

# Wiley Peer Reviewer Study

## KEY FINDINGS

The survey explored motivations, workload, rewards, and training. Here are some of the key findings.

### How does it all begin?



#### Become reviewers as a result of publishing a paper

Most reviewers published a paper on a relevant topic and were subsequently invited to review.



#### Supervisor Recommendation

Recommendation from or delegation by a PI/Supervisor is the most common route for younger reviewers (under 40yrs old).

### Why do they review?



#### Community

Peer reviewing allows the reviewer to be an active participant in their research community.



#### Reciprocation

Many feel it is important to reciprocate the peer review that they in-turn receive from their community.



#### Prestige & Reputation

Top factor influencing the decision to accept a specific review invitation is the prestige and reputation of the journal.

Reviewers with less than 5 years of experience rank improving their own writing skills and developing a personal reputation as more important than more experienced reviewers.

### How many journals do they review for?



Experienced reviewers (5+ years experience) shoulder more of the burden: 61% review for five or more journals.

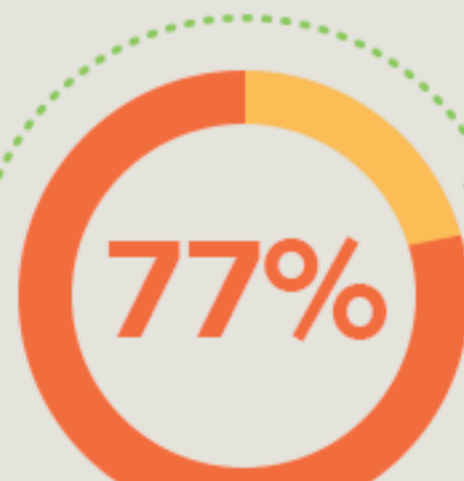
### What are the most valued reward and recognition initiatives?



#### Feedback & Acknowledgment

Feedback and acknowledgment are valued more than payment in cash or in-kind payments.

### Do reviewers want training?



#### Would like more training

The most common types of reviewer training received to date are in the form of guidelines (journal instructions for reviewers or COPE ethical guidelines) or informal advice from supervisors/colleagues. But...

#### Support is needed throughout the reviewer career arc



#### Specific training areas that are in most demand



Constructing Report



Providing Feedback



Handling Plagiarism



Intro to Reviewing