

# Hormones

## International Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism

### Citation analysis (2017)

*Hormones* is included in the following Abstracting & Indexing Services: *Science Citation Index Expanded (SciSearch)*, *Medline*, *SCOPUS*, *Google Scholar*, *EBSCO Discovery Service*, *OCLC*, *Summon by ProQuest*

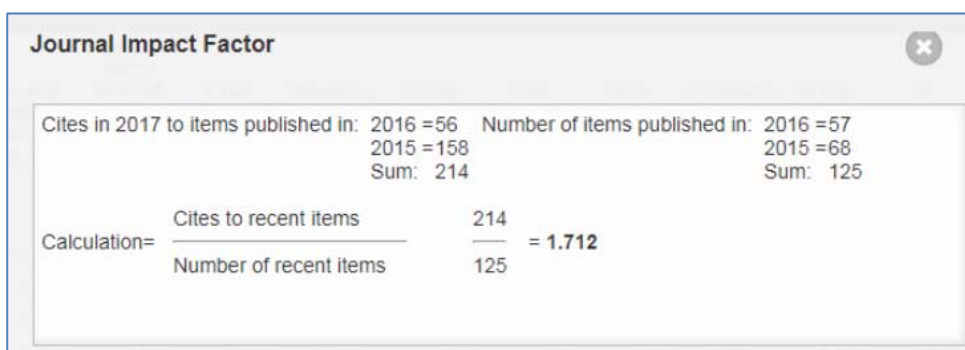
Only **Clarivate Analytics**, **Scopus** and **Google Scholar** provide journal evaluation metrics.

### Clarivate Analytics: IF (2017)

(Data source: <https://apps.webofknowledge.com/>)

IF (2017): 1.712

5-year IF(2017): 1.778



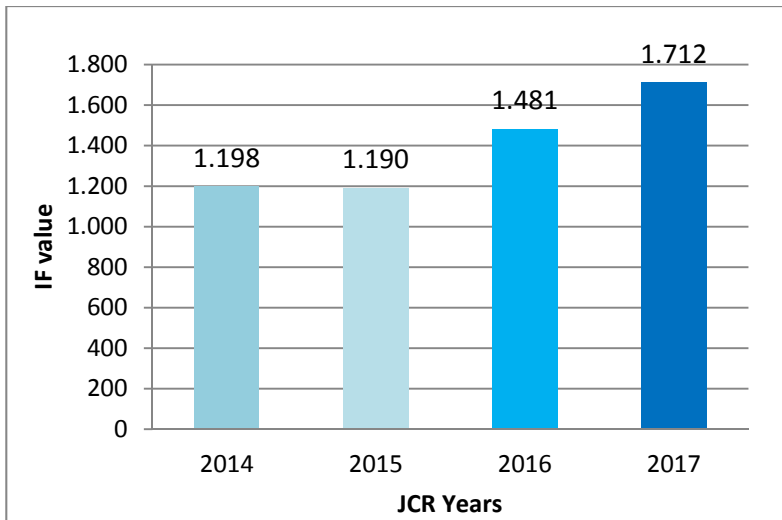
*Hormones* is included in the *Endocrinology and Metabolism* subject category

Subject category	Rank (2017)	Q
Endocrinology & Metabolism	116/143	Q4

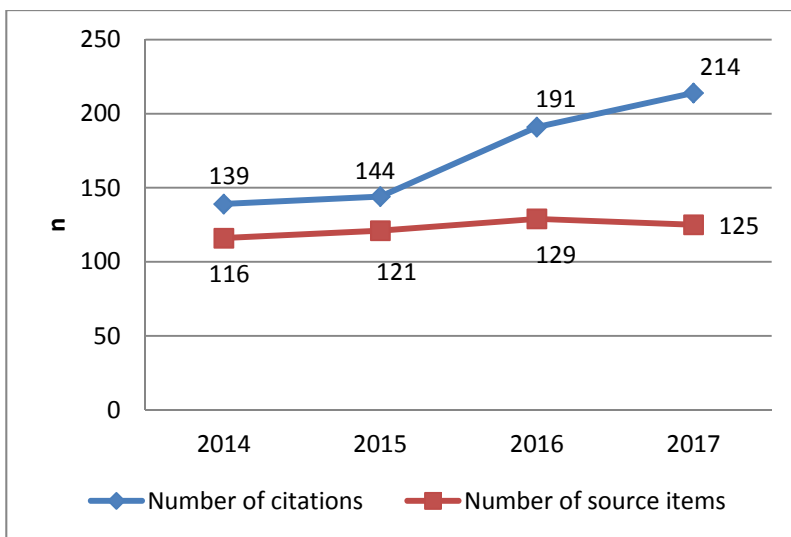
Journal self cites to IF(2017) are low. This means that the journal is healthy, being 20% the IF threshold indicated by Clarivate Analytics.

