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Impact Factor, h-index, i10-index and i20-index of *Webology*

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Abstract

The purpose of this editorial note was to conduct a citation analysis of the *Webology* journal in order to show the journal impact factor, h-index, i10-index, i20-index, and patent citations. This note indicates to what extent the *Webology* journal is used and cited by the international scientific community. The results show that the total number of citations to *Webology* papers on Google Scholar was 2423 and the total number of citations received by i20 papers (i.e., 24 papers with at least 20 citations) was 1693. This reveals that i20 papers received 70 percent of all citations to *Webology*.

Keywords

Citation analysis, Impact factor; H-index; i10-index; i20-index; *Webology*

Introduction

The publication of *Webology* was first started in August 2004 as an open access journal. It is an international peer-reviewed journal in English devoted to the field of the World Wide Web and serves as a forum for discussion and experimentation. It serves as a forum for new research in information dissemination and communication processes in general, and in the context of the World Wide Web in particular. There is a strong emphasis on the World Wide Web and new information and communication technologies. As the *Webology* journal continues to grow, it is important to remain aware of where we stand relative to our peers. During all stages *Webology*'s growth and maturation as an open access journal we have strived to become and remain a relevant force in the world of academic publications.

The Journal Impact Factor

The impact factor (IF) of a scientific journal is a measure reflecting the average number of citations to papers published in that journal. This indicator measures the relative importance of a journal within its scientific field, with journals with higher impact factors deemed to be more important than those with lower ones. The impact factor was devised by Eugene Garfield, the founder of the Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) in Philadelphia (now a part of Thomson Reuters), as a way to count the impact of scientific journals (Garfield 1964, 1972, 2006).

Thomson Reuters calculates the impact factor of journals every year. It should be noted that the *Webology* journal is not indexed by the Web of Science (WoS) database of Thomson Reuters. However, a "Cited Reference Search" indicated that the journal has received 186 citations from publications indexed in WoS.

Scopus Journal Metrics

Webology is indexed by the Scopus database since 2006. The Scopus *Journal Metrics* allow for direct comparison of journals, independent of their subject classification (Elsevier B.V., 2016). The *Journal Metrics* of Scopus for *Webology* is as follows:

SNIP (Source Normalized Impact per Paper): 1.130

IPP (Impact per Publication) (2015): 0.548

The SJR (SCImago Journal Rank) (2015): 0.203

The h-index

The h-index is short for the Hirsch index, which was introduced by Jorge E. Hirsch (2005) as a way to quantify the productivity and impact of an individual author. Similar to how the IF is now be used to measure a journal or an author to their scientific field, the h-index has become another measure of relative impact of scientific publications. While the IF is derived from the quotient of total citations and total papers in a two-year span, the h-index is simply a count of the largest number of papers (h) from a journal or author that have at least (h) number of citations.

For example, *Webology* has an h-index of 21 based on Google Scholar which indicates that the journal has published 21 papers with at least 21 citations (see Table 1).

Table 1. h-index of Webology

Database	H-index
Google Scholar	21
Scopus	9

i10-index

The i10-index is the newest in the line of journal metrics and was introduced by Google Scholar in 2011. It is a simple and straightforward indexing measure found by tallying a journal's total number of published papers with at least 10 citations (Google Scholar Blog, 2011). *Webology* has an i10-index score of 52 according to Google Scholar (see Table 2).

Table 2. i10-index of Webology

Database	i10-index
Google Scholar	52
Scopus	8

i20-index

The i20-index, proposed in this editorial note, is obtained by tallying a journal's total number of published papers with at least 20 citations (see Table 3).

Table 3. i20-index of Webology

Database	i20-index
Google Scholar	24
Scopus	5

Note that the total number of citations to *Webology* papers on Google Scholar was 2423. It is interesting to note that the total number of citations received by i20 papers (i.e., 24 papers out of all published papers) was 1693. This briefly means that i20 papers received 70 percent of all citations to *Webology*. The i20-index helps shift concern for editors and encourages journals to accept more relevant papers that can be used and cited by peers.

Citations in patents

The number of citations to a journal in patents indicates to what extent a journal is technology-oriented (Noruzi & Abdekhoda, 2014). Table 4 shows that *Webology* is cited 16 times by patents on Google Patents and 13 times by patents issued by the USPTO.

Table 4. Number of citations to Webology in patents

Database	No. of Citations
Google Patents	16
USPTO	13

Note that to retrieve the USPTO patents citing *Webology*, we used the following search command (OREF/*Webology*) in the advanced search and to identify the number of citations on

Google Patents, we have conducted a keyword search by *Webology*. The field of OREF (Other References) on the USPTO database contains other references cited as prior art, including journals, books, and conference proceedings.

Citations in Google Books

The *Webology* journal is cited by about 1250 books available on Google Books. These mean that the journal is interested by authors.

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