## Information Systems Frontiers

### Journal Metrics 2014

#### Speed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days from submission to first decision</th>
<th>64</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of days from submission of a manuscript to first decision.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days from acceptance to online first publication</th>
<th>21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of days from acceptance to online first publication.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Usage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Downloads</th>
<th>70,632</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Springer measures the usage on the SpringerLink platform according to the COUNTER (Counting Online Usage of NeTworked Electronic Resources) standards.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage Factor – 2013/2014</th>
<th>151.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Springer Journal Usage Factor 2013/14 was calculated as suggested by the COUNTER Code of Practice for Usage Factors. It is the median value of the number of downloads in 2013/14 for all articles published online in that particular journal during the same time period. The Usage Factor calculation is based on COUNTER-compliant usage data on the SpringerLink platform. (Counting Online Usage of NeTworked Electronic Resources) standards.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mentions and articles discussed via Social Media platforms</th>
<th>25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additional research-impact indices, known as alternative metrics, are offering new evaluation alternatives. One of those is a researchers’ reputation made via their footprint on the social web. The social media statistics are provided by Altmetric. They monitor article mentions on Twitter, Facebook, Google+, Reddit, Blogs, News articles, Policy documents and Faculty of 1000 reviews.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Impact Factor – 2014</strong></td>
<td>1.077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journal Impact Factors are published each summer by Thomson Reuters via Journal Citation Reports®. Impact Factors and ranking data are presented for the preceding calendar year.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SNIP – 2014</strong></td>
<td>1.057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source Normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) measures contextual citation impact by weighting citations based on the total number of citations in a subject field. The impact of a single citation is given higher value in subject areas where citations are less likely, and vice versa.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SJR – 2014</strong></td>
<td>0.680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) is a measure of scientific influence of scholarly journals that accounts for both the number of citations received by a journal and the importance or prestige of the journals where such citations come from.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>h5 Index</strong></td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Google's h5 Index is a metric based on the articles published by a journal over the previous 5 calendar years with a minimum of 100 articles in this period. If a journal publishes 100 articles sooner, an h5 Index can be calculated earlier. h is the largest number of articles that have each been cited h times. The h5 Index therefore cannot be dominated by one or several highly cited articles.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>