Self Cites to Years Used in Impact Factor Calculation	3 (1.402% of 214)
Impact Factor without Self Cites	1.688

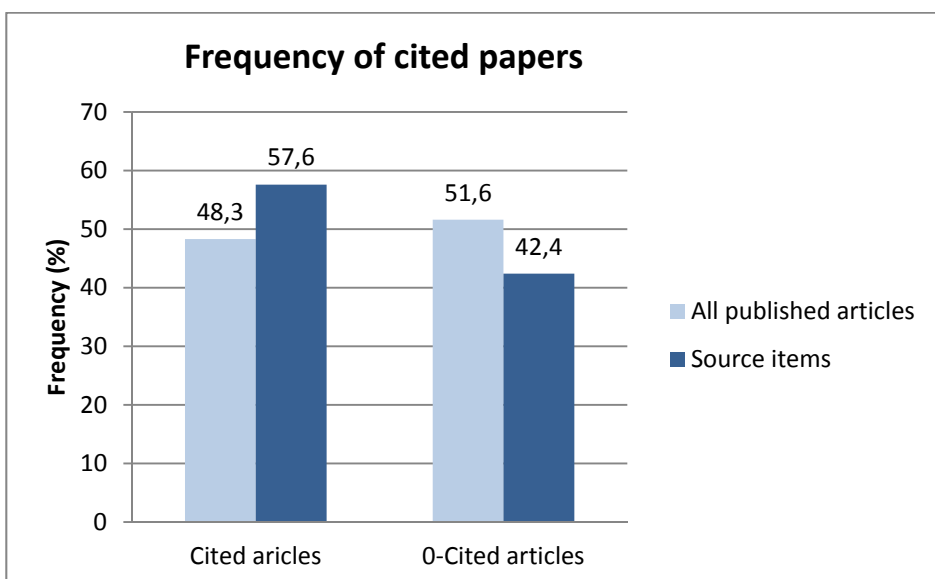
The IF value shows a steady growing trend in the most recent years.



The IF(2017) growth is mainly due to an increase in the number of yearly citations.



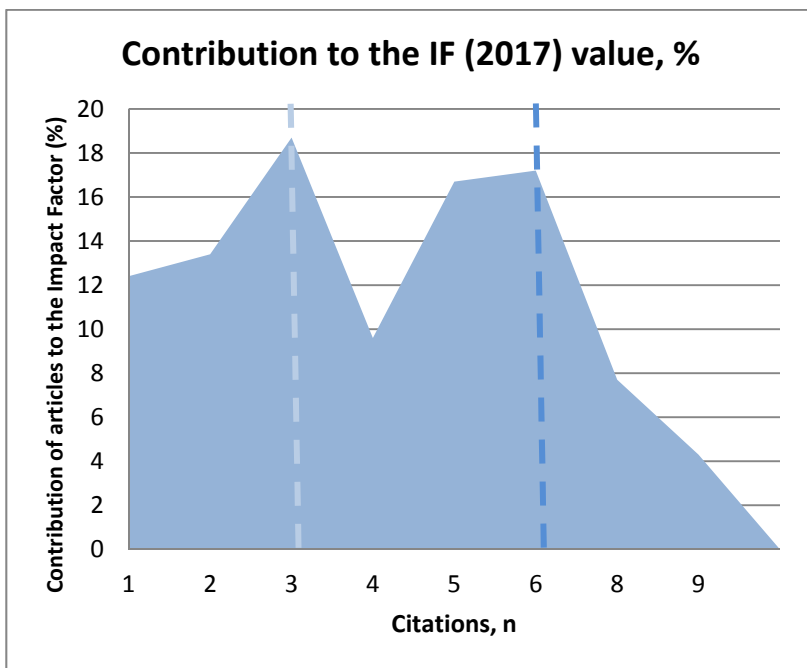
The overall citation rate accounts to 48.3% of all published articles, although this percentage increases to 57,6% if we consider source items only (reviews, research articles, case reports).



