Bibliometrics is the quantitative analysis of publications, and can help you to make decisions about where to publish your research and how to get information about the impact of published research.

What can be measured?

- **Article/Book Impact:** The impact of particular works, such as journal articles, conference proceedings can be measured by the number of times they are cited by other works
- **Journal impact:** The impact of particular academic journals can be measured by the number of times their articles are cited and where they are cited.
- **Researcher impact:** The number of works a researcher has published and the number of times these works have been cited can be an indicator of the impact of an individual researcher
- **Institutional impact:** The prestige of a department or area of research within an institution can be measured by the collective impact of its researchers compared to those at other institutions

How are they measured?

1. **Journal Impact factor:** a measure of the impact of a particular journal title.
2. **Other journal-based metrics** including CiteScore, SCImago Journal/Country Rank and Eigenfactor
3. **h-index, g-index** etc. a measure of an individual researcher’s impact
4. **Times cited:** find how often articles or an author have been cited

Useful tools:

1. **SCOPUS:** access via the Library Databases list. Scopus is a subscription database known primarily as an alternative to Web of Knowledge, as it offers similar article, author, and journal-level metrics, but uses
slightly different algorithms to calculate them. Metrics include standard options such as times cited and h-index, as well as original offerings like CiteScore, SJR and SNIP from SCImago. Scopus recently launched “Altmetric for Scopus,” a third party application that runs within the sidebar of Scopus pages to track mentions of papers across social media sites, science blogs, media outlets, and reference managers.

2. **Journal Citation Reports and Web of Knowledge** (access via DIT Library Databases). This Thomson Reuters subscription database helped usher in modern bibliometrics with its introduction of the h-index in 1982. Web of Knowledge includes Web of Science, for article and author queries, and Journal Citation Reports, for journal queries. Its metrics include times cited, h-index, impact factor, Eigenfactor, and field-based journal rankings. While many of these metrics have been criticized for not fully representing scholarly value in certain disciplines, they are still considered the gold standard in traditional bibliometrics.

3. **Google Scholar Citations** (MyCitations): [https://scholar.google.com/](https://scholar.google.com/). This Google service allows authors to create free profiles that manage, calculate, and track citation data such as h-index and i10-index (i.e., number of articles with at least ten citations). Using a statistical model based on author and article metadata to identify relevant citations, the service offers the option of automatically adding new articles to users’ public or private profiles. Google also recently launched a related service, Google Scholar Metrics, that gauges the “visibility and influence” of articles and publications from 2007 to 2017, based on Google Scholar citation data.

4. **Altmetrics.com**: citations with a social media impact. This free website is a central hub for information about the growing altmetrics movement, which it defines as “the creation and study of new metrics based on the social web for analysing scholarship”

5. **Incites Research Analytics**: insight into institutional performance (access via DIT Library Databases).

6. **Publish or Perish**. Anne-Wil Harzing created Publish or Perish (PoP) to assist researchers looking for a wider range of bibliometrics. PoP is a freeware that collects data from Google Scholar based on author name. Users can manually remove records to refine the data, similar to what is now offered by Google Scholar Citations. PoP can also calculate numerous metrics, including alternatives to the h-index. Access: [http://www.harzing.com/pop.htm](http://www.harzing.com/pop.htm).

7. **ResearcherID**: calculates personalised metrics (Web of Science via DIT Library Databases)

8. **ORCID.org** provides a persistent digital identifier that distinguishes you from other researchers