

# The h-index: Advantages, limitations and its relation with other bibliometric indicators at the micro level

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## Abstract

The relationship of the h-index with other bibliometric indicators at the micro level is analysed for Spanish CSIC scientists in Natural Resources, using publications downloaded from the Web of Science (1994–2004). Different activity and impact indicators were obtained to describe the research performance of scientists in different dimensions, being the h-index located through factor analysis in a quantitative dimension highly correlated with the absolute number of publications and citations. The need to include the remaining dimensions in the analysis of research performance of scientists and the risks of relying only on the h-index are stressed. The hypothesis that the achievement of some highly visible but intermediate-productive authors might be underestimated when compared with other scientists by means of the h-index is tested.

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## 1. Introduction

Bibliometric studies at the micro level are increasingly requested by science managers and policy makers to support research assessment decisions. Different indicators are frequently developed at this level of analysis, generally based on both the production of scientists as well as the impact of their documents, such as the number of citations, number of citations per document or the number of highly cited papers. The combined use of several indicators that give information on different aspects of scientific output is generally recommended (i.e., Van Leeuwen, Visser, Moed, Nederhof, & Van Raan, 2003). However, the h-index was introduced in 2005 (Hirsch, 2005), comprising in a single indicator a measure of quantity and impact of the scientific output of a researcher. According to Hirsch, “a scientist has index h if h of his or her  $N_p$  papers have at least h citations each and the other  $(N_p - h)$  papers have  $\leq h$  citations each”.

The scientific community has shown a huge interest for this indicator, as shown by the high number of publications on the topic (Ball, 2005; Cho, 2005; Dume, 2005a, 2005b; Glanzel, 2006; Monastersky, 2005; Nazarov, 2005; Nature, 2005; Popov, 2005). The main advantage of h-index is that it combines a measure of quantity and impact in a single indicator. It has been calculated in different fields such as physics (Hirsch, 2005), biomedicine (Bornmann & Daniel,

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2005), information science (Cronin & Meho, 2006), and business (Saad, 2006). It can be useful for journal assessment (Braun, Glanzel, & Schubert, 2006; Rousseau, 2006b), for comparative description of scientific topics (Banks, 2006) and also for awarding scientific prizes (Glanzel & Persson, 2005).

Among the advantages of h-index the following have been pointed out by Hirsch (2005):

- It combines a measure of quantity (publications) and impact (citations).
- It allows us to characterize the scientific output of a researcher with objectivity, and therefore may play an important role when making decisions about promotions, fund allocation and awarding prizes.
- It performs better than other single-number criteria commonly used to evaluate the scientific output of a researcher (impact factor, total number of documents, total number of citations, citation per paper rate and number of highly cited papers).
- The h-index can be easily obtained by anyone with access to the Thomson ISI Web of Science and in addition it is easy to understand.

However, several limitations of the h-index have also been remarked:

- There are inter-field differences in typical h values due to differences among fields in productivity and citation practices (Hirsch, 2005), so the h-index should not be used to compare scientists from different disciplines.
- The h-index depends on the duration of each scientist's career because the pool of publications and citations increases over time (Hirsch, 2005; Kelly & Jennions, 2006). In order to compare scientists at different stages of their career, Hirsch (2005) presented the "m parameter", which is the result of dividing h by the scientific age of a scientist (number of years since the author's first publication).
- Highly cited papers are important for the determination of the h-index, but once they are selected to belong to the top h papers, it is unimportant the number of citations they receive. This is a disadvantage of the h-index which Egghe has tried to overcome through a new index, called g-index (Egghe, 2006b).
- Since the h-index is easy to obtain, we run the risk of indiscriminate use, such as relying only on it for the assessment of scientists. Research performance is a complex multifaceted endeavour that cannot be assessed adequately by means of a single indicator (Martin, 1996).
- The use of the h-index could provoke changes in the publishing behaviour of scientists, such an artificial increase in the number of self-citations distributed among the documents on the edge of the h-index (Van Raan, 2006).
- There are also technical limitations, such as the difficulty to obtain the complete output of scientists with very common names, or whether self-citations should be removed or not. Self-citations can increase a scientist's h, but their effect on h is much smaller than on the total citation count since only self-citations with a number of citations just >h are relevant (Hirsch, 2005).