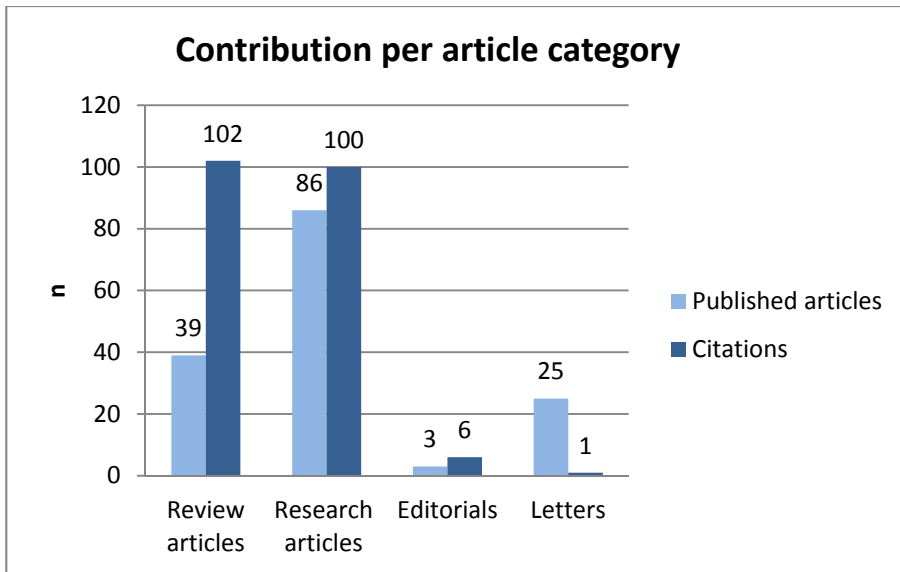
The Table below shows rates of articles vs the number of citations/article. Articles with a number of citations equal to 0 and 1 (68.6% of all published papers) did not contribute significantly to the IF increase, since they were either not cited or with a number of citations/article below the IF(2017) value.

Cites	Number of articles	% of articles
0	79	51.6%
1	26	17%
2	14	9.2%
3	13	8.5%
4	5	3.3%
5	7	4.6%
6	6	3.9%
8	2	1.3%
9	1	0.65%

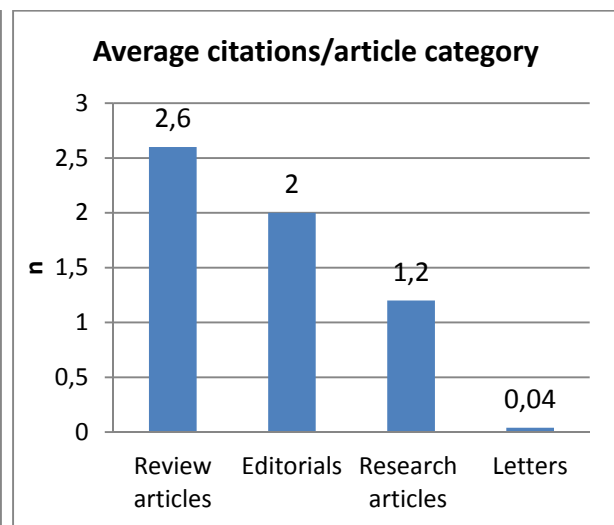
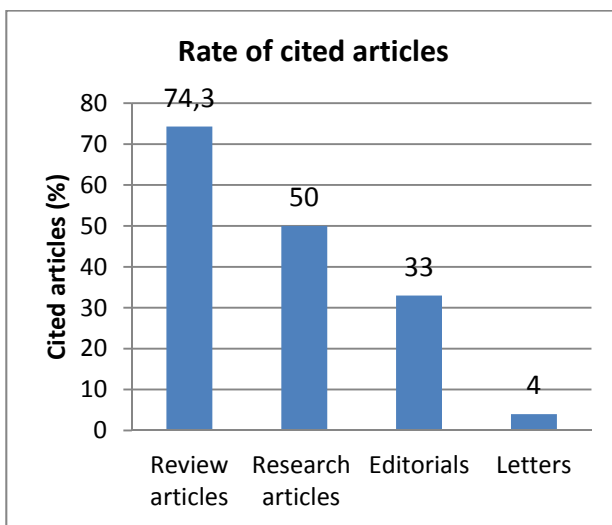
In *Hormones* most articles have a medium number of citations. It has been calculated that articles with a number of citations in between 3-6 account for 62.2% of the whole IF value while articles with a number of citations in between 1-2 account for another 25.8% of IF value.



Review articles Research articles (including originals & case reports) contributed the most journal cites.



However review articles are better cited on average. The rate of cited articles and average citations/article for review contributions are higher than those recorded for other article categories.



