology, Stat Med, …).
      i) Could highlight differences in formats to make it easier for authors
      ii) Instead of automatic forwarding, the rejection letter could simply list alternative high quality
      iii) Dare to compete: Develop relationship with other competitor editors
5) Quality and rapidity of the reviews
   a) Publicize quality of reviews through editorial, external marketing at Wiley
   b) Survey of authors: timeliness, quality of review, [completed, results to be compiled]
      i) Publicize rapid reviewer response for acceptance / rejection [Need to link stats to the survey to see how we are doing]
      ii) Create benchmarks for what is acceptable or not. Preliminary thoughts are:
         (1) Assign AE within 1 week of submission
         (2) Survey of authors suggests 75% would like reviews within 6 weeks. We currently
         (3) AE should respond to submit decisions within 2 weeks
         (4) EIC should respond within 1 week
   c) What to do when benchmarks not met, how to motivate? [Details to be worked out]
      i) Reviewers: Send letters of appreciation with copies to the Directors (boss) of the reviewers. It might be best if the reviewer was asked first in case Directors are worried with external workload of their researchers.
      ii) Reviewer of the Year Prize: AE to nominate and EIC to decide. Unlikely to motivate but still good recognition. However, it is also possible that reviewers not picked will be de-motivated.

Research Synthesis Methods: Strategic Plan

         iii) The idea to award a prize for AE was considered but not accepted. The idea to have a reception for AEs at our annual conference was considered but not accepted because it could be considered "excluding members" within our small Society.
- d) Create self-stated specialties of all reviewers to improve review quality and turn-around time.
  - i) New tool exists to allow reviewers and authors to choose personal characteristics based on subject and methodological interests
- e) Improve Reviewer Motivation [details to be developed]
  - i) Report on AE and reviewers as a group, and maybe individual reviewer in private report automatically generated for each reviewer, AE
  - ii) Write letters to universities for top 10% of reviewers each year
  - iii) Award prize for best reviewer of the year. See above about concern for de-motivation.
6) Loyalty to society
   - a) Although we should encourage members to submit, the small size of the society means this cannot be relied upon for a healthy journal
7) Targeted Strategies
   - a) Increased submissions on information retrieval strategies and the field of library science. We had a special issue in 2018.
   - b) We re-branded the software section as "Computational Tools" and it has received a lot of interest.
   - c) Think of other targeted areas. Maybe Econometrics. Big data, artificial intelligence.

Open Reviews

1) RSM discussed the option. Given the small society, we did not feel it was appropriate at this time. The following articles provide background information.
   - a) http://www.bmj.com/content/341/bmj.c6424.full
   - b) BMJ Open blog http://blogs.bmj.com/bmjopen/category/open-peer-review/

Highly cited articles

1) Awareness that journal exists
   - a) Increase visibility and submissions among non-RSM members: identify and target
   - b) Notifying non-RSM authors when RSM articles cite their work published in other journals, to suggest they might want to read the RSM article
   - c) Wiley has agreed to allow the EICs to choose one article per issue "Editor Choice" and make it available Open Access for one month. They will use the choice as part of their marketing strategy.

Highly visited articles and Highly downloaded articles

1) Similar to high quality and highly cited awareness
   - a) Increase visibility and submissions among non-RSM members: identify and target

b) Notifying non-RSM authors when RSM articles cite their work published in other journals, to suggest they might want to read the RSM article
c) The Editors' Choice article discussed above will also help this objective.
d) Marketing of Tutorials, Software Review, Book Review, Article Alerts to universities, conferences [these should be part of general marketing plan].