To overcome the limitations of the h-index different modifications have been suggested in the literature (Batista, Campiteli, Kinouchi, & Martinez, 2005, 2006; Bollen, Rodriguez, & van de Sompel, 2006; Egghe, 2006a, 2006b; Imperial & Rodríguez-Navarro, 2005; Rousseau, 2006a).

We think it is essential to continue analysing this indicator carefully, in order to establish clearly its drawbacks and limitations with the same critical and strict approach that the more traditional indicators received. It is especially relevant to determine in which cases this index could be biased, since it could have serious consequences on the assessment of individual scientists.

## 2. Objectives

The objective of this paper is to analyse the relationship of the h-index with other bibliometric indicators at the micro level in order to identify some of its advantages and limitations. Differences between h-index and several traditional indicators in their ability to assess research performance of scientists are given special attention. Our hypothesis is that h-index is heavily influenced by the absolute number of documents and citations and that it fails to identify those researchers who are very selective when choosing journals and who have intermediate levels of production but with a high international impact.

### 3. Methodology

Scientific publications of scientists at the Spanish Research Council (CSIC) in the area of Natural Resources published during 1994–2004 were obtained from the Web of Science (WoS). Natural Resources is one of the eight scientific areas at CSIC, comprising mainly research on earth sciences, geology, marine sciences, biology, environmental sciences, and zoology.

A total of 348 permanent scientists were working at CSIC in the area of Natural Resources in 2004. A search strategy was developed including all authors' names and their possible variants (Costas & Bordons, 2005). Documents were searched and downloaded from the *Science Citation Index*, *Social Science Citation Index* and *Arts & Humanities Citation Index* in June 2005. Documents were checked to verify if they corresponded to the studied scientists. Publications from homonym authors were identified and removed. A steering scientific committee that included several CSIC scientists in Natural Resources checked the results and supervised the whole process. Only 11 scientists did not have any publication in the period, so the study focuses on the remaining 337 scientists.

The research performance of every scientist was described by means of the following indicators:

- (a) Activity indicators, based on the number of documents published by every scientist.
- (b) Observed impact indicators, based on the citations received by publications during 1994–2004. It includes:
  - No. of citations (excluding self-citations).
  - No. of citations per document.
  - Percentage of highly cited papers ( $HCP \geq 15$  citations). For the purpose of this study the 20 percent of most cited papers among the total papers published by CSIC scientists in Natural Resources were considered as Highly Cited Papers. To identify them, the 80th percentile in the distribution of citations per document was used, which corresponded to the score of 15 citations per document.
  - Relative citation rate (RCR), that is, citations of documents as compared with their publication journal. An RCR higher than 1 means that the article has been cited more often than the average document in its publication journal. The citation window is the period ranging from 1994 until 2004.
  - Percentage of documents with an RCR above 1, that is, the percentage of a scientist's production which is cited more often than its publication journals.
- (c) Expected impact indicators, based on the impact factor of publication journals. We assume that documents published in high impact factor journals will probably attain higher visibility than those published in low impact factor journals. The following indicators were used:
  - Median impact factor: the median of the Impact Factor of the publication journals of all documents published by each scientist. We consider it is more robust than the average value, due to the skewness of the Impact Factor distribution. Impact factors were obtained from the Journal Citation Reports (JCR). Yearly data were used from 1997 to 2004, while documents published during 1994–1996 received 1997-JCRs Impact Factors.
  - Normalized position of publication journal (NPJ): calculated according to the location of the publication journals in the ranking of journals in decreasing order of impact factor within each JCR subject category (annual JCR was used for documents from 1997 to 2004, while the 1997 JCR was consider for 1994–1996 documents) (Bordons & Barrigon, 1992). For journals classified in more than one subject category, the best NPJ was selected.
$$NPJ = 1 - \frac{\text{position of the publication journal}}{\text{total number of journals in the category}}$$

It ranges from 0 (low expected impact factor) to almost 1 (high expected impact factor).  
The average NPJ for all the documents of every author was calculated.
- (d) h-index, as described by Hirsch (2005), to quantify scientists' achievements through a single number based on both the number of publications and the number of citations.

