# MEASURING RESEARCH IMPACT

RESEARCH IMPACT FACTOR

An Impact Factor is a measurement of the relative importance of a journal, individual publication, or researcher to literature and research. Journal impact factors, citations to publications, h-index of researchers are used to measure the importance and impact of research. It is important to remember that there is no one size fits all approach to metrics across disciplines.

H-INDEX

- H-index is an author-level metric that attempts to measure both the productivity and citation impact of the publications of a scientist or scholar. The definition of the index is that a scholar with an index of h has published h papers, each of which has been cited in other papers at least h times. It is believed that after 20 years of research, an h index of 20 is good, 40 is outstanding, 60 is truly exceptional.
- Google Scholar offers H-Index metric scores on scholarly literature for free.

AUTHOR-LEVEL METRCS
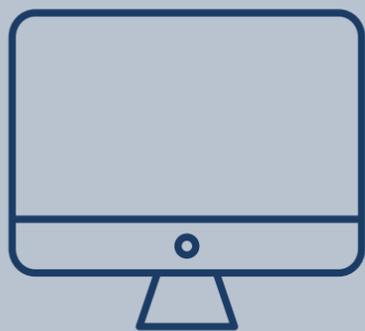
- Scholarly Output: How many publications have you written?
- Journal Count: In how many distinct journals or journal categories have you published?
- H-Index Score
- Google Scholar Profiles and Web of Science are good resources for getting author-level metrics.

ARTICLE-LEVEL METRICS

Article-level metrics look at Citation Counts which can tell you:
- how many times have your articles been cited?
- what journals are they being cited in?
- is the rate of citation steady over several years?
- Altimetric is a great resource for tracking how scholarly work is discussed, shared, saved, read, and reused by scholars and the public.

JOURNAL/PUBLISHER METRICS

Journal or publisher metrics address prestige that particular publications are seen to carry. Some measures include:

- Journal Impact Factor
- Google Scholar Metrics
- CiteScore