Research metrics guide

Metrics illuminate the impact of your research outputs. Promotion and tenure committees, funders, advisors, research team leaders and potential collaborators are all interested in information about impact.

But where to start?
Your library can advise you on metrics that can help you to:

- **Journal Impact Factor**
  - Citation count
  - h-Index
  - CiteScore
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- **SNIP and SJR**
  - Citation count
  - h-Index
  - CiteScore
- **Firm-specific metrics**
  - Mentions
  - Social media
  - Citations
  - Downloads
  - Usage
  - Captures

**Journal Impact Factor**
A simple measure of attention for a particular article, journal or researcher. As with all citation-based measures, it is important to be aware of citation practices. The paper "Effective Strategies for increasing Citation Frequency" lists 11 different ways to increase citations.

**CiteScore**
It indicates how many articles are in the top 1% present in the most-cited percentiles of a data universe. Outputs in top percentiles are weighted. It reflects how many of the top 1% are weighted.

**SNIP**
Calculated by CWTS (http://www.journalindicators.com) based on Scopus data. This comprehensive, current and open metric for journal citation impact includes a yearly release and monthly CiteScore Tracker updates. Find CiteScore metrics for journals, conference proceedings, book series and trade journals at https://www.scopus.com/journal.citation.journal/indicators

**SJR**
Calculated by SCImago Lab (http://www.scimagojr.com) based on Scopus data. This flexible measure can be applied to any collection of stable documents. Related h-type indices emphasize other factors, such as reviewers or citing outputs' own citation counts.

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**Field-weighted citation impact (FWCI)**
A way to contextualize citation counts for journal articles with individual pieces of research output (articles, book chapters, and many more) into the context of future citations. Captures can be an leading indicator of future citations.

**Percentile benchmark (articles)**
Compares items of same age, subject area & document type over an all-month window

**Usage**
A way to signal if anyone is reading the articles or other research outputs.

**Mentions**
Measurement of attention such as new articles or blog posts about research.

**Social media**
Social media can help measure "buzz" and attention. Social media data can also be a good measure of how well a particular piece of research has been promoted. Examples: shares, likes, comments, tweets.

**Outputs in top percentiles**
Attract to which a research entity's documents are present in the most-cited percentiles of a data universe. Outputs in Top Percentiles can be field weighted. It indicates how many articles are in the top 5%, 10% or 25% of the most-cited documents. Quick way to identify top 1% of the most-cited documents.

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