Table 1

Research performance of CSIC scientists in Natural Resources (1994–2004) (average values per scientist)

	$X \pm SD$	Range (min–max)
No. documents	25 $\pm$ 19.50	1–162
No. citations	199.22 $\pm$ 230.17	0–2,201
No. citations/document	7.25 $\pm$ 5.08	0–40.96
Percentage of highly cited papers	0.18 $\pm$ 0.16	0–1
Percentage of Doc.RCR $\geq$ 1	45.14 $\pm$ 18.89	7.14–100
Impact factor (median)	1.27 $\pm$ 0.53	0.20–3.69
NJP	0.65 $\pm$ 0.14	0.05–0.96
h-Index	7.98 $\pm$ 4.51	1–29

The present paper comprises two different sections. First, the relationship of the h-index with other indicators of activity and impact at the level of individual scientists is analysed by means of factor analysis (SPSS, Version 13). Variables were square-root transformed to normalize their distributions. Logarithmic transformation was used for HCP. Secondly, we tested the hypothesis according to which highly visible but intermediate-productive authors (those who do not publish large number of documents but attain high impact, hereafter referred to as “selective scientists”) could be underestimated when compared to other scientists if the only tool employed is the h-index. Differences between means were explored through the Mann–Whitney test ( $p < .05$ ).

#### 4. Results

The production of Natural Resources scientists amounted to 6,093 documents (all types of documents considered) in the Web of Science during 1994–2004. Productivity ranged from 1 to 162 documents, while the number of citations ranged from 0 to 2201 and the number of citations per document from 0 to 40.96. The h-index ranged between 1 and 29 (see Table 1).

##### 4.1. Relationship between h-index and other activity and impact indicators

The relationship between h-index and the other indicators has been studied through factor analysis. All the authors (337 authors) were considered. Four factors were obtained which accounted for 93 percent of the explained variance (Table 2). The contribution of the variables to the different factors is shown in Table 3.

The first factor is associated with the number of documents, number of citations and h-index. The second factor has high loadings for RCR related variables, while the third one groups the number of citations per document and the HCP value. Measures of expected impact appear in the fourth factor.

We have found a remarkably positive association between the h-index and the absolute indicators of activity and impact, as was previously observed by Van Raan (2006) and Saad (2006) (see Fig. 1).

##### 4.2. Does h-index undervalue scientists with a selective publication strategy?

Differences in the publication behaviour of scientists have been described elsewhere (Cole & Cole, 1967; Costas & Bordons, 2005; Moed, 2000). Here, we would rather focus on those scientists with a selective publication strategy, that

Table 2

Factor analysis

Component	Rotation sums of squared loadings		
	Total	Percentage of variance	Cumulative percent
1	2.614	29.040	29.040
2	1.923	21.364	50.404
3	1.911	21.234	71.638
4	1.876	20.842	92.481

Total variance explained. Extraction method: principal component analysis.

Table 3  
Rotated component matrix

	Component			
	1	2	3	4
No. documents	<b>.977</b>	.001	-.131	-.033
h-Index	<b>.915</b>	.164	.229	.184
No. citations	<b>.856</b>	.173	.411	.201
RCR median	.108	<b>.926</b>	.209	.063
Percentage of RCR ≥ 1	.107	<b>.920</b>	.218	.091
Rate HCP	.161	.245	<b>.869</b>	.253
No. citations/document	.112	.295	<b>.846</b>	.333
NJP	.063	.118	.204	<b>.910</b>
IF median	.153	.033	.263	<b>.886</b>

Extraction method: principal component analysis. Rotation method: varimax with Kaiser normalization. Loadings above 0.800 are in bold.

is; those who do not publish a high number of documents but who nevertheless achieve a very important international impact, receiving a large number of citations.

Since the h-index is size-dependent (Van Raan, 2006), it could underestimate the accomplishment of this type of “selective researchers”. A theoretical example of the limitations of the h-index in such cases would be the following: scientist “A” with 10 documents cited 10 times each would have an h-index of 10; whereas scientist “B”, with 5 documents which were cited 200 times each, would only achieve an h-index of 5. Scientist “B” publishes fewer documents, but their impact is much higher than the other’s (i.e., a higher citation per document rate). Scientist “A” publishes many more documents albeit with a lower impact. Despite this, according to the h-index, scientist A would be regarded as much more successful than “B”. Is it true? Or are we rewarding quantity over impact when we follow this indicator?

