

Wirtschaftsdienst

Journal Metrics 2017

Usage

<p>Downloads – 2017</p> <p>Springer measures the usage on the SpringerLink platform according to the COUNTER (Counting Online Usage of NeTworked Electronic Resources) standards.</p>	<p>77,403</p>
<p>Usage Factor – 2016/2017</p> <p>The Springer Journal Usage Factor 2016/17 was calculated as suggested by the COUNTER Code of Practice for Usage Factors. It is the median value of the number of downloads in 2016/17 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.</p>	<p>100</p>

Impact

CiteScore 2017 CiteScore 2017 counts the citations received in 2017 to documents published in 2014, 2015 or 2016, and divides this by the number of documents published in 2014, 2015 and 2016.	0.12
SNIP – 2017 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.	0.237
SJR – 2017 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.	0.224
h5 Index – 2017 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.	13