

Metric	How Calculated	Update Frequency	Source	Keep in mind	Use it for
Journal Impact Factor (JIF)	<p>Calculated annually from average number of citations received per paper during the 2 preceding years.</p> <p>Calculation is based only on journals indexed by Thomson Reuters.</p> <p>(citation based)</p>	<p>Full year's data necessary before calculating</p> <p>2014-2015 data will not be ready until summer 2016</p>	<p>Proprietary algorithm</p> <p>Published in database: Journal Citation Reports (JCR) from Thomson Reuters (ISI)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Journal level metric Calculated only for JCR journals Journal self-citations included in calculation Easily manipulated, and no longer trusted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeting journals in which to publish Identifying journals relevant to a specific discipline Measuring a journal's status
Eigenfactor Score	<p>Based on the number of times articles from the journal published in the past five years have been cited in the JCR year and takes into account which (highly cited or less highly cited) journals have contributed to these citations.</p> <p>Journal self-citations are removed.</p> <p>(Citation based)</p>	<p>Updated with each new release of JCR Impact Factors</p>	<p>Algorithms and metadata are described at the website: www.eigenfactor.org</p> <p>Published in Journal Citation Reports, and at Eigenfactor website</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Journal level metric A journal's Eigenfactor score doubles when it doubles in size – the more articles a journal publishes, the higher the Eigenfactor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeting journals in which to publish Identifying journals relevant to a specific discipline Measuring a journal's status
Article Influence Score	<p>Calculated from the journal's Eigenfactor Score divided by the normalized fraction of all articles published in all journals. The mean score is 1.00, greater than 1.00 indicates above average influence, and less than one below average influence.</p> <p>(citation based)</p>	<p>Updated with each new release of JCR impact factors</p>	<p>Algorithms and methodology are described at the website: www.eigenfactor.org</p> <p>Published in Journal Citation Reports and at Eigenfactor website</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Journal level metric Score captures relative importance of a journal on a per article basis, but is not tied to a specific article Article influence scores of a journal can vary between Eigenfactor and JCR even for the same year Eigenfactor metrics may take into account some other sources (such as dissertations) besides journals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeting journals in which to publish Identifying journals relevant to a specific discipline Measuring a journal's status

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h-index	<p>The largest number h such that h publications have at least h citations.</p> <p>Developed to quantify cumulative impact of a scholar's published works and may also be used as a productivity measure.</p> <p>(citation based)</p>	Timeframe and updates depend on the source	<p>Can be manually calculated using citation databases.</p> <p>Calculated automatically by Web of Science, Scopus, Google Scholar</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typically a scholar-level metric; may also be calculated for journals or any other defined set of documents • Bounded by total number of publications • Favors scholars with longer careers • Does not account for author position or number of co-authors • Researchers with common surnames may be better off calculating the h-index manually 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measuring impact of an individual's publications • Comparing researchers within disciplines
i10 index	<p>Number of publications with at least ten citations</p> <p>(citation based)</p>	Based on citations from all articles indexed by Google Scholar.	Created by Google Scholar and used in Google's My Citations feature. Sources are unclear and subject to change.	Scholar-level metric	<p>Measuring impact for an individual's publications</p> <p>Comparing researchers within disciplines</p>
Article-level metrics (PLOS)	<p>Not a single metric but a suite of metrics:</p> <p>Article usage (views & downloads)</p> <p>Citations</p> <p>Social networks</p> <p>Blogs & media coverage</p> <p>PLOS community input</p>	Real-time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article usage: PLoS, PubMed Central • Citations: PubMed Central, Scopus, CrossRef, Web of Science • Social networks: CiteULike, Connotea, Twitter, Facebook, Mendeley • Blogs & Media: Nature Blogs, Research Blogging 	No single metric, so it can be more complex to present in context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating immediate impact of your research across multiple non-traditional communication channels • Benchmarking performance of a particular item against similar items

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Impact story	Not a single metric but a suite of metrics: Article usage (views and downloads) Citations Social networks Blogs & media coverage PLoS community input	n/a	Including but not limited to: PLoS ALM, Facebook, Slideshare, Github, Wikipedia, CiteULike, Delicious, Mendeley, Dryad, F1000 www.impactstory.org	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathering IDs may not capture everything Artifacts may be missing some metrics Number of items on a report is currently limited Data displayed is not currently CC0 due to licenses with data sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrating immediate impact of your research across multiple non-traditional communication channels Benchmarking performance of a particular item against similar items
Journal acceptance rates	Proportion of items accepted for publication in the past year	n/a	Editors (may have to request)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May not be transparent or easily available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrating potential impact for an unpublished or relatively recent article
Visibility	n/a Examples: book reviews, links to an item, reputation of individuals reviewing/linking, media coverage, use for policy decisions or clinical guidelines, and other impact upon a community or population.	Varies	Sources vary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May be difficult to do a systematic search and capture for this type of information Difficult to provide context for comparison 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrating broader impact of your research that does not fit into traditional or formal metrics
Ownership count (libraries)	As indexed in the WorldCat catalog	Depends on the contributing library, but a record is added every 10 seconds	OCLC, or Online Computer Library Center Inc, a non-profit library service and research organization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May not be recognized or valued as an indicator of impact in some fields As library budgets have decreased, libraries are purchasing fewer items and instead relying on ILL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrating broad dissemination Demonstrating value to academic and/or public audiences Ideal for monographs

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Indexed in major databases	A general indication of the quality of a scholarly publication. Example: for biomedical disciplines, indexed for PubMed in MEDLINE by the National Library of Medicine	Varies depending on database	Typically commercial publishers	The criteria for indexing varies by database and may not be transparent	Demonstrating value of publishing in a journal that is new or not yet established
Web metrics (views, downloads, shares)	Calculated by the repository or website, typically excluding bots	Varies, typically real-time	Analytic code within the repository or database system itself	Similar accuracy issues with all web statistics, although many repositories screen out traffic from bots and web crawlers	Demonstrating the reach and impact of the item Complementing data from other sources to provide overall indication of impact
Editorial board quality	Journal website, reputation among colleagues	Varies	Colleagues	Can be unreliable, biased, or lag behind actual events	Complementing quantifiable metrics



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