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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Source** | **Type of**  **Impact** | **About** | **Metrics Included** |
| SUBSCRIPTION | | | |
| [*Journal Citation Reports*](http://thomsonreuters.com/journal-citation-reports/)® (JCR) | Journal | The established source for journal rankings. Uses quantifiable, statistical information based on citation data to measure research impact at the journal and category levels. Calculations are based on a variety of metrics and data. Available in science and/or social sciences editions. | Journal Impact Factor, 5-Year Journal Impact Factor, Immediacy Index, Total number of articles in the journal in a given year, Cited Half-Life, *Eigenfactor*® Score, *Article Influence*® Score |
| Subscription Databases | Article  Journal | Several databases provide tools to identify the number of times a particular article has been cited as a reference. Databases providing such tools include: Select [EBSCO*host*](http://support.ebsco.com/knowledge_base/detail.php?id=1475%20-%20databases#databases) and ProQuest databases, JSTOR, Compendex, PubMed Central, Sage Journals Online, Scopus, and Web of Science. | Times cited, Journal Impact Factor, and various other metrics depending on database producer |
| [Journal Metrics](http://www.journalmetrics.com/) | Journal  Article | This web site highlights three alternative metrics provided by Elsevier®, and using Scopus as their data source. | Source Normalized Impact Per Paper (SNIP), Impact per Publication (IPP), SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) |
| [Altmetric.com](http://www.altmetric.com/) | Article  Institution | Each week Altmetric captures hundreds of thousands of tweets, blog posts, news stories and other content that mention scholarly articles. Altmetric for Institutions lets you monitor, search and measure conversations about publications by people affiliated with your institution. | Various Altmetrics |
| [Plum Analytics](http://www.plumanalytics.com/index.html) | Article  Author  Institution | We founded Plum™ Analytics to give researchers and funders a data advantage when it comes to conveying a more comprehensive and time impact of their output. We not only measure individual research artifacts, but also amass metrics for labs, departments and other meaningful groups. Plum Analytics tracks more than 20 different types of artifacts, including journal articles, books, videos, presentations, conference proceedings, datasets, source code, cases, and more. | [Various Altmetrics](http://www.plumanalytics.com/metrics.html) |
| [Impactstory](https://impactstory.org/) | Article, Author | Impactstory is an open-source, web-based tool that helps researchers explore and share the diverse impacts of all their research products—from traditional ones like journal articles, to emerging products like blog posts, datasets, and software. | Various Altmetrics |
| OPEN ACCESS | | | |
| Journal Web Pages | Journal  Article | A limited number of publishers, such as [Elsevier](http://www.elsevier.com/journals/subjects), [Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins](http://journals.lww.com/pages/default.aspx), [SAGE](http://online.sagepub.com/browse/by/discipline), [SpringerOpen](http://www.springeropen.com/journals), [Taylor and Francis](http://www.tandfonline.com/), and [Wiley](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/browse/publications?type=journal), list the impact factor for some of their journals. | Varies by title and publisher: Journal Impact Factor, 5-Year Journal Impact Factor, Journal Ranking (ISI), SNIP, SJR, Article Views, Times Cited, etc. |
| [Impact Factor Search](http://www.impactfactorsearch.com) | Journal | This impact factor search tool was created in an effort to provide a simple and convenient means for finding journal impact factors. | Journal Impact Factor |
| [Google Scholar](http://scholar.google.com/) | Article | Google Scholar provides a simple way to broadly search for scholarly literature. | Times cited |
| [Google Scholar Metrics](http://scholar.google.com/citations?view_op=top_venues&hl=en) | Journal | Google Scholar Metrics provides an easy way for authors to quickly gauge the visibility and influence of recent articles in scholarly publications. Scholar Metrics summarize recent citations to many publications, to help authors as they consider where to publish their new research. | Journal Ranking, h5-index, h5-median |
| [Google Scholar Citations](https://accounts.google.com/Login?hl=en&continue=http://scholar.google.com/citations&service=citations) | Author | Google Scholar Citations provides a simple way for authors to keep track of citations to their articles. You can check who is citing your publications, graph citations over time, and compute several citation metrics. You can also make your profile public, so that it may appear in Google Scholar results when people search for your name, e.g., [richard feynman](http://scholar.google.com/scholar?q=richard+feynman&hl=en). Free registration. | Times cited, *h*-index, i10-index |
| [Eigenfactor.org®](http://www.eigenfactor.org/) | Journal,  Article | The Eigenfactor*®* score of a journal is an estimate of the percentage of time that library users spend with that journal. The Eigenfactor algorithm corresponds to a simple model of research in which readers follow chains of citations as they move from journal to journal. | *Eigenfactor*® Score, *Article Influence®* Score |
| [SCImago](http://www.scimagojr.com/) | Journal  Country | The SCImago Journal & Country Rank is a portal that includes the journals and country scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the Scopus® database (Elsevier B.V.). These indicators can be used to assess and analyze scientific domains. | Journal and Country Rankings based on a variety of metrics, including the h-index and the number of: documents, citable documents, citations, self-cites, and citations per document |
| [PLOS One](http://www.plosone.org/) | Article | PLOS ONE is an international, peer-reviewed, open-access, online publication. PLOS ONE features reports of original research from all disciplines within science and medicine. Often a journal's decision not to publish a paper reflects an editor's opinion about what is likely to have substantial impact in a given field. These subjective judgments can delay the publication of work that later proves to be of major significance. *PLOS ONE* will rigorously peer-review your submissions and publish all papers that are judged to be technically sound. Judgments about the importance of any particular paper are then made after publication by the readership, who are the most qualified to determine what is of interest to them. | [Various Article-Level Metrics](http://www.plosone.org/static/almInfo) |
| [Publish or Perish](http://www.harzing.com/pop.htm) | Article, Author | Publish or Perish [is] designed to help individual academics to present their case for research impact to its best advantage. Free registration. | [Several metrics](http://www.harzing.com/pop.htm), including h-index |
| [Scholarometer](http://scholarometer.indiana.edu/) *formerly* Tenurometer | Author | Scholarometer(beta) is a social tool to facilitate citation analysis and help evaluate the impact of an author's publications. | *h*-index, *hs* metric |
| [CWTS Journal Indicators](http://www.journalindicators.com/) | Journal | CWTS Journal Indicators provides free access to bibliometric indicators on scientific journals. The indicators have been calculated by Leiden University’s Centre for Science and Technology Studies (CWTS) based on the Scopus bibliographic database produced by Elsevier. Indicators are available for over 20,000 journals indexed in the Scopus database. | Number of Publications per Year, Raw Impact per Publication, SNIP, Percentage of Journal Self Citations, Stability Interval |

