

# Basic Research in Cardiology

## Journal Metrics 2016

### Speed

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>Days from submission to first decision – 2016</b><br>Number of days from submission of the manuscript to first decision.  | <b>10</b> |
| <b>Days from acceptance to online publication – 2016</b><br>Number of days from acceptance at publisher to published online. | <b>14</b> |

### Usage

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| <b>Downloads – 2016</b><br>Springer measures the usage on the SpringerLink platform according to the COUNTER (Counting Online Usage of NeTworked Electronic Resources) standards.   | <b>136,274</b> |
| <b>Usage Factor – 2015/2016</b><br>The Springer Journal Usage Factor 2015/16 was calculated as suggested by the COUNTER Code of Practice for Usage Factors. It is the median value of the number of downloads in 2015/16 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. | <b>407</b>     |
| <b>Mentions and articles discussed via Social Media platforms – 2016</b><br>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.               | <b>40</b>      |
| <b>LinkOut Statistics – 2016</b><br>One of the most important indexing services for biomedical and life sciences literature, PubMed, provides us with information on how often PubMed users follow links to SpringerLink.   | <b>41,432</b>  |

## Impact

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| <b>Impact Factor – 2016</b><br>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.   | <b>5.306</b> |
| <b>5 Year Impact Factor – 2016</b><br>The 5-year journal Impact Factor is the average number of times articles from the journal published in the past five years that have been cited in the JCR year. It is calculated by dividing the number of citations in the JCR year by the total number of articles published in the five previous years.  | <b>4.965</b> |
| <b>SNIP – 2016</b><br>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.  | <b>1.386</b> |
| <b>SJR – 2016</b><br>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.   | <b>2.138</b> |
| <b>h5 Index – 2016</b><br>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. | <b>43</b>    |