The Tables below report the top 15 contributing countries in terms of authored papers in 2015-2016 (*left*) and the top-15 citing countries (*right*). Greece is by far the most contributing country in terms of published articles although we are receiving remarkable contributions from USA, China and Italy in terms of citations. Significant contributions have been recorded for growing countries as well (China, Brazil, Iran, Turkey)

Field: Countries/Regions	Record Count	Field: Countries/Regions	Record Count
GREECE	73	USA	77
ITALY	17	PEOPLES R CHINA	66
ENGLAND	16	ITALY	51
USA	14	GREECE	49
TURKEY	8	GERMANY	27
GERMANY	7	ENGLAND	24
PORTUGAL	5	BRAZIL	20
PEOPLES R CHINA	4	SPAIN	19
ROMANIA	4	CANADA	17
SCOTLAND	4	JAPAN	15
SERBIA	4	POLAND	15
CYPRUS	3	IRAN	14
JAPAN	3	TURKEY	14
POLAND	3	DENMARK	12
SPAIN	3	BELGIUM	10

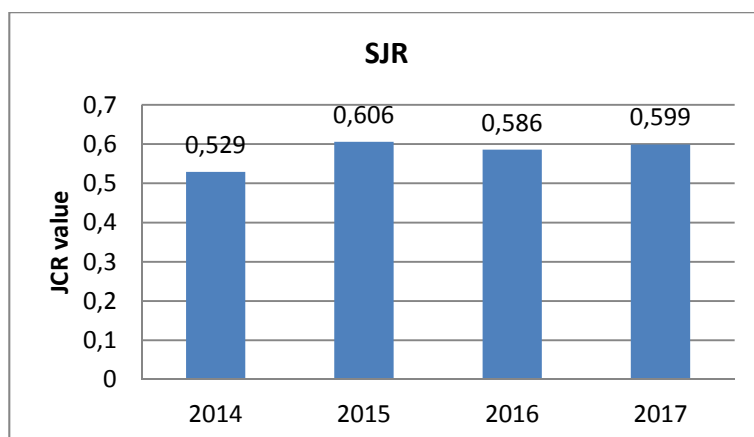
## Scopus

(Data source: <https://www.scimagojr.com/> & <https://www.scopus.com/>)

Scopus metric is traditionally based on the SCImago Journal Rank (SJR). SJR is calculated through a mathematical algorithm in which citations value is corrected by the prestige of citing journals

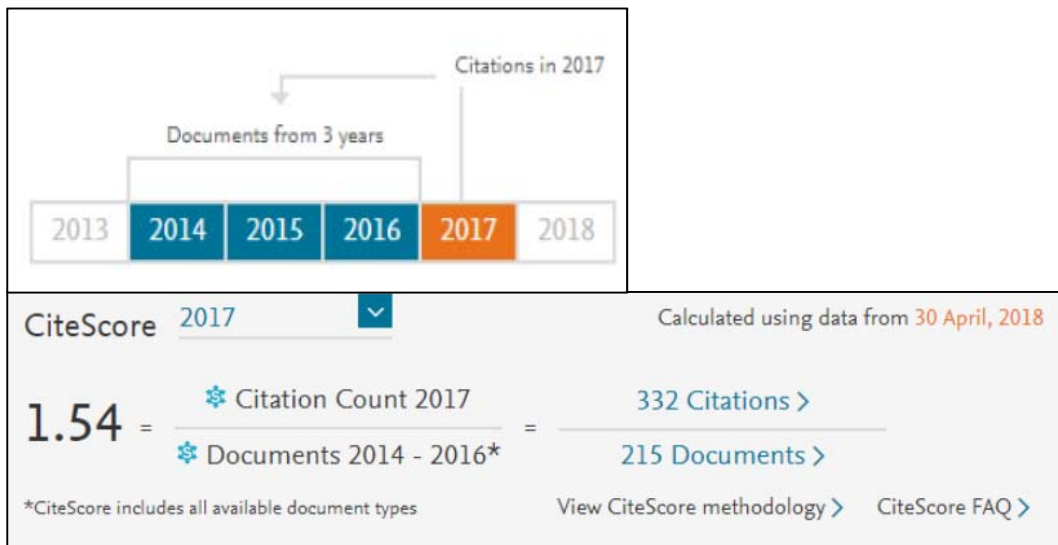
*Hormones* is included in the *Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism* subject category. The journal ranks Q3 in the category with a SCImago journal rank (2017) of 0.599, almost stable over the most recent years.

Scopus Subject category	Rank	Q
<i>Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism</i>	127/209	Q3



In 2016 Scopus introduced the new CiteScore metric. It is calculated similarly to the IF but with a 3-year window. CiteScore 2017 counts citations received in 2017 to documents published in 2014, 2015, and 2016, and divides this by the number of documents published in 2014, 2015, and 2016.

The CiteScore value calculated in 2017 for *Hormones* is 1.54 (almost stable versus the 2016 value=1.52)



## Google Scholar

(Data source: <https://scholar.google.com/>)

Google Scholar metric is based on the articles published by a journal over the previous 5 calendar years where h is the largest number of articles that have each been cited h times. *Hormones* recorded an h5-index of 28 in 2016.

H5-index 2017 has not been released so far.

	2016
h5-index	20