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 — found on Elsevier products or via other sources — that can help you to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Count</th>
<th>Add to Online Profile</th>
<th>Enrich Promotion &amp; Tenure Portfolio</th>
<th>Apply/Report to Funders</th>
<th>Benchmark a Collection of Research Outputs (for team leaders)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-Index</td>
<td>Pure and SciVal also report on mass media.</td>
<td>Scopus and SSRN are provided free at:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Field-Weighted Citation Impact (FWCI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-Index</td>
<td>Do not hallucinate.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citescore</td>
<td>The website How Can I Share It? links to publisher sharing policies, voluntary principles for article sharing on scholarly collaboration networks, and places to share that endorse these principles, including Mendeley, figshare, SSRN and others.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SJR</td>
<td>SCImago Journal Rank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNIP</td>
<td>Source Normalized Impact (SNI)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CiteScore</td>
<td>CiteScore is the world’s largest abstract and citation database of peer-reviewed literature with content from over 16,000 publishers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNIP</td>
<td>SNIP and SJR are provided free at:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCOPUS</td>
<td>Scopus offers data-based insights into 9,000 research institutions and 200 nations worldwide to visualize research performance, benchmark relative to peers, develop collaborative partnerships and analyze research trends.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, your library can advise you on metrics — found on Elsevier products or via other sources — that can help you to:

- Decide where to publish
- Add to online profile
- Enrich promotion & tenure portfolio
- Apply/report to funders
- Benchmark a collection of research outputs (for team leaders)

### CITATION COUNT of citations accrued since publication

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” identifies 35 different ways to increase citations.

### H-INDEX of articles in the collection [A] that have received at least [B] citations over the whole period

For example, an h-index of 10 means that 10 of the collection articles have each received at least 10 citations. It is not a number of a single highly cited paper, nor a large number of poorly cited documents. This flexible measure can be applied to any collection of stable documents. Related to type indicators, emphasis other factors, such as reviewers or citing outlets’ own citation counts.

### SOURCE NORMALIZED IMPACT PER PAPER (SNIP)

The impact of a single citation will have a higher value in subject areas where citations are less likely, and vice versa. Stability indicates the reliability of the score. Similar journal titles tend to have wider stability indices than larger journals.

### CITESCORE citations in a year to documents published in previous 2 years

Citations are weighted — worth more or less — depending on the source they come from. The subject field, quality and reputation of the journal have a direct effect on the value of a citation. They can be applied to journals, book series and conference proceedings.

### JOURNAL IMPACT FACTOR citations in a year to documents published in previous 2 years

Based on Web of Science data, this metric is updated once a year and traditionally released in June following the year of coverage as part of the Journal Citation Reports®. JCR also includes a Five-year Impact Factor.

### SCIMAGO JOURNAL RANK (SJR)

The SJR indicates that the Snowball Metrics group agreed to include as a standardized metric, which is data source and system agnostic. “Document” in the definitions refers to primary document types such as journal articles, books and conference papers.

### SCHOLARLY ACTIVITY ONLINE of users who added an article into their personal scholarly collaboration network library

The site How Can I Share It? links to publisher sharing policies, voluntary principles for article sharing on scholarly collaboration networks, and places to share that endorse these principles, including Mendeley, figshare, SSRN and others.

### SCOPUS COMMUNITY ONLINE of mentions in scientific blogs and/or academic websites

Investigating beyond the count to actual mentions by scholars could uncover possible future research collaborations or opportunities to add to the promotion and tenure portfolio. These mentions can be found in the Scopus Article Metrics module and within free and subscription altmetric tools and services.

### SCHOLARLY COMMENTARY ONLINE of mentions in mass media

Micro-blogging sites may include Twitter, Facebook, Google+ and others. Reporting on this attention is becoming more common in scholarly and public literature. Social media can be a way to supplement traditional citation-based metrics, which may take years to accumulate. They may also be open to gaming.

### MEDIA MENTIONS of mentions in mass or popular media

Media mentions are valued indicators of social impact as they often highlight the potential impact of the research on society. Sources could include social media or print media. Scopus also report on mass media.

### OUTPUTS IN TOP PERCENTILES extent to which a research entity’s documents are present in the most-cited percentiles of a data universe

5. Metrics selected will depend on the funders’ interests and project strengths.
7. jpg/journals/jcr/2017/07/25/abstract_slr-jpr-08.pdf
8. See a good explanation at http://www.harzing.com/pop_hindex.htm