

**SCIENTIFIC OUTPUT METRICS**

**HAVE A NEW PUBLICATION?  
REMEMBER THE CORRECT AFFILIATION!**



**Most commonly used metrics:**

- Publication count;
- Citation count;
- h-index;
- Journal impact factor;
- Quartile;
- FWCI.



**PUBLICATION COUNT**

*# of publications in a certain period of time, by a researcher, research unit, institution,...*

It includes several types of documents: Article; Letter; Review article; Book/Film/Article review; Conference Article; Conference contribution; Book; Chapter; Editorial activity.



**CITATION COUNT**

*# of times a document has been cited*

The number of citations is not an indicator of the quality of a scientific publication but it does reflect the impact it has on the academic and scientific community.



**H-INDEX**

*measures the impact of a particular scientist*

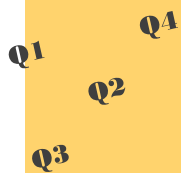
It is defined as the highest number of publications of an author that received *h* or more citations each while the other publications have not more than *h* citations each. For example, an author with an *h*-index of 5 had published 5 papers, each of which has been cited by others at least 5 times. An individual's *h*-index may be very different in different databases because the databases index different journals and cover different years.



**JOURNAL IMPACT FACTOR**

*measure of the frequency with which the average article in a journal has been cited in a particular year*

A journal impact factor is a calculation based on a two-year period and is calculated by dividing the number of citations in the Journal Citation Reports (JCR) year by the total number of articles published in the two previous years.



**QUARTILE**

*comparison of a journal with others within its category*

The quartile is obtained by dividing the total number of journals in a category by 4, allowing its classification into Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4. If a magazine belongs to Q1, it means that it performs better than at least 75% of the journals in that same category.



**FIELD-WEIGHTED CITATION IMPACT (FWCI)**

*average # of citations received in relation to the global average of expected citations for that subject area, publication type and year*

The global average number of citations normalised is 1, so 1.06 means 6% more citations, above the global average.

**FIND OUT AT THE END OF JUNE THE NMS BIBLIOMETRIC REPORT**