Other Related Journal Work

1) Adherence to ICMJE conflict of interest principles: An audit at the end of 2018 showed we are compliant. A follow up will be done in Dec 2019.
2) Publications of specialty sections:
   a) Historical perspectives
   b) Tutorials and Reviews
   c) Computational Tools and Methods
   d) Book review
3) Article alerts
   a) Can drive traffic to website
   b) This section will be reviewed

Appendix: Conferences to Attend

1. Health
   a. Cochrane
   b. Society for Epidemiological Research
   c. Other Epidemiological conferences I don't know much about
   d. Medical Decision Making (October)
   e. Academy Health (usually in June)
   f. APHA (November)
   g. International Epidemiological Association
   h. World Congress (epidemiology), August 2017, Saitama, Japan;
   i. European Congress (epidemiology), 2018, Lyon;
   j. Society for Social Medicine (UK)
   k. American Public Health Association
   l. Australasian Epidemiological Association
   m. World Association of Medical Editors
2. Psychology
   a. American Psychological Society
   b. American Psychological Association
   c. Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology
3. Statistics
   a. International Biometric Society and its national group conferences
   b. International Society for Clinical Biostatistics

Research Synthesis Methods: Strategic Plan

        c. International Conference on Health Policy Statistics (sponsored by ASA biannually and held this year in Providence in October)
4. Sociology
    a. Campbell
    b. JSM (Joint Statistical Meetings, August)
    c. ASA conference on Statistical Practice (usually in the winter)
5. Education
    a. American Educational Research Association
    b. Society for Research on Educational Effectiveness
6. Management and Economics
    a. Academy of Management
    b. Meta-Analysis of Economics Research Network (MAER, in Prague Sep 2015)
    c. FDA-Biopharm conference (run by ASA) in Sept
    d. ISPOR (various places and times, usually in US in June)
7. Ecology
    a. Ecological Society of America (they already attend, just include RSM in the display)
    b. British Ecological Society

Summary of Action Lists

Ian

Item	Comments	Follow-up
"Highlights" box – Identifies take-home message for cross-discipline readers	Will become obligatory for original research, reviews and tutorials	Wiley is currently implementing the change from optional to mandatory
EIC or AE sponsored talks	This is a trustee decision	
Communicate with editors of other journals likely to receive papers that might be of interest to RSM. If these are rejected, they could suggest RSM as an alternative (Am J Epid, Epidemiology, Stat Med, …)	This may make it easier for authors, but only if properly coordinated. Need to make sure details of submission do not have to be repeated.	Some contact, positive response. Lower priority than other issues.
Report on AE and reviewers	A few options for	Ian to formalize a

Research Synthesis Methods: Strategic Plan

as a group	reports to be sent to reviewers have been circulated and discussed with AEs A report for AEs needs to be developed.	report for reviewers, and to develop a report for AEs.
Adherence to ICMJE conflict of interest principles (not just say we will follow them, but actually do follow them)	An audit of 2018 showed good compliance.	Follow up audit after Dec 2019 issue will be done
Reviewer of the Year Prize:	Jeff Valentine working on this	Ian to obtain methods used by other journals to identify possible processes
Best paper of the year	Idea forwarded to SRSM as they might want to change criteria each year	Ian to obtain methods used by other journals to identify possible processes

Gerta

Item	Comments	Follow-up
Reviewers: Send letters of appreciation with copies to directors / boss if possible?	Certificates are being sent, list of reviewers in last issue	Gerta to ensure process is now part of Wiley workflow for each year.
Meeting with AEs for feedback and to thank them	Establishing as regular workflow	

Research Synthesis Methods: Strategic Plan

SRSM

Item	Comments	Follow-up
Increase visibility and submissions among non-RSM members: identify and target – SRSM targets membership drive to underused areas such as Inf. Retrieval, Qualitative Synthesis	This is more about visibility of SRSM not RSM. There is some work from Wiley marketing but this is standard and not RSM specific.	This is part of marketing plan for the journal. We have no control.
Plan S: response and options	Plan S as stated likely means poorly funded disciplines cannot afford to publish in Plan S compliant journals	A debate was suggested for the 2020 meeting in Bern.

Journal

Item	Comments	Follow-up
Publicize types of articles we are interested in	Marketing plan	There is a marketing plan but we have little input or control.
Marketing of Tutorials, Software Review, Book Review, Article Alerts to universities, conferences	Part of general marketing plan, pick societies. Assigned according to previous assignments	There is a marketing plan but we have little input or control

SRSM Website Summary

July 1, 2018-June 30, 2019

Unique Visitors: 31,139 (19% increase)

Page Views: 53,356 (3% increase)

*Visitor and page view counts are provided by Weebly.