Definitions:

*5-Year Journal Impact Factor* – “The average number of times articles from the journal published in the past five years have been cited in the JCR year. It is caclulated by dividing the number of citations in the JCR year by the total number of articles published in the five previous years.” (Thomson Reuters)

*Altmetrics* – “New metrics proposed as an alternative to the widely used journal impact factor and personal citation indices like the *h*-index. The term altmetrics was proposed in 2010, as a generalization of article level metrics, and has its roots in the twitter #altmetrics hashtag. Although altmetrics are often thought of as metrics about articles, they can be applied to people, journals, books, data sets, presentations, videos, source code repositories, web pages, etc. Altmetrics cover not just citation counts, but also other aspects of the impact of a work, such as how many data and knowledge bases refer to it, article views, downloads, or mentions in social media and news media.” (Wikipedia)

*Article Influence® Score* – “Determines the average influence of a journal’s articles over the first five years after publication. It is calculated by dividing a journal’s *Eigenfactor* Score by the number of articles in the journal, normalized as a fraction of all articles in all publications. This number is roughly analogous to the 5-Year Journal Impact Factor in that it is a ratio of a journal’s citation influence to the size of the journal’s article contribution over a period of five years.” (Thomson Reuters)

*Cited Half-Life* – “The median age of the articles that were cited in the JCR year. Half of a journal's cited articles were published more recently than the cited half-life. For example, in JCR 2001 the journal *Crystal Research and Technology* has a cited half-life of 7.0. That means that articles published in *Crystal Research and Technology* between 1995-2001 (inclusive) account for 50% of all citations to articles from that journal in 2001. Only journals cited 100 or more times in the JCR year have a cited half-life.” (Thomson Reuters)

