**Research metrics reference**

**Citation count**

A simple measure of attention for a particular article, journal or researcher. As with all citation-based metrics, it is important to be aware of citation practices. The paper "Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency" identifies different ways to increase citations.

**h-index**

The h-index of an author is defined as the number of publications by that author which have been cited h times. For example, an h-index of 8 means that 8 of the author's publications have been cited at least 8 times.

**Field-Weighted Citation Impact (FWCI)**

FWCI compares items of same age, subject area and document type over an all-month window. The higher the FWCI, the better. For example, a FWCI of 1.48 means 48% more cited than expected against the global average.

**Source Normalized Impact Per Paper (SNIP)**

A source-neutral abstract and citation database that captures the full spectrum of research, across all fields, and from over 5,000 publishers. SNIP is a source-neutral abstract and citation database that captures the full spectrum of research, across all fields, and from over 5,000 publishers.

**Usage**

A way to signal if anyone is reading the articles or other publications. For example: clicks, downloads, views, library holdings, video plays.

**Citations**

The impact of a single citation will have a higher value in subject areas where journals are less cited, and vice versa. Stability indicators indicate the reliability of the score. Smaller journals tend to have lower stability intervals than larger journals.

**Outputs in top percentiles**

A simple way to tell if people are truly engaging with the research. Examples: blog posts, comments, reviews, Wikipedia references, news media.

**Social media**

Examples: tweets, Facebook likes, etc. that reference the research.

**Mentions**

Examples: blogs, podcasts, comments, reviews, news media.

**Add to online profile**

- Citations
- h-index
- Percentile benchmark
- Usage
- Captures
- Mentions
- Social media
- Journal

**Apply/report to funders**

- Percentile benchmark
- Journal metrics (e.g., CiteScore)
- Usage
- Captures
- Mentions
- Social media
- Journal

**Decision where to publish**

- CiteScore
- SJR: Scimago Journal Rank
- SNIP: Source Normalized Impact Per Paper
- Journal Impact Factor

**Benchmark a collection of research outputs**

- Percentile benchmark
- Field-Weighted Citation Impact
- h-index (in the same field)
- Field-Weighted Download Impact

**Journal Impact Factor**

This comprehensive, current and open metric for journal citation impact is available in a free layer of Scopus. It includes yearly releases and monthly Citutions Tracker updates. Real Citations metrics for journals, conference proceedings, book series and trade journals.

**CiteScore**

A metric which is based on a five-year period. It includes yearly releases and monthly Citutions Tracker updates. Real Citations metrics for journals, conference proceedings, book series and trade journals.

**PlumX metrics**

Mentions measurement of activities such as news articles or blog posts about research. Mentions is a way to tell if people are truly engaging with the research. Examples: blogs, podcasts, comments, reviews, Wikipedia references, news media.

**Social media**

Social media includes tweets, Facebook likes, etc. that reference the research.

**Usage**

A way to signal if anyone is reading the articles or other publications. For example: clicks, downloads, views, library holdings, video plays.

**Outputs in top percentiles**

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**Field-Weighted Citation Impact (FWCI)**

SJR is a source of research and citation database produced by independent subject matter experts with content from over 5000 publishers. SJR offers data-based insights into a journal’s research and social media impact. SJR offers data-based insights into a journal’s research and social media impact. SJR offers data-based insights into a journal’s research and social media impact.

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**Preserving a core of metrics**

A researcher using document count should also provide a list of document titles with links. If authors use an ORCID iD, persistently identify them—they can draw on numerous sources for document count including Scopus, ResearcherID, Crossref and PubMed.

**CiteScore**

This comprehensive, current and open metric for journal citation impact is available in a free layer of Scopus. It includes yearly releases and monthly Citutions Tracker updates. Real Citations metrics for journals, conference proceedings, book series and trade journals.

**Usage**

A way to signal if anyone is reading the articles or other publications. For example: clicks, downloads, views, library holdings, video plays. Read more about PlumX metrics [here](https://www.plumxmetrics.com/about-metrics).

**Citations**

The impact of a single citation will have a higher value in subject areas where journals are less cited, and vice versa. Stability indicators indicate the reliability of the score. Smaller journals tend to have lower stability intervals than larger journals.

**Percentile benchmark (articles)**

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