Another situation which also questions the use of the h-index is that concerning those scientists who attain a similar h-index result and yet have different total citation counts (Roediger, 2006). For example, two authors who have published five documents each may have the same h-index value of 5, although one has 10 citations per document while the other has 20. Both obtain the same h-index value, but the second scientist does have a higher citation rate per document as well as a higher total citation count. Are these scientists really comparable in terms of their overall scientific impact?

Our hypothesis is that the h-index may undervalue the performance of those scientists with an intermediate productivity level but who nevertheless have a high impact and a great international visibility. In order to determine the incidence of this underestimation, we have compared the classification of scientists in quartiles by h-index and by

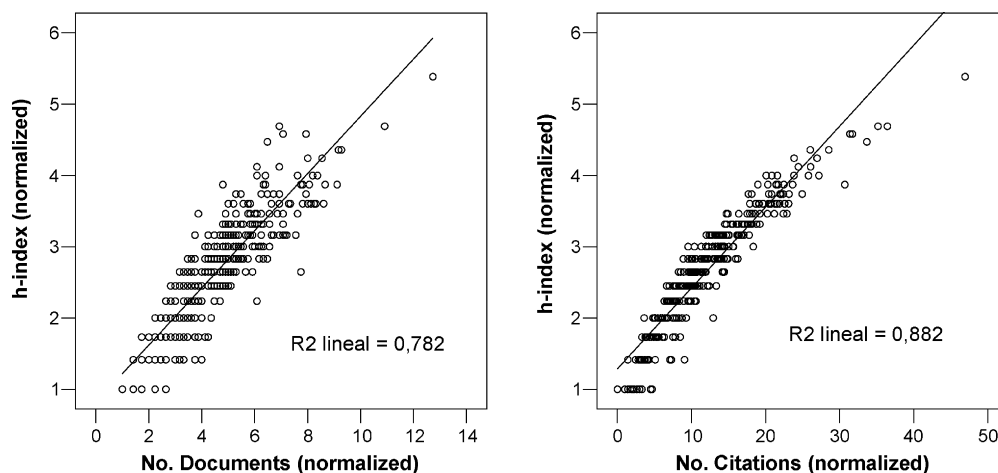


Fig. 1. Relationship between h-index and total number of documents and citations (normalized values).

Table 4  
Distribution of impact indicators for the 253 most productive scientists

Indicator	P25	P50	P75
No. citations	107	188	323
No. citations/document	4.85	7.16	9.68
h-Index	7	9	12

observed impact: to what extent do scientists obtain a lower position by h-index than by observed impact? Observed impact was analysed according to the number of citations per document (which is very sensitive for detecting authors with a selective publication strategy), and to total number of citations (very sensitive for identifying high h-index cases).

Only those scientists having an intermediate to high production level (number of documents higher than 25th percentile that is 11 documents) were included in this part of the study ( $N=253$ ). This way we were able to obtain more reliable results, since the combination of a high impact with a very low production level was avoided (i.e., those authors with 100 percent of highly cited documents, but who published only two or three papers during the period under study).

First of all, the 25th, 50th and 75th percentiles were obtained for each of the following variables: total citations, citations per document rate and h-index (Table 4).

These percentiles allow us to classify scientists into four classes:

- *Class 1.* Low values: equal to or below the 25th percentile (P25).
- *Class 2.* Intermediate-low values: above P25 and below or equal to P50.
- *Class 3.* Intermediate-high values: above P50 and below or equal to P75.
- *Class 4.* High values: above the 75th percentile (P75).

The detailed classification of scientists according to their position in the impact and the h-index classes is shown in Table 5. A simplified classification is shown in Table 6, in which the information provided by the two impact indicators (no. citations and no. citations/document) is finally summarised in a single one (“Final class by impact” in Tables 5 and 6).

As we can see, in half the cases there was concordance between the two impact indicators for a given author, that is, half the scientists were assigned to the same class either by number of citations or by number of citations per document, and that was the final class considered. In the remaining cases, the scientist was assigned to the lower of the two possible classes. For example, if an author was in class 1 by number of citations but in class 2 by number of citations per document, he/she would finally be included in class 1 (Tables 5 and 6).

In fact, a strong positive relationship was found between number of citations and number of citations per document, maybe because low productivity scientists (who are more likely to obtain a high number of citations per document with a low absolute number of citations) were not considered in this part of the study. As it can be seen, very few authors score high in one impact indicator and low in the other one: for example, scientists falling into class 1 according to number of citations are very rarely placed in class 4 when using the citation per document value.

