Most Common Metrics

MOST COMMON METRICS

h-index

The h-index measures both the productivity and citation impact of a researcher's publications. A scholar has an h-index of h if they have h papers each cited at least h times.

h5-index

The h5-index is the h-index calculated over the last 5 complete years. It reflects recent research impact by counting the number of articles published in that period with at least h citations each.

i-10 index

The i10-index measures the number of a researcher's publications that have received at least 10 citations. It is used primarily by Google Scholar to indicate consistent research impact.

g-index

The g-index is an author-level metric that improves upon the h-index by giving more weight to highly cited papers. A researcher has a g-index of g if their top g papers have together received at least g^2 citations.

Eigenfactor

The Eigenfactor score is a measure of the number of times articles from the journal published in the past five years have been cited in the Journal Citation Reports (JCR) year.

m-index

takes differences in career length into account, by dividing your h-index by the number of years that you have been publishing.

hc-index

(aka contemporary h-index) weights newer articles more heavily than older articles, so that articles lose their value over time. This allows a clearer picture of more recent levels of productivity and impact.

hi-index

(aka individual h-index) takes number of co-authors into account. Your hi-index is equal to your h-index divided by the average number of authors on the articles in your h core.