*Eigenfactor® Score* – A calculation “based on the number of times articles from the journal published in the past five years have been cited in the JCR year, but it also considers which journals have contributed these citations so that highly cited journals will influence the network more than lesser cited journals. References from one article in a journal to another article from the same journal are removed, so that *Eigenfactor* Scores are not influenced by journal self-citation.” (Thomson Reuters)

*h-index* – “An index that attempts to measure both the productivity and impact of the published work of a scientist or scholar. The index is based on the set of the scientist's most cited papers and the number of citations that they have received in other publications. The index can also be applied to the productivity and impact of a group of scientists, such as a department or university or country, as well as a scholarly journal. The index was suggested by Jorge E Hirsch, a physicist at UCSD, as a tool for determining theoretical physicists’ relative quality and is sometimes called the *Hirsch index* or *Hirsch number*.” (Wikipedia) “The h-index of a publication is the largest number h such that at least h articles in that publication were cited at least h times each. For example, a publication with five articles cited by, respectively, 17, 9, 6, 3, and 2, has the h-index of 3.” (Google Scholar)

*h5-index* – “The h-index for articles published in the last 5 complete years. It is the largest number h such that h articles published in 2008-2012 have at least h citations each.” (Google Scholar)

*h5-median* – “The median number of citations for the articles that make up its h5-index.” (Google Scholar)

*hs* *metric* – “The hs metric normalizes h by the discipline average.” (See *h-index* above.) “The hs index allows to quantitatively compare the impact of authors in different disciplines, with different citation patterns. Authors with above-average impact have hs > 1, authors with below-average impact have hs < 1.” (scholarometer.indiana.edu)

*i10-Index* – “The number of academic publications an author has written that have at least ten citations from others. It was introduced in July 2011 . . . as part of their work on Google Scholar.” (Wikipedia)

*Immediacy* *Index – “*The average number of times an article is cited in the year it is published.

* The **journal Immediacy Index** indicates how quickly articles in a journal are cited.
* The **aggregate Immediacy Index** indicates how quickly articles in a subject category are cited.

The Immediacy Index is calculated by dividing the number of citations to articles published in a given year by the number of articles published in that year.” (Thomson Reuters)

*ISI – Institute for Scientific Information*, original producer of the *Journal Citation Reports*®, currently produced by Thomson Reuters.

*Journal Impact Factor* – “the average number of times articles from the journal published in the past two years have been cited in the JCR year. The Impact Factor is calculated by dividing the number of citations in the JCR year by the total number of articles published in the two previous years. An Impact Factor of 1.0 means that, on average, the articles published one or two years ago have been cited one time. An Impact Factor of 2.5 means that, on average, the articles published one or two years ago have been cited two and a half times.” (Thomson Reuters)

[*ORCid*](http://orcid.org/) -- ORCid is an open, non-profit, community-driven effort to create and maintain a registry of unique researcher identifiers and a transparent method of linking research activities and outputs to these identifiers. (ORCID.org)

*Percentage of Self Citation* - The percentage of self citations of a source, calculated as the percentage of all citations given in the present year to publications in the past three years that originate from the source itself. (CWTS Journal Indicators)

*Raw Impact per Publication* – Average number of citations per publication. (CWTS Journal Indicators)

*SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)* -- A measure of the scientific prestige of scholarly sources.  SJR assigns relative scores to all of the sources in a citation network.

*Source Normalized Impact per Publication (SNIP)* – Average number of citations per publication, corrected for differences in citation practices between fields. (CWTS Journal Indicators)

*Stability Indicator* - A stability interval reflects the stability or reliability of an indicator. The wider the stability interval of an indicator, the less reliable the indicator. If for a particular source RIP and SNIP have a wide stability interval, the indicators have a low reliability for this source. This for instance means that the indicators are likely to fluctuate quite significantly over time. CWTS Journal Indicators employs 95% stability intervals constructed using a statistical technique known as bootstrapping. (CWTS Journal Indicators)

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