Scientists classified in the same class for both Impact and h-index are neither positively nor negatively affected by the h-index determination (these are found at the main diagonal of Table 6). Scientists with a lower scoring for Impact than for h-index are considered to be favoured by the latter index, so we called them “overvalued scientists”. However, those with lower scores for the h-index than for the Impact are deemed as negatively affected by the h-index and so we refer to them as “undervalued scientists”.

A total of 41 scientists showed a lower score in h-index than in Impact (bottom left triangle in Table 6), while the opposite held for 63 scientists whose Impact-based scores were lower than those based on their h-index (upper right triangle in Table 6). It should be mentioned that 21 scientists showed a low h-index ( $\leq P25$ ), with intermediate or high values of Impact ( $>P25$ ), while 18 scientists showed low Impact with intermediate or high h-index values. So the research activity of 41 scientists (16 percent) might be undervalued if we rely only on the h-index, while that of 63 scientists (25 percent) might be overvalued if compared with impact measures.

Table 5  
Classification of scientists according to no. citations, no. citations/document and h-index

Class by no.citations	Class by citations/documents	h-index classes				Final class by impact
		1	2	3	4	
1	1	42	5	0	0	1
1	2	13	1	0	0	
2	1	4	8	2	0	
1	3	3	0	0	0	
3	1	0	1	1	0	
1	4	0	0	0	0	
4	1	0	0	0	0	
2	2	7	10	3	0	2
2	3	7	8	4	0	
3	2	0	6	13	0	
2	4	4	6	0	0	
4	2	0	0	2	8	
3	3	2	7	16	1	3
3	4	1	5	9	1	
4	3	0	0	3	13	
4	4	0	1	7	29	4

In summary, three different groups of scientists were identified according to their location in Table 6: undervalued scientists (lower position by h-index than by Impact), overvalued scientists (higher position by h-index than by Impact) and neutrally valued scientists (matching h-index and Impact positions) (main diagonal in Table 6). The scientific behaviour of the three groups was compared by means of different indicators (Figs. 2 and 3).

As it can be seen in Fig. 2, overvalued scientists present a higher number of documents ( $p < .001$ ) and citations ( $p < .05$ ) than undervalued scientists.

In Fig. 3, relative indicators are analysed in order to determine whether undervalued scientists might present a better performance in said relative indicators. As it can be seen, undervalued scientists present a higher number of citations per document and a higher rate of highly cited papers than overvalued scientists ( $p < .001$ ). Moreover, undervalued scientists have a lower percentage of documents with zero citations than overvalued and neutrally valued ones ( $p < .05$ ) (Fig. 4). The numerical values of these variables are shown in Table 7.

Table 6  
Simplified classification of scientists

Final class by impact	h-index classes			
	1	2	3	4
1	62	15	3	0
2	18	30	22	8
3	3	12	28	15
4	0	1	7	29

Overvalued scientists (upper-right triangle) as compared with undervalued scientists (bottom-left triangle).

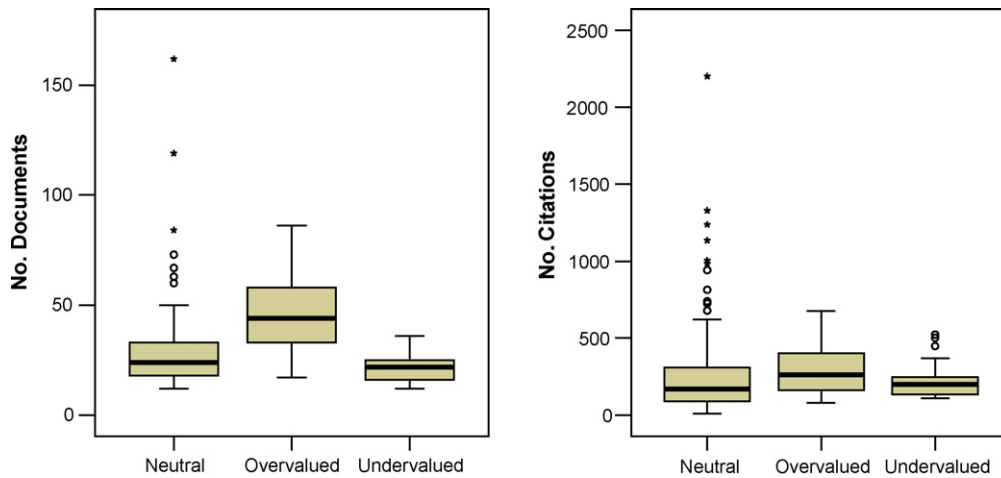


Fig. 2. Total number of documents and citations for different types of scientists.

