Metrics illuminate the impact of your research outputs. Promotion and tenure committees, funders, advisors, research team leaders and 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:

**Research Impact Metrics**

- **h-index**
  A simple measure of attention for a particular article, journal or researcher. As such all citation-based h-metrics in important to be aware of citation practices. The paper “Defensive Strategies for Increasing h-Factor” lists 33 different ways to increase citations.

  For example, an h-index of 10 means that 10 of the researcher’s articles have each received at least 10 citations. It is not always a single highly cited paper, nor a large number of poorly cited documents. This flexible measure can be applied to non-citation-based indicators. Related h-metrics include other factors, such as co-citation or citing outlets’ own citation counts.

- **Field-weighted Citation Impact (FICI)**
  Calculates by CWTS (http://www.journalindicators.com) based on Scopus data. This score can be used for any serially published collection of documents. Related h-type indices are not skewed by a single highly cited paper, nor by a large number of poorly cited documents. This flexible measure can be applied to any collection of citable documents. Related h-type indices can draw on numerous sources for document-counting including Scopus, ResearcherID, Crossref and PubMed.

- **Journal Impact Factors**
  A measure of attention for a particular article, journal or researcher. The journal metrics (e.g., SNIP, SJR) can help to understand the impact of your research. SCIE journals are published in previous 2 years and based on Web of Science data. This metric is updated annually. More than 1 means that the output performs just as expected against the global average; less than 1 means that the output is more cited than expected according to the global average, for example, a half means 50% more cited than expected.

- **Field-weighted citation count**
  Emphasize other factors, such as newness or citing outputs’ social activity online scholarly commentary online mass media stories. Using a continuous scale, the same measure of output can be applied to journals, book series, and conference proceedings.

- **Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP)**
  Measures the impact of a single publication within its own field. The impact of a single publication within its own field. The impact of a single publication within its own field.

- **SCImago Journal Rank (SJR)**
  A simple measure of attention for a particular article, journal or researcher. As such all citation-based h-metrics in important to be aware of citation practices. The paper “Defensive Strategies for Increasing h-Factor” lists 33 different ways to increase citations.

**Want to know more about research metrics and how to apply them?**

See Scopus Content Coverage Guide (page 9) for a full list of document types: https://goo.gl/bLYH0v

See a good explanation at http://www.harzing.com/pop_hindex.htm

1. Metrics selected will depend on the funder's interests and project specifics.
4. See a good explanation at http://www.harring.org/top_indices.htm
6. See a good explaination at http://altmetrics.com/blog/gaming-altmetrics/
7. Of research trends, 2015
8. For a complete list, see http://www.harrington.org/top_indices.htm
10. Of research trends, 2015