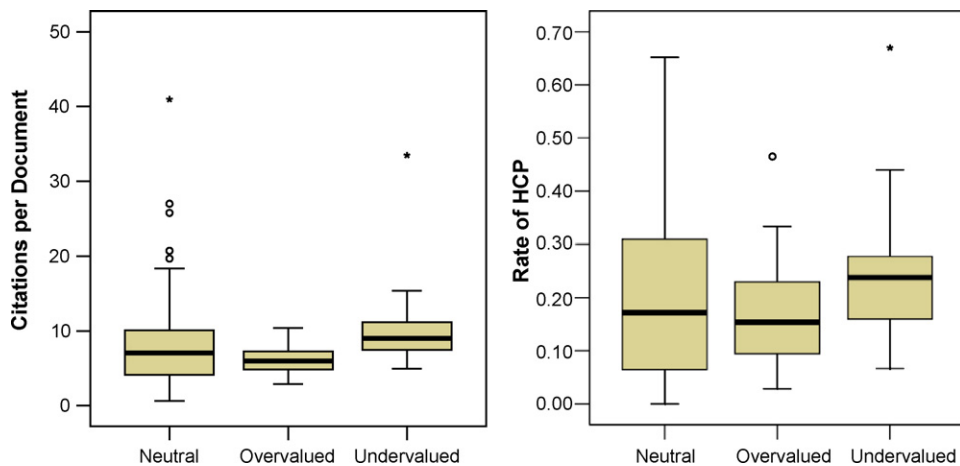


Fig. 3. Relative indicators for different types of scientists.

In Table 8, the bibliometric profiles of a few selected pairs of scientists are compared as a real sample of the risk of underestimating the scientific achievement of scientists with a selective publication strategy. In the first three cases, the highest h-index corresponds to the author A, who shows the highest number of documents, although A and B present a similar number of citations and B has a higher number of citations per document. In relation to the fourth pair of scientists, A4 and B4, they show the same h-index value, although B4 – who is three times less productive than A4 – shows a higher number of citations and citations per document.

Scientists B1–B3 obtain lower h-indices than their corresponding colleagues A1–A3 in Table 8, mainly due to their lower productivity. The argument that some scientists obtain high impact values by publishing only one or two hot

Table 7  
Bibliometric profile of scientists (1994–2004)

Type of scientist	<i>N</i>	No. documents	No. citations	No. citations/ documents	RateHCP	Percentage of non-cited documents
Neutral value	149	27.99 ± 18.25	252.18 ± 291.47	7.98 ± 5.44	0.20 ± 0.16	14.90 ± 9.99
Overvalued	63	45.38 ± 16.81	285.00 ± 152.44	6.09 ± 1.78	0.17 ± 0.09	14.60 ± 6.55
Undervalued	41	21.83 ± 6.52	215.98 ± 107.74	9.95 ± 4.50	0.24 ± 0.11	10.21 ± 7.08
Total	253	31.32 ± 18.51	254.49 ± 240.69	7.83 ± 4.78	0.20 ± 0.14	14.06 ± 8.95



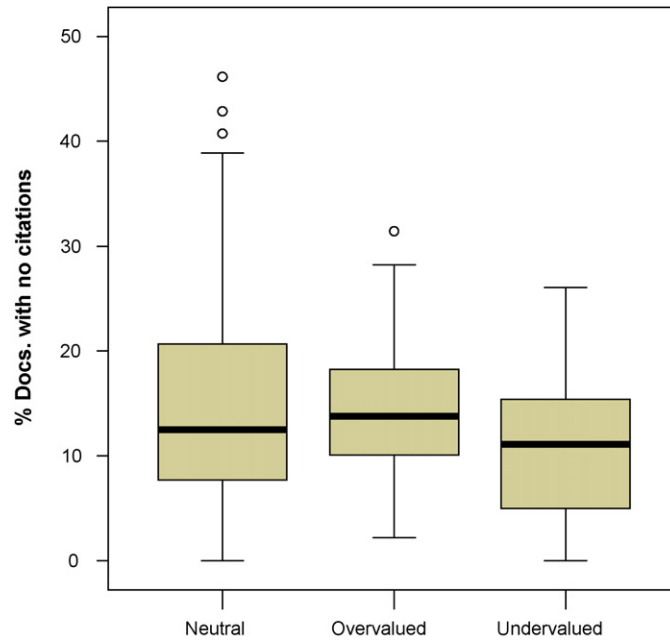


Fig. 4. Percentage of non-cited documents for different types of scientists.

Table 8

Bibliometric profile of selected pairs of scientists to show the risk of underestimating selective scientists by means of h-index

Scientists	No. documents	No. citations	No. citations/documents	Rate HCP	h-index
A1	75	458	6.1	0.2	15
B1	15	502	33.5	0.7	12
A2	60	359	6.0	0.3	15
B2	28	369	13.2	0.4	11
A3	39	222	5.7	0.2	12
B3	23	255	11.1	0.3	8
A4	61	504	8.3	0.3	15
B4	23	942	41.0	0.7	15

papers does not apply in this case, since the aforementioned scientists show intermediate-high levels of productivity within their area and a good rate of highly cited papers (documents with 15 or more citations).

For selective scientists it is difficult to obtain a high h-index value, since the maximum h-index that a scientist can obtain is that of his/her total number of documents. Note the case of scientist B1, who shows a higher number of citations and more citations per document than A1, but a lower h-index. Independently of the number of citations received it will be impossible for him/her to surpass the threshold of h-index = 15, because that is his/her total number of documents.

## 5. Conclusions

Both quantity and impact of publications are taken into account when calculating the h-index, but the number of publications plays a very important role, since it is the maximum h-index an author can obtain. The h-index tends to underestimate the achievement of scientists with a “selective publication strategy”, that is, those who do not publish a high number of documents but who achieve a very important international impact. A good correlation is found between the h-index and other bibliometric indicators, especially the number of documents and citations received by scientists,

that is; the best correlation is found with absolute indicators of quantity. As previously stated by Van Raan (2006), the h-index is size-dependent.

The use of h-index as a single indicator for the assessment of the scientific career of a researcher is not adequate. The need to use diverse indicators that measure different aspects of the research performance has been advocated by different authors (see e.g., Martin, 1996; Van Raan, 2006) and even by Hirsch himself (Hirsch, 2005). We certainly think that the h-index should be complemented with other indicators. To support this statement we would like to underscore the following:

- The first dimension of the factor analysis here shown includes number of documents, number of citations and h-index, but it only explains 29 percent of the variance, so there is much valuable information in the remainder dimensions that should not be discarded.
- We believe that the information related to the expected impact factor of the publications ought to be included in the assessment process, since it encourages scientists to strive for acceptance in the most prestigious journals within each discipline.
- Information related to relative citation measures, such as the number of citations per document or the ratio of HCP is relevant to identify scientists with a selective publication strategy. If the h-index were widely adopted as the only measure of scientific performance, these selective scientists could be unfairly treated.
- Relative citation rate indicators provide a measure of the impact of a given scientist's publications as compared to an international reference (the publication journal or the subfield), although unfortunately this dimension is not considered by the h-index. These measures are very useful to identify outstanding performers within their journals or subfields.

The widespread use of the h-index in the assessment of scientists' careers might influence their publication behaviour, as has been described previously for other indicators (Butler, 2003; Jiménez Contreras, Moya Anegón, & Delgado López-Cózar, 2003; Weingart, 2005). It could foster productivity instead of promoting quality, and it may be increasing the presence of least publishable units or salami publications, since the maximum h-index an author can obtain is that of his/her total number of publications. It is true that publishing more is not enough to improve the h-index, but it is also true that the total number of documents is crucial. In fact, for the purpose of obtaining a high h-index, publishing 10 medium-impact documents with 10 citations each one is better than having 5 high-impact documents with 200 citations each one.

More analyses and discussions on the h-index are needed in order to gain a deeper understanding of its applicability and to determine the best role it can play as part of a comprehensive scientific performance assessment. Several attempts have already pointed in this direction (Batista et al., 2005, 2006; Egghe, 2006a, 2006b; Rousseau, 2006a). For the time being, it is still true that science is multidimensional and therefore multidimensional approaches are necessary to assess properly the scientific